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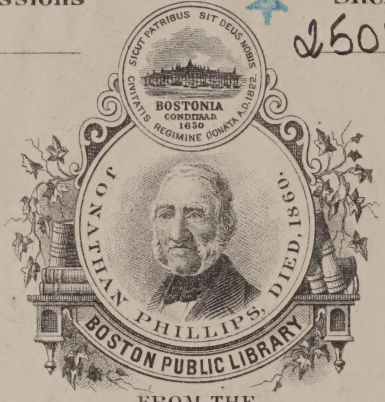

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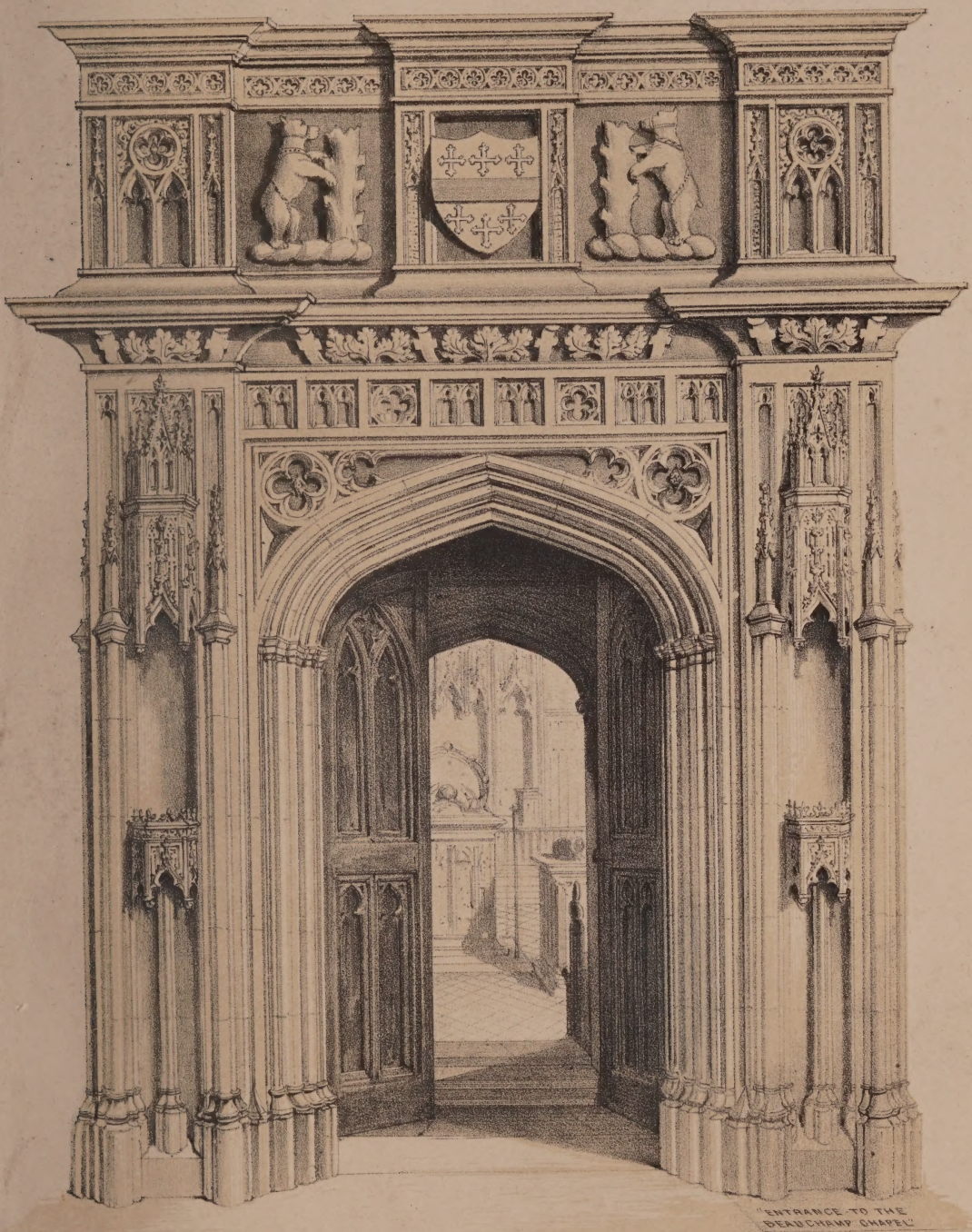
The Churches of Warwickshire



"ENTRANCE TO THE BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL"

Deanery of Warwick

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NOTICES

OF THE

Churches of Warwickshire.

DEANERY OF WARWICK.

VOL. I.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE WARWICKSHIRE NAT. HIST. AND ARCH. SOCIETY.

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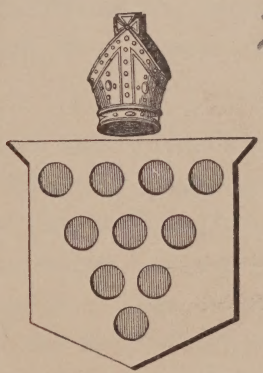

WARWICK:

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Preface.

In offering to the public the following "Notices of the Churches of the Deanery of Warwick," it may be remarked that this portion of the County has not been selected from any superiority of design or interest in the Churches it contains, but because the work, emanating from a Warwickshire Society, would naturally first embrace the neighbourhood of its County Town: and since the ecclesiastical divisions present so convenient a plan on which to proceed, the Deanery of Warwick appeared the fittest to demand priority of attention. The plan of illustrating *every* Church in the district, rather than that of selection, has been adopted to ensure a more uniform and complete ecclesiastical survey of the Deanery than could otherwise be effected; and it is conceived that a view of all its Churches, as they now stand, invests them in their collective capacity with an interest additional to that which they possess in an individual and separate examination.

It need hardly be stated that to Dugdale's invaluable History of Warwickshire, the following pages are indebted for the substance of the greatest part of their parochial notices, though much additional and interesting matter is now for the first time brought before the public: that work is a mine from which every labourer in the field of Warwickshire topography must draw his choicest and most valuable materials. It did not fall within the scope of Dugdale's plan to notice the structure of the Churches which he visited, a circumstance much to be regretted, as a minute description of them by such a writer would have been most interesting, and would have explained points in many of them, which subsequent mutilation and repair have now made it difficult to decipher.

The monumental inscriptions in Churches form a most important feature in a work like the present. So valuable, and so perishable, are these documents, that it would be desirable if every inscription, in every Church, throughout the kingdom could be preserved and placed beyond the reach of destruction or decay. The following plan has been here adopted:—every monumental inscription within each Church has been noticed—every *date*, and every *name* of *person* and *place* carefully retained; whilst, in order not to swell the bulk of the work too much, many of them have been abridged, those parts alone being omitted which are devoid of interest.

Such of the inscriptions as have the letter 𝔇 affixed to them are preserved in the original edition of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, folio, 1656. Those which appear in Dr. Thomas's edition of that work, 2 vols, folio, 1730, are distinguished by the letter D.

It only remains to state, that to the Clergy of the several parishes whose Churches form the subject of illustration, the present work is greatly indebted: they have uniformly shown the greatest readiness to afford all the information in their power, and have kindly revised the portions containing their respective parishes, whilst passing through the press. To William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge, a similar acknowledgment of gratitude is due for the unreserved use of his valuable library which he has permitted to be made: and also to Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq., of Rugby, to whose pen these volumes owe the whole of the Architectural descriptions of the buildings, as well as of the sepulchral effigies and brasses which they contain.

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SAINT MARY'S, WARWICK.

NORTH EAST-VIEW.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

WARWICK.

Saint Mary's Church.

BEFORE entering on the notices of St. Mary's Church, it will be necessary to offer a few observations upon the several Churches formerly existing in the town, which afterwards became incorporated with it, and of which the memorials have now almost perished.

All Saints.

According to Rous,[a]—whose account of the early history of Warwick is however unsupported by sufficient evidence of a more ancient period to induce us to give it much credit, though

[a] John Rous, the celebrated Warwickshire Antiquary, was a native of Warwick, and after having finished his studies at Oxford, resided many years as Chantry Priest at Guy's Cliff during the latter part of the 15th century. In that retirement he devoted himself to the study of antiquities, especially of his own county. Of his works the greater part is lost, and of the following nothing but the titles is now known, though Leland states that he saw and read them. Antiquitates Warwici. De Episcopis Wigorniæ. Vetustates Clivi Guidonici. De Comitibus Warwicensibus. De Academiis Britannicis. Contra Historiolam Cantabrigiensem. and Chronicon Warwicense. There remains however a highly interesting heraldic Roll in his handwriting, of the Earls of Warwick from the earliest time: it is now in the Coll. of Arms, but in Dugdale's time was in the possession of Rob. Arden, Esq. of Park Hall. Also among the Cotton MS. in the Brit. Mus. (Julius E iv) is the History of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, illustrated with 53 drawings all by his hand; these have been published in the 2nd vol. of Strutt's Horda-angel-cynnan. His remaining work that exists is Historia Regum Angliæ, which was first published at Oxford, by Hearne, in 1716; prefixed to which vol. is a collection of extracts from different authors on the subject of his life and writings. Rous died at Warwick, 14th Jan. 1491, and was buried in Saint Mary's Church.

his authority as a cotemporaneous writer on matters which fell under his own personal observation, is most valuable—Warwick was, in the time of the later Britons, in the sixth century, a Bishop's see. He states that St. Dubritius [b] coming here, fixed his episcopal residence on a site which afterwards became included within the precincts of the Castle walls, [c] where he built a Church which he dedicated in honor of All Saints.[d]

The existence of a church here in the time of Edward the Confessor is recognised in a Charter granted by king Henry I,[e] and it appears thus early to have had peculiar customs and privileges, among them "judicium ferri et aquæ" the fire and water ordeal, which were by this charter confirmed.

Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line, entertained the idea of uniting it with the Church of St. Mary, but, dying before the design was accomplished, the work was executed by Earl Roger his son, who in the year 1123, (23 Hen. I.) with the [f] assent of the Collegiate body, incorporated them together.—Leland says [g] "there was since the conquest a Collegiate Church in Warwick Castle. Rogerus de Bellomont [h] did translate the Colledge in the Castle to St. Mary's Church." After the transfer of its possessions, it is probable that the

[b] Dubritius afterwards went to Llandaff, where he became the first Bishop of that see: and from thence was consecrated the first Archbishop of Wales. His death is generally reckoned, A. D. 522, though some authors place it nearly a century later.

[c] The ancient Saxon Fortress erected on the mound raised by order of Ethelfleda, A. D. 915, is stated to have been enlarged by Turchill Earl of Warwick by command of the Conqueror, at which time the Church may have become thus included.

[d] Sedem habuit episcopalem, non in ecclesia Sti. Johannis Bapt: sed in ecclesia omnium sanctorum quæ nunc includitur in castro Warwici.—*Rous Roll.*

Quo veniens sanctus Dubricius sedem episcopalem sibi aptavit, ubi modo castrum Warwici situatur, et ecclesiam in honorem beatæ Mariæ et Omnium Sanctorum (quæ usq. dies nostros apparuit) ibi construxit et dedicavit.—*Rossi. Hist. Reg. Angl. p.* 54.

[e] Regist. Coll. de War. ap. Dugdale. [f] Dugdale's Warwickshire. p. 343 a.

[g] Leland. Itin. Vol. iv. p. 60.

[h] Henry de Newburgh, so named from the place of his birth, in Normandy, was a younger son of Roger de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, and father of the Roger here mentioned.

building was neglected and suffered to decay. In Rous's time (vide note d.) some traces were visible, but these have long disappeared, and its exact site is now unknown: stone coffins have been occasionally discovered within the precincts of the Castle, one of which is now preserved in the porter's lodge; the era of this is probably of the 12th century.

Saint Helen.

A Church dedicated to St. Helen formerly stood upon the spot now occupied by the Priory.[i] By the foundation of this religious house, it became (to use Dugdale's expression[k]) "swallowed up therein"; and from that time is always mentioned conjointly with the Church of St. Sepulchre. In the vast endowments given by Roger de Newburgh to St. Mary's, the Churches of St. Sepulchre and St. Helen are named together: and in the proceedings (temp. Edwd. III.) between the Prior of St. Sepulchre's and the Dean and Canons of St. Mary's, the Priory of St. Sepulchre is spoken of as being founded where the Churches of St. Sepulchre and St. Helen stood.

Saint Michael.

St. Michael's Church was situated at the lower end of the Saltisford, and formed a portion of the grant made by Earl Roger to the Collegiate Church of our Lady. In the 41st Edw. III. its revenues and population had dwindled almost to nothing. In Leland's visit to Warwick (circa 1538) he mentions this [l] "Chappell of St. Michael where sometimes was a

[i] The Priory of St. Sepulchre. See page 6.

[k] Dug. p. 360 b. [l] Lel. Itin. Vol. iv. p. 63.

Colledge, having a Maister et confratres, but nowe it is taken as a free Chappell. The King giveth it. The buildinges of the House are sore decayed." The walls of this Church are however still standing, and the gables shew the original pitch of the roof: there is a small window in the western gable, and the east window, though blocked up, has its mouldings nearly perfect, and, by the marks of mullions yet visible, seems to have been of the decorated style of the 14th century. This could not have been the original building, as Earl Roger founded the Hospital of St. Michael "neere[m] the Chappell," about the latter end of Hen. I, or the beginning of King Stephen's time. The area of this consecrated building is now occupied by a blacksmith's shop, and a dwelling house, in the upper chamber of which a portion of the old roof is still preserved.

Saint John Baptist.

In the Market Place stood another Church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the foundation of which Rous attributes, by what authority we are ignorant, to [n] Caradoc, an ancient British Prince: this Church was also included in Earl Roger's transfer to St. Mary's; it had, however, no church-yard or place of burial attached to it, the parishioners being buried in the church-yard of St. Mary's. According to a MS. in the Ashmolean Library [o] at Oxford, it was, during part of the 16th century, the "common School for Grammarians."[p] Leland makes no mention of this Church, although the "outward fabric" was to be seen in Dugdale's time, and is noticed in Hollar's map of

[m] Dug. p. 366. a.

[n] Rossi. Hist. Reg. Ang. p. 58.—In Rous's Roll, the figure of Caradoc is drawn with the building in his hand.

[o] Ashmolean Library, No. 839. An English version of Rous's Roll with additional matter, considered to be in the hand writing of R. Glover, Somerset Herald, temp. Eliz. This vol also states that in old time it was called the Monastery of St. John Baptist.

[p] See an extract from the Account Roll of St. Mary's Church, A.D. 1464.

Warwick engraved for his history of the County (1656) on or near the site now occupied by the market house. No trace is now to be seen.

Saint Peter.

St. Peter's was originally situated in the middle of the town, but had (41 Edw. III.) no dwelling house or place of sepulture belonging to it; the parishioners, as in the case of St. John's, burying at St. Mary's, to which it was attached [q] 22nd Richard II. In the reign of Hen. VI. it was pulled down and the chapel of St. Peter built in its stead over the East Gate of the town. About the year 1800 this gateway and Chapel underwent a most tasteless reparation,[r] and assumed their present aspect. The building is now used as a charity school.

Saint Laurence.

There was another Church at the lower end of the West Street, dedicated to St. Laurence. In 19 Edw. I. it was valued at 8½ marks, and in the reign of Edw. III. at 9 marks. It was appropriated to the Coll. Church of our Lady 22 Rich. II. (see note p.) Its exact site was discovered in the autumn of 1837, when the road was widened at that entrance to the town: It was near the back gates of the Castle, on the spot now occupied by the last house and garden on the south side of the

[q] This Church as well as those of St. Laurence and St. Nicholas, also within the Town, were granted to the Dean and Canons of St. Mary's by Earl Roger, in the reign of Hen. 1st. "Howbeit (as Dugdale says, speaking of St. Nicholas), such was the neglect of those that had the government of that Coll. Church that the benefit of this and others, which of right ought to have been enjoyed accordingly, was withheld, so that in 22 R. 2d it became again united thereunto."

Among the records at Worcester is the following,—Appropriatio ecclesiarum Sti. Nicolai, Sti. Petri, Sti. Laurentii in civitate Warr. et ecclesiæ de Budbroke ad ecclesiam Collegiatam beatæ Mariæ War. 1398.—*Tidm. f.* 34.

[r] Some very severe remarks on this subject appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1801.

street: a part of the ancient church-yard was then cut through, a great number of human bones disturbed, and a Norman capital also dug up, which was preserved, and is still in the possession of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge.

Saint James.

Above the West Gate of the town was St. James's Chapel, which was also given by Roger Earl of Warwick, to St. Mary's Church on making it Collegiate. In 41st Edw. III. it had no incumbent, as had been the case for some years; its revenue was but xx*s.* and it had no church-yard or place of sepulture. In 6th Richard II. the advowson was bestowed on the Guild of St. George by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom the present tower was probably built, as the embattled parapet bears his arms. After the dissolution, the site of this Guild was acquired by Robt. Dudley Earl of Leicester, who founded there a Hospital for twelve indigent persons, who are called brethren, and a master.[s] This charity still exists, and its members have been lately extended: they attend divine service in the chapel of St. James. The groined roof of the first compartment of the gateway is deserving of examination.

Saint Sepulchre.

In the notice of St. Helen's Church, it has already been mentioned that it occupied, together with St. Sepulchre's, the site of the Priory, but of neither of these buildings the slightest vestige now remains.[t] The Priory of St. Sepulchre was commenced by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, but

[s] One of the first masters of this Hospital was the celebrated Puritan controversialist Cartwright.

[t] Perhaps an exception may be made in favour of a single stone of sculptured foliage which may have belonged to one of these Churches: It is apparently a corbel of the decorated style (in shape not very unlike a font) and is built into the wall of one of the outhouses.

was not completed till the days of Roger his son, "for[u] in his time (by the special command of K. Hen. I. the Canons of All Hallowes, within whose parish it stood, consenting) did Simon Bishop of Worcester consecrate the altar here, as also the church yard for the sepulture only of the Canons there serving God." For all particulars concerning the endowments and Priors of this establishment the reader is referred to Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, pp. 364-5. In the Liber Regis, the Priory of St. Sepulchre was returned at £41. 10s. 2d. And at the dissolution, being seized by the Crown, was granted to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher, who "pulled[w] to the ground this monastery, and raised in the place of it a very fair house which is yet to be seen, which being finished about the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth he made it his principal seat." His son sold it to Serjeant Puckering Lord Keeper of the great seal in whose family it continued till the commencement of the last century, when it was purchased by Henry Wise Esq. whose descendant still possesses it. Much of the Elizabethan portion still remains, with additions and alterations made to it about 90 years ago.

It may not be out of place here to mention that within Wedgnock Park[x] is a spot on which a Chapel formerly stood, called Cuckow Church; it is not known at what time it fell to ruin:[y] but in 16 Hen. VII, that King bestowed the site[z] on which it stood, as also the church-yard, to the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church.

[u] Dugd. pp. 362-3.

[w] Dugd. p. 365. a.

[x] Wedgnock Park, situated principally within the parish of St. Mary is one of the most ancient parks in England, having been enclosed by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, in the reign of Hen. I. It is still attached to the Castle; it contains an oak tree of great age and size called the Bull Oak.

[y] See an extract from the Account Roll of St. Mary's Church, A.D. 1464, from which it would seem that a Chapel then was standing within Wedgnock Park.

[z] Henricus Septimus dedit ecclīam parochialem vocatam Cokkow Church in com. Warr. que penitus diruta fuit in augmentatioē divini cultus ibm. in collegiata ecclīa beate virginis Marie Dei genetricis. Anno Sexto vel xvi. H. vii.—Warham.—Ex Autog. S. Archer eq. aur. penes W. Staunton, arm.

Saint Mary.

No record exists of the foundation of this Church. That it was prior to the Conquest appears from an entry of its possessions in Domesday Book, in which it stands thus[a]—of Turchill the Church of St Mary in Warwick holds 1 hide in Moitone[b] (Myton). The arable is 1 ploughland. There are 3 bordars with 1 plough and 1 bondwoman. There are 4 acres of meadow. It was valued at 5 shillings. It is now worth 10 shillings. Earl Ædwin held it.

Its rise into importance however took place in the reign of Henry I. when Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, made it Collegiate, and incorporated with it the Collegiate Church of All Saints, at that time standing within the precincts of the Castle. He then either enlarged the original building to adapt it to its new state, or more probably rebuilt it, as the piers and vaulting of the crypt are of that date. The design of uniting these two Churches, was, as before stated, (page 2) contemplated by Henry de Newburgh his Father, but dying before it was effected, he left the work to be carried into execution by his Son. This he did fully, in the year 1123, (23. Hen. 1)[c] "with the assent, and at the request of the Clerks of the before specified Churches so united; to the end that all the said Clerks might serve God together canonically, night and day, in the said Church of our Lady." This newly made Collegiate body he endowed with the Church of St. Nicholas, the Church of St. Laurence with 10 acres of land and a house, the Church of St. Michael with 5 acres of land and 3 houses, the Churches of St. Sepulchre and St. Helen,

[a] De T. ten^{9} æccla S MARIÆ de Waruuic 1 hid in MOITONE Trã . c̃. 1. car^{9}. Ibi sunt. III bord cũ. 1 car^{9}. ⁊ una Ancilla Ibi. IIII. or ac p"ti. Valuit. v. sol. Modo. x. sol. Æduin' cōm tenuit.

[b] Myton is a hamlet within the borough of Warwick. [c] Regist. Coll. de Warr. ap. Dugd.

the Church of St. John with 6 acres, the Church of St. Peter, and 1 house, and the Chapel of St. James built over the west gate; in addition to which he endowed it with tithes and land, in Bidford, Wellesbourn, Charlcote, Snitterfield, Claverdon, Milverton, and many other parishes—with the Church of Gretham, in Rutlandshire—with 60 houses within and without the town of Warwick—together with judgment by fire, water, and battle. All these possessions and privileges the said Earl Roger ratified to them by his charter sealed, granting that they might have a Dean and Chapter, and a fraternal convent in the said Church, and enjoy the premises as freely and fully as the Churches of Lincoln, Salisbury, and York.

His charter[d] is as follows—

In nomine patris & filii & sp̃s s̃ci. Amen.

Ego Roger^{9} consul WarWicensis grā dī & scē
MARIE & omiū scoꝝ & p salute anime patris mei
& parentum meoꝝ firmiter & constanter concedo ca
nonicis meis Warwici habere decanū & capitulū &
fraternū conventum & volo & ex parte dī pērpio
ut in ecclesia scē marie more canonicoꝝ dō serviant
& ita libere & qète ōms res suas obtineant sicut
LONDINENSES canonici & LINCOLIENSES & SALES
BERIENSES & EBORACENSES sua ecclīastice dicunt'
obtinere ✠ Hui^{9} rei testes sunt HUGO fili^{9} Ric'
& T'stan^{9} de monteforti Siward' fil' T'chil Galfrid^{9} de la
mare & petr^{9} fil^{9} Willi z ..... ill' fil' R & R...
munnevilla ⁊ R de bortona &c.

[d] There is a copy of this charter in the British Museum (Harl. MS. No. 7505), in the handwriting of Humfrey Wanley: it was transcribed from the original document Oct. 12, 1691, at which time it was in the hands of Mr. Fish of Warwick.

During the reign of Hen. III. Rous[e] informs us that the Monarch and his Court were on one occasion present in this Church: it was after the party of Simon de Montfort, (under the command of John Giffard, Governor of Kenilworth Castle,) had made an attack on Warwick Castle, and having demolished its walls, carried off William Mauduit, then Earl of Warwick, and his Countess, prisoners to Kenilworth. On this, King Henry coming to Warwick, held a council of his peers temporal and spiritual; and besieging the castle of Kenilworth, terms of accommodation were at length agreed on, under which the castle was delivered up to the King; and these terms Ottobon, the Pope's legate, publicly gave out from the pulpit of St. Mary's Church, on the Sunday following the festival of All Saints, in the presence of the King and all the states of the Kingdom there assembled together.

Many disputes arose, at various times, between the Dean and Canons of this Church, and the Prior of St. Sepulchre's, in Warwick, about their respective rights; and so lax were the former in the preservation of their property, that they had greatly suffered by their negligence, and a large portion of it had become alienated; when Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, applied to the[f] Bishop of Worcester to interfere in their behalf, and restore their ancient privileges and rights. In the accommodation of this question, however, it appeared that, as the Priory of St. Sepulchre was founded where the Churches of St. Sepulchre and St. Helen formerly stood, and that the church of Gretham, in Rutlandshire, had been appropriated to it, on consideration of finding a subdeacon to serve in the Collegiate Church, the Priory was not restored to them.

By the Decree[g] made in this matter, it also appeared, that of

[e] Hist. Reg. Ang. p. 200. [f] Wm. Wittlesey, consec. 1364, trans. to Canterbury, 1368.

[g] Regist. Coll. de War. apud Dugdale.

the Churches of St. John, St. Michael, St. Laurence, St. Peter, and St. James, all standing within the precincts of this town, the most wanted Churchyards, and the rest were grown ruinous, —and that the Collegiate Church had room enough to contain the inhabitants, and a Churchyard spacious enough to bury their dead—and it was therefore ordered that, from thenceforth, they should constantly attend at this Church, and have sepulture in the Churchyard here, all other places within the compass of the town, except the Church and Churchyard of St. Nicholas, being prohibited from having any ecclesiastical burial in them. This decree bears date, Hartlebury, 24 Decr. 1367. (41. Ed. 3.)

The above mentioned Thomas Beauchamp began to rebuild the Choir of this Church: but, dying before it was completed, left directions to his Executors to continue the work. He appears to have enlarged upon the old dimensions by extending it eastward, as the two bays of the crypt in that direction are evidently the work of that period, where it joins the Norman piers and vaulting of the earlier fabric. His [h] will is dated Sep. 6, 1369, and contains the following clause:—"I will that my Executors new build the quire of the Collegiate Church of Warwick, where I order my body to be buried."

It remained therefore to his successor Thomas Beauchamp, (his second son, but successor to his titles and estates) to complete the design, which he appears to have done in the noblest manner, "having (says [i] Dugdale) finished the Quire [k] 15. R .II. of the Collegiate Church begun by his father, and newly built from the ground the whole body of the Church, which very fabric now stands." He purchased the timber for this work, from his [l] brother's woods, at Allesley, in this County.

[h] Nicholas' Test. Vet. p. 79. [i] p. 323 a.

[k] "In which Quire there was at that time a Statue of the famous Guy, but altered in the 19. R. ii. by one John Sutton a Carver, who did cut the arms of the ancient Earls of Warwick upon it." Dugd. p. 345. b.

[l] Sir William Beauchamp, afterwards Lord Bergavenny.

Several drawings [m] of this building are in existence, but none of them executed with sufficient accuracy to warrant a minute description of its details: and this is the more to be regretted, as, having been built at the same time and by the same person as the Choir, it would probably have settled the question about the date of the present architectural features of that portion of the Church.

The structure mostly erected by Thomas Beauchamp consisted, besides the Quire, of a Tower at the west end, a nave with north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and a south porch. The [n] tower, as far as we can judge from the rude and inaccurate drawings in which it is represented, was probably a part of the earlier Norman edifice, with some alterations and additions. The nave consisted of four bays, and was lighted by five clerestory windows, with perpendicular mullions and tracery on the south, and probably by the same on the north. Each aisle was lighted by three windows of similar character. Each transept terminated in a large window, also of perpendicular design, above which on the outside, the arms of Beauchamp were carved in stone. The south porch had a chamber [o] above the entrance, which John Rous occupied and furnished as his library. A door way led, as at present, from the N. transept into the part adjoining it, now called the lobby. All the portion eastward, though in some degree injured, escaped the fire of 1694, and still remains; this part of the Church will be presently noticed more particularly.

The painted glass with which the windows of the Church were partly filled before the fire, seems to have been in design mostly heraldic, [p] consisting of figures of the Beauchamp family

[m] A ground plan and elevation of this Church are among Sir C. Wren's drawings in the library of All Souls Coll. Oxford, but they are slight and not very carefully done.

[n] It was not unusual to retain the tower in rebuilding or enlarging Churches.

[o] Super porticum australem librariam construxit, et libris ornavit. Leland Itin. vol IV. p. 61.

[p] See plates in Dugdale's War. pp. 318, 320, 324, 350.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

M. & N. Hanhart, lith. Printers.

J. Brandard.

SAINT MARY'S, WARWICK.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

and armorial bearings of that house and its connections: many of the Effigies were the children of [q] Thomas Beauchamp, who commenced the building of the Choir, the south windows of which especially were embellished in this manner.

Of the numerous Monuments formerly existing in the body of the Church, the brass plates of two only have survived the destruction of the building: the remainder however have been fortunately preserved from oblivion, by Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire, and to the record of them in that volume the reader is referred. One of the Monuments, of which a portion is preserved, is that of Thomas Beauchamp, by whom the Church was built: it stood formerly at the upper end of the south aisle, and was an [r] altar tomb surmounted by a canopy, on which brass figures of himself and Countess were inlaid: these figures have been inserted in a marble slab, affixed to the east wall of the south transept, near the entrance to the Beauchamp Chapel. The other brass is that of Thomas Oken and his wife, formerly a mercer and a great benefactor to the town: this is now affixed to the east wall of the north transept.

There was only one chantry [s] attached to this Church, in which was an Altar dedicated to S. Anne. It was founded by Rob. Waldene, 2. Hen. IV.

[q] He had IX. daughters the portraitures of all which are curiously drawn and set up in the windows on the South side of the Quire, and in the habit of that time. Dugd. 321 a. See also plate, p. 318.

[r] A plate of this Monument is given in Dugdale, and in Gough's Description of the Beauchamp Chapel. A full description of it will be found in the latter work, as well as in Nichols' publication on the same subject, in which Gough's plates were also used. The brasses have been also beautifully engraved, in Waller's Series of Monumental Brasses, now in course of publication.

[s] Among the records at Worcester is—Licentia concessa Rob. Waldene, fundare cantuariam S. Annæ in eccl. beat. Marie, War. et confirmatio ejusdem per Epm. 1401. Tidem *f* 59.

In the Will of Thomas Oken above mentioned, dated 24 Novr. 1570, he leaves directions "to be buried in the Church of S. Maries in Warwick, against St. Ann's Altar hard to the wall; and there I will to have a little tomb of stone, and over the said tomb in the stone wall, I will to have an Epitaph of brass with two pictures, one of myself and another of my wife, with these words under graven, Jesu have mercy on me." Dugdale describes this brass plate as "fixt in the wall neer the chapter house door." It seems therefore not improbable that the chantry of S. Anne, was in the place now called the lobby: and this probability is not lessened by the preservation of the plate, when so many brasses in the body of the Church perished.

Inscriptions upon the Bells in this Church, as given by Dugdale.

1

2. Vox domini Jesu Christi vox exaltationis.
3. Æternis annis resonat Campana Johannis.
4. Isabel Beauchamp first founded me.
5. Trinitati sacra fiat hæc Campana beata.
6. Dat sonitum plenum Jhesus & modulamen amœnum.
   Jhesu have merci on me Isabell.
   About the skirt thereof.

Αγιος ο θεος, αγιος ισχυρος, αγιος αθανατος, ελεησον ημας.

An Inventory* of Goods belonging to St. Mary's Church.

A.D. 1464, 4th of Edward IV.

Bokes. ffurst viii massebokes the same that were in the last Inventary that was endented with Thomas Conynge last sexton of the seid Chirche Collegiall.

Item ii other massebokes not of plein sar use but of powles use corrected in part after sar of the yeft of Sir Robert Chirbury last Dean of the forseyd Chirche.

It. i book of Epistels and gospels whuche buth rad on daily at the hie masse.

* This Inventory is printed from a MS. in the British Museum (Harl. No. 7505) which was formerly in the possession of Humfrey Wanley, and is considered to be chiefly in his own handwriting. It is headed thus—"This following Indenture I copied from the Autograph (being a scrol of Parchment above four yards long, and above ¼ of a yard broad, May y^e^ 21, 1691) now in the custody of Mr. Fish of Warwick." The entire Inventory is too long for insertion, but the most interesting items have been selected, some of them having been slightly abridged. It sets forth that the above endenture was made "in the moneth of ffebruary the yer of oure Lord God after the accomptyng of the churche of England a. MCCCCLXIIII and of the regne of Kyng Edwarde the fourthe the fourthe yer, between the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's and Thomas Hillusley, sexteyn of nyewe made chapelle of the same chirche collegiat," by which all the ornaments and other goods belonging to the church were entrusted to his custody. At the end of the Inventory, follows in writing, the oath made by me Thomas Hillusley "sworn uppon a masse book and on my holydom" 22d Feb. 1464. And that is followed by a smaller Inventory of 38 articles delivered to the charge of the same Thomas Hillusley by Thomas Huggeford, Esq. and Sir William Berkeswell, Dean, executors of Richard Earl of Warwick for the service of his new chapel as well as in the church. The whole manuscript occupies 12 folio pages on parchment.

It. x grayelles more and lasse the same that were in the forseide last Inventarye.

It. xi couchers and portoses more and lasse the same that were in the forseide last Inventarye every of hem havyng legende and noted except i litell reed portatif book whuche is not noted &c

It. vii goode Antiphoners &c

It. ii legendes, one of the tempal and an other Scõr &c

It. iiii thynne bokes ordeyned for the Chorestours to say and to synge on matyns masse and evesong of oure ladye alle of one ꝑporcõn

It. xi ꝑcessionaries with ii of the yeft of Sir Rob Chirbury late Dean

It. i ꝑcessionarye with a manuel in the same book

It. i manuel and i ꝑcessionary &c

It. ii other manuels either a book by itself.

It. i Catholican and ii Sawters ligging in the choer every tyed with a cheyne of Iron

It. i Collectarie and i nyewe martilage & i ordenall of Sar use

It. i Organ book bounde with bordes &c

It. i Sawter glosed cald Hampoles Sawter, i book of the kynges of Coleyn, contenyng also in hem other diverse tretises ligging in the choer tied togeder with one cheyne of Iron.

It. i Haymo, i maister of Stories, i Bartholomew in ffloraria, ligging in the choer every of hem tied by hymself with a cheyne of Iron.

It. i bible And i pupilla ligging in the vestrie cheyned togeder with one cheyne of Iron

It. i book of the pastorals and dialoge of Seint Gregory whuche serveth for collacõns in lenton.

It. iii bokes of prikked song made of paper not bounde with boordes whereof i is of masses, i of Antymes, And i of the passion and of other songes.

It. ii bookes of prikked song made of parchemyn bounde with boordes and corded with deres skynnes of the yeft of my forseide lordes executours

It. i quayer of olde prikked song in parchemyn of square notes

It. v bokes beynge in the handes of maister John Rous now priest whuche were Sir William Rous and bequath hem to the Dean and Chapitre of the forseide Chirche Collegiall under condicõn that the

seid maister John beynge priest shulde have hem for his special? edificacõn duryng his lief And after his decees to remayne and to be for ever to the seide Dean and Chapitre as it appereth by endentures[b] thereof made whereof one party leveth with the Dean and Chapitre That is to say i book quem composuit ffrater Antoninus Rampologus de Janis 2 fo Chorinth 14.[c] It. i book cald pars dextera et pars sinistra 2 fo non d^{o} carere. It. i bible versefied cald patris[d] in Aurora 2 fo huic opifex. It. i book of powles epistoles glosed 2 fo de Jhu qui dr Xtus. It. i book cald pharetra 2 fo hora est jam nos de sompno surgere. It. i quayer in the whuche is conteyned the exposicõn of the masse 2 fo coïs offerim^{o}.

Jewelles weyen after the wight of troie wherynne xvi unces maketh 1 lb

ffurst iiii bacyns of silver—4¾ lb. 1½ oz.

It. iiii candilstikkes of silver—5 lb. 4½ oz.

It. i halywater stoppe of silver & a springel thereto of silver—1½ lb. 6 oz.

It. vi cruettes of silver—2 lb. ½ oz.

It. i Crosse of silver overgild garnysshed with smale perles havyng a foot of silver, the yeft of Dame Margeret that was Countesse of Warewyk—3lb. 1¼ oz.

It. the round thing of coper having in it of the holy cros, and other reliquies used to hange on the forseide cros—3 oz.

[b] In the library of William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge, is a manuscript volume in which a copy of this endenture is preserved, and by his permission it is here given—

Hæc indentura facta inter decanũ et capitulũ eccliẽ beate marie warr ex pte una et Johẽm Rous filiũ Galfridi Rous ville ejusdẽ mercator' ex pte altera Testantur quod p'dus decanus et capitul' eccliẽ collegie p'd receperunt et habuerunt ex dono et ultima voluntate Will^{i} Rous capell' et heremite de Gyescleif pro salute aiẽ sue quinque libros cũ uno quaterno ad librarium eccliẽ p'de viz unum librum quem composuit frater Anthoninus Rampologus de Janis et secundum librum vocatum pars dextra et pars sinistra et de ignorantia sacerdotum ac etiã de omeliis Ede Tertium librum viz unã Bibliam versificatã que vocatur Petrus in Aurora quartũ librũ epistolis Sancti Pauli glosat' cũ multis aliis libris biblie et aliis tractatibus quintum librum in quo continetur expositio misse ac tractatus scĩ Bernardi cũ aliis tractatibus Quos quidẽ quinque libros cũ quaterno Idẽ Will^{i} Rous p'dus vult ut p'dus Johes Rous filius Galfrĩ Rous cũ venerit ad etatem et recepit ordinẽ p'sbiteratus hẽat p'd quinque libros cũ Quaterno ex licentia decani et capituli eccliẽ p'de ad eos inspiciendũ in edificationem ãie sue dum vixerit et post obitũ ejusdẽ Johis Rous tunc ut antea remaneant eccliẽ p'de inppetuũ ad usus p'd decani et capitul' vicariꝰ ac clericoꝰ ibm servientiũ (Here follow the witnesses names) dat apud Gyescleif vicesimo quinto die septenb. (no year).

[c] An instance is here given of a mode which was formerly often adopted in drawing up catalogues of manuscripts, viz. of copying a few words from the commencement of the second leaf, by which means the volume was identified should the first page be defaced or lost. This practice is mentioned in a very interesting article of the Quarterly Review entitled "Libraries and Catalogues." No cxliii.

[d] The title of this book is not quite the same in the endenture given in the preceding note: It appears however to be a work entitled Aurora, by Petrus de Riga.

It. i cros of tree [e] harneyzed with silver having a crucifix of silver overgild

It. i reed cros of tre wel harneyzed with silver and gild

It. i cros of silver wel gild having in it iiii stones, ii blewe & ii reede, And in the back thereof an holy lambe—1¾ lb. 2 oz. without the foet thereof

It. the foet of the same cros gylt—¾ lb. 1 oz.

It. i litell crucifix of silver overgild—⅜ oz. i dwt.

It. ix chalices of silver & ix patenes of silver to them—15 lb. 3¼ oz.

It. i sacring [f] belle of silver overgild—4¼ oz. with the claper of iron

It. i paxebred [g] of silver gild and enameled—7¼ oz.

It. i gret encenser of silver gild—5 lb. 4 oz.

It. ii smaler censers of silver—5 lb. 4 oz.

It. i ship of silver for encense & i spone of silver thereto—9 oz.

It. i Cowpe of silver kevered to bere in the sacrament, white withoute and gild withinne.—2 lb. 1 oz.

It. i nother Cowpe covered, al of silver and overgild, the bequest of W. Hopkyns, ordeyned by hym to bere in the sacrament to the sicke folk, as well to the pouere as to the riche—2¾ lb. ½ oz.

It. i Canope hanging over the hie auter havynge iii crownes of silver overgild tied togeder with cheynes of silver of the yeft of Watkyn Power

It. i olde box of silver covered to put in sigging [h] bred—4¾ oz.

It. i littell boist of silver covered—2 oz. 4 dwt.

It. i hie Tabernacle of silver al gild otherwise cald a monstrance ordeyned to bere in goddes body on Corpus Xpi day and yeven by my forseide lord in his lief late Earle of Warrewyk by the good mene of my lady Isabell that was his last wief weyinge in all 6 lb. 14 oz. with the cristall beynge in the middel thereof and with the thing of silver gild beynge in the cristall

[e] Wood.

[f] The small bell rung at different parts of the service during mass. A bell of this description was discovered a few years since, on the site of the Black Friars, in Warwick, (on the south side of Friar Street, nearly opposite the New Church,) when the ground was dug out for building houses on. A vignette, of full size, is given in Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, 4th Ed. p. 172., and will also appear in his forthcoming work on the internal decoration of Churches.

[g] A small plate of metal, ivory, or wood, which, after it had been kissed by the Priest, was carried round, in the celebration of mass, to communicate the kiss of peace.

[h] Singing bread, or the round cakes or wafers intended for the consecrated Host in the Eucharistic Sacrament.

It i pece of silver of olde emboce werk given by Sir John Porter to drynke of wyne at the maunday on shere thursday.—3¾ oz.

It. iii tixtes[i] every of hem having a side covered with plate of silver, and therynne a crucifix and ymages of Mary and John gild. of these iii textes ii are garnyshed with reliquies.

It. ii lowe candlestykes of silver—2 lb. 6½ oz.

THYNGES of coper, laton, bras, iron, pewter, and of tre.[e]

Here follow 25 Items consisting of crosses, bacyns, censers, halywater stoppes, &c. including

iii bacyns of coper for the lavatory

iii sacring belles of bras

i wache[k] belle hanging in the sextrie

v supaltaries[l] with a supaltarie lant to my lordes chapell

ii large peynted tables, i of the Nativitie of oure lord Jhu Christ and i of his Resurection.

iii peire of Irons to bake in sigging brede.

i litell olde instrument of coper gild to bere in goddes bodye on Corpus Xpi day.

VESTYMENTES[m] AND COPES.

Here follow about 120 items, comprising vestments of different materials & colors, from damask & cloth of gold to meaner stuff, most of them complete for "priest, diacon, & subdiacon."

Among them occur

Item. Seint Thomas vestyment of Canterbury havyng i chesiple[n] of grene satyn, i aube,[o] i amyte[p] havynge parures of ymagerie, i stole,[q]

[i] The Gospels, either singly or collectively, were anciently called textes; and were frequently covered with silver plates as above described.

[k] Was it the bell used at funerals?

[l] The covering slab of the altar.

[m] Full information on the subject of sacerdotal vestments, may be obtained by a reference to Bloxam's Monumental Architecture, or Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament.

[n] The Chesible or Casula, was the upper vestment worn by the Priest at the celebration of mass, hanging down (with many folds) in front and behind, and rounded at the extremities.

[o] The Alb.

[p] Amyte having parures, means an Amice, with embroidered work at the borders, which appears like a collar round the necks of Priests, in sepulchral brasses. The amice was a white linen veil or napkin, worn first upon the head like a hood, and then thrown back upon the shoulders.

[q] The stole was a long narrow band, often richly embroidered, which was worn over the shoulders and across the breast by Priests, and then was tucked under the girdle from which the extremities, which were fringed, hung pendant. By Deacons it was worn over the left shoulder only.

i fanon[r] of ymagerie and i girdell of silk. And ii other aubes ii amytes with parures, i stole, ii fanons, ii tunycles and ii copes[s] to the same of grene worstede with orfrais[t] of reed worstede garnished with mytres.

It. v peire of vestyments every of hem complet for a priest of the purveaunce of Sir William Berkeswell now Dean. Whereof i peire hath a chesiple, parures, stole, and fanoun of russet velvet, the orfray of the chesiple of reed cloth of silk wroght with braunches of floures. i peire hath a chesiple of blew velvet the orfray of grene velvet havynge therynne garters, and a patible Mary and Jhu in the cross. i peire of blak damask figury, the orfray of the chesiple of reed cloth of gold. i peire of lenton vestymentes havynge a chesiple parures stole and fanoun of white sengle satyn and therynne crosses of reed satyn garnyshed with blak laces of silk and thereto i reredoce,[v] i frount, and i frountell of fyne lynnen cloth havyng crosses of reed satyn and ii kurteyns of lynnen cloth. And i newe peire havynge i chesiple, i stole, i fanoun and parures white and blewe the orfray of the chesiple and amyte enbrowded with ymagerie concernynge the passion of oure lord Jhu, and thereto i reredoce havynge on it enbrowded ymagerye of Seint Michel Seint Marten and Seint Nicholas. i frount and i frountell of the same not enbrowded.

There are also under this head contained the "vestymentes and other thinges offred up unto the forseid chirche collegial. the day of the buryinge of the body of the worshipfull and noble mynde Richard Beauchamp late Earle of Warrewyk."

Auter Clothes of playn lynnen cloth halewed

Here follow 9 Items

[r] The fanon or maniple a narrow embroidered band, very similar to the stole, but shorter, fringed at the extremities, and worn on the Priest's left arm: It was originally used as a napkin, but became in later times an ornamental appendage, made of costly materials.

[s] The loose outer vestment (chiefly worn in processions) in shape not unlike a cloak; it is without sleeves, and open in front, except at the neck where it is united by a clasp. It is one of the vestments retained at the Reformation, and is still occasionally worn in the Church of England.

[t] The borders of embroidery or needle work down the cope on each side in front.

[v] This word in general signifies the screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar: it is here used to mean the tapestry or Dorsell hanging at the back.

Twailles of diaper werk [w] servyng for the hoselynge of people, and auters endes

28 Items.

Banners for crosses boren in ꝑcessions.

It. iii peeces of steyned cloth, i of the birthe of oure lady, the seconde of seint Appolyne and the thirdde of oure ladye write afore her ffili Xpe Dei tu miserere mei and an holy lambe aboute that.

It. in the lowe house under the vestry ii olde irebound coofres.

It. in the Vestrye i gret olde arke to put in vestyments &c.

It. in the Sextry [x] above the vestrye, i olde ark at the auters ende, i olde coofre irebounde havyng a longe lok of the olde facion, and i lasse nyewer coofre havyng iii lokes cald the tresory cofre and certeyn Almaries. [y]

It. in the Inner hous there i nyewe hie Almarie with ii dores to kepe in the evidence of the chirche, and i gret olde arke and certen olde Almaries.

It. In the hous afore the Chapter hous i olde irebounde cofre havyng hie feet and ringes of iron in the endes thereof to heve it bye, And therein buth certein bokes belonging to the chapiter.

Reliques.—

Twenty items here follow consisting of caskets, &c. many of them described as "wel harneized with silver," in which were preserved, a piece of mount calvary—of the manger of our Lord's nativity—of the pillar against which he was scourged—of his cross—of the bones of the innocents, and many reliques of different saints, similar to those with which churches were at that time frequently furnished.

A list of these reliques is given by Dugdale, but not copied from this Inventory: he took it from the Leiger Book of St. Mary's (Regist. Coll. B. Mar. de Warr.) late in the custody of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer, now in that of the Master of the Rolls.

[w] These probably were the linen cloths, or towels, held before those of the laity who communicated at the Sacrament, that no particle of the consecrated Host might fall to the ground.—Hoselyng is the old Saxon word to signify the administration or communication of the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist.

[x] Sacristy.

[y] Cupboards or lockers in the Church.

[a] An Account Roll of the Income and Expenditure of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, for the following year,—viz. from Easter 1464, to Easter 1465,—is in the possession of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge. It is a Parchment Roll, in length 28 feet 9 inches, and nearly 1 foot in breadth. The following extracts are subjoined.—

Ecclesia Colleg beate marie Warrewici

Compoti ꝑticulares divsōꝝ collectoꝝ et ffirmār necnon firmaꝝ decīm ꝑtīn Eccliē p'dce' ab incrastino festi Pasche accident^{9} xv^{o} die mensis Aprilis anno Regni Regis Edward' quarti quinto usq. incrastinū ejusdm ffesti Pasche accid' vi^{to} die Aprilis anno ejusd' Reg' sexto sic ꝑ unm annū integrum preter ix dies.

Officīu collect' Re^{tus} in Warrewic

Valor hoc anno ultra xliii*s.* in repris. xxv*l.* xii*s.* ix*d.*

Under this head are contained rents of houses situated in "Quenewel Strete," "Walkere Strete," the "Horschepynge," and "Kynge Strete," in the parish of St. Nicholas—all of them names now long unknown in Warwick.

Et iiii*s.* de firma unius tēnti nup Ric. Grete que erat eccliā in foro Warr. ex antiquo tempore nil in onere hic quia conced^{r} magist. scolariū, ꝑ pueris int^{9} docend,' ex concessiōe decani & capituli dū eis placuit. (vide p. 4)

Et de ii*s.* rec. de firma cimitorii Stī Lawrencii sic dim. Johī Phellip es Balliō hoc anno

Eccliā beate marie Warrewic

Valor hoc an no de exitibus xxv*l.* xvi*s.* ob.

Among the oblations offered at this Church, occur—

Et de vi*l.* xix*s.* ix*d.* rec de oblacoībus ad pixīd sum̄i altaris in eccliā p'dict hoc anno cū xiii*d.* ob de oblac. Prioris Scī Sepulcri Warr. in festo

[a] In Thomas's Dugdale (vol. 1, page 432) an abstract is given of the Rent Roll of St. Mary's anno primo Ed. IV. A copy of this document is in the British Museum, (Harl. MS. No. 7505) taken by Humfrey Wanley from the original, Aug. 8th, 1691, which was then in the possession of Mr. Fish of Warwick.—He describes it as a parchment roll half a yard long. The Rental of that year amounted to £235 6s. 3d.

om̄n Scoꝝ infra c^m Warr. ex antiq. consuet. ad viij ann. terminos.....

Et de vs. iv*d.* rec. de oblac. voc. crepyngesylver [b] ad crucem in eccliā p'dcā in die Pasche et in ii^bus diebus p̄x. p'ced.

Et de iiii*l.* xi*s.* i*d.* rec de Waltero Straunge ibm. de minut. decīs.. .. ultra vi*s.* viii*d.* solut. dcō capēllo pochial. in reward p̄ suo labore exhīt circa confessionē pochianoꝝ p̄ idem tempus ...

Et de xii*s.* vi*d.* de oblacōe dnī Comitis Warr. in festo Scī Marci Evangeliste in eccliā be marie Warrewic cū xx*d.* oblat. in eccliā Scī Nīchi hoc anno.

Et de xl*s.* rec. de Henrico Kybull marchaunt panni linei xi^o die Maii hoc anno viz p̄ decīs lucri p̄ ipsm̄ sponte concessis in fine sue confessionis .....

Et de xviii*d.* rec. de man. capēlli s'vientis Will. Huggeford p̄hendmantis cū sua familia in Goodrest infra parcum de Weggenock ad iii vices de oblacōibus in capella ibm̄ . (vide page 7.)

Et de xxviii*s.* iii*d.* rec. de p̄ochianis Scē Marie p̄ denar. Scī Petri & p̄ denar. ortorum hoc anno ultra ii*s.* dat. cet. hominibus p̄ colleciōe eoꝝdem.

Et de ii*s.* vi*d.* ob rec. de oblacōibus ad pixīd subtus crucē in navi? eccliē bē marie p'dce.

Et de iii*s.* iii*d.* rec. de denar. caritativis p̄uen. de oblac. cū pane sancto diebus domcis hoc anno viz qualibet die dominica p̄ anm̄ i*d.* sic jam p̄ novā constituoēm fact. inter decanū & capitlū & parochiān eccliē p'dce.

Among the mortuaries and legacies appear

Et de iii*s.* rec. de p'cio uniu^o patelle cont. xii lagen. p̄ven. de legat. mortuar. Margarete Bosse. . . . .

Et p'c unius toge sanguyn velvet p̄ven. de legat. dcī Will. Cokfeld nil in onere hic quia rem̄ in custod. Sacriste ad inde faciend. p̄ut decano & capītlo decō eis melius videbit.

Ecclesia Scī Nichī Warr	Val hoc anno tam de oblacioībus quam de firma	xxi*l.* iv*s.* x*d.* ob.

The entries here are very similar to those of St. Mary's.

Et de iii*s.* iii*d.* rec. de denar. caritativis oblat. cū le halylof ibm

[b] These were the offerings made on creeping to the cross at Easter. An allusion to this custom will be found in Collier's Eccles. Hist. ed. 1840, vol. iv. p. 362, under the head "of rites and ceremonies," where mention is made of "creeping to the Cross on Good Friday, and offering there unto Christ before the same."

viz qualīt die dm̄ca p ebdomat i*d*. in argento ultra reliq. in p'cio candel cere oblat cū dict. le halylof ibm p'c cujuslīt candel ob expend. in eccliā p'dict. . . . .

Et de iii*s*. i*d*. ob rec. de oblac. pochianoꝝ ibm in festo Pasche voc. crepyngesilver hoc anno tunc & in ii diebus p̄x p'ced.

Et de xx*d*. rec. de oblac. dnī Comit. Warr. in festo Scī Marci Evangeliste tempore p̄cessiōis dcī festi.

Ecclesia Scī Laurencii	Val. hoc anno ult. xvi*s*. ii*d*. in cust. Autumpni & ult. xviii qrs siligīs q. rem. p̄ est. in garbis.	xxv*s*. iv*d*. ob. qd.
Eccliā de Budbroke	Val. hoc anno ad firmam	xiii*l*. vi*s*. viii*d*.
Pastura de Hethcote	Valor hoc anno ad firmam	vii*l*.
Eccliā de Compton Murdok cū Hunscote	Val. hoc anno ad firmam	lxxiii*s*. iv*d*.
Ecclesia de Pillardyngton	Valor hoc anno ad firmam	xx*l*. iii*s*. iv*d*.
Wolffehampcote	Val. hoc anno ad firmam. ultra xx*s*. in vestur. comp.	xxxvii*l*.
Eccliā de Chaddesley Corbet cū Russhok	Val. hoc anno ad firmam cū xiii*s*. iv*d*. de fine Ric Bynde	xviii*l*. xiii*s*. iv*d*.
Haselore Manerium	Val. hoc anno ultra xiii*s*. iv*d*. in vad. Ballī & ult. xxvi*s*. viii*d*. in clausur. bosci	xix*l*. xix*s*. iv*d*. ob

The following payment here occurs.

Solut. ad manus vicar' de Haselore p̄ pensiōe sua p̄ toto anno terminat. ad fm̄ Annunc. be. m. Virg. A° r.r. Ed. IIII. vi^to^ vi*l*. xiii*s*. iiii*d*.

Haselore Eccliā	Valor ibm̄ hoc anno ad firmam	xviii*l*. vi*s*. viii*d*.
Ecclesia de Wittleford	Valor hoc anno xi*l*. xvi*s*. iv*d*. ob in diversis reprisis ultra x qrs ordei & iiii bus. pro seminat. sup̄ the glebe Rectorie ibm	vii*l*. xiiii*s*. iv*d*. ob

Firma Rect. nil hoc anno.

Among the payments in this parish are

Solv. p̄ twywalowynge xx acr. terr. glebe rector ibm . . . . xiii*s*. iv*d*.

Et in expens. ejusdm computantis equit. ad ii vices a Wittleford usq. Warr. infra tempus compot^{o} ultra vj*s*. viii*d*. sol. eidem alia vice ꝑ Wm. Ellys ut plenius patet in compot. thes. hujus anni xiii*s*. iv*d*.

Et in stipn. Thome Harryes le deken ibm pro iii terminis hujus compōs . . . . xx*s*.

Et in reward dat. dcō Jōhi Style vicar. ibm in auxilū & relevacōem vicariat^{o} sui hoc anno ex considerac. decani &c. xx*s*.

Et comp. solv. ꝑ diversis expensis. . . . viz in repacōe fact. circa cancell & fenestr. cancell. et in repac. unius pariet Rectorie. . . ac ꝑ repac. & emend. de le vestiary ibm. . . . xxxvi*s*. i*d*. ob.

Ecclesia de Spellesbury	Val. hoc anno repris. non deduct	xviii*l*. xviii*s*.

The expenditure in this parish comprises

Et solvend. Archō Lincoln ꝑ indempn. ecclie de Spellesbury per annum ii*s*. iv*d*.

[c] Et solven. ꝑ le strawynge ecclesie de Spellesbury cum straiē & viridi scdm̄ temp^{o} anni ꝑ iii annis ad fest Nat. Sci. Joh. Bapt. anno r. r. Ed. IIII. v^{to} ad festa principalia hoc anno iv*s*. vi*d*.

Et solv. ꝑ renovac. & repac. iii Belleropes et le scō belle iii*s*. vi*d*.

Et solv. Epō Lincoln pro pensiōe eccliē de Spellesbury pro anno terminat. ad fest Scī Michīs anno r. r. Ed. IIII. v^{to} . . . . vi*s*. viii*d*.

In the Augmentation Office is a Volume bound, and lettered "Statutes & Surveys of the College of Warwick, &c." in which are contained two sets of rules and ordinances for the regulation and observance of this Collegiate body:[d] it commences with (imperfect) the old Statutes of the College (dat. apud Hartlebury 24th Dec. 1367) and goes on with the new Statutes, thirty in number, but imperfect also at the end. The former code of Statutes may also be found in the Leiger Book of St. Mary's, Warwick, already referred to in these pages.

With respect to the residences of the Dean and Chapter, it

[c] It was customary to strew particular Churches with straw or green rushes, especially on festivals.

[d] In the same volume is bound up the rental of St. Mary's for two years, viz. the 27th and 28th of Hen. VIII.

appears that they were entirely rebuilt and their site changed about the middle of the 15th century, under the inspection of Dean Berkeswell, "[e] one of the Executors of the Testament of Earl Richard, that sawe the Bilding of our Lady Chappell, and and the new Buildinge of the Colledge House begun by E. Richard finished." For Leland informs us "the [f] ould Mansion-Place of the Colledge[g] and Deanry of St. Maries in Warwike stood there where now the East South East part of the Cemetery is. The new Colledge Lodging, hard without the west Ende of the Cemitery, was builded by the Executors of the Testament of Rich. Earle of Warwike. Most of the Prebendes Houses be at the West Ende of our Ladies Church in the Street. There bee in the Colledge a Deane and 5 Prebendaries."

At the time the above description was written by Leland, the hour was nearly come when Dean and Chapter were no longer to exist in their Collegiate capacity. The Monarch had already renounced his submission to the Pope, and was demanding from the Clergy of his realm their acknowledgement of his supremacy in matters ecclesiastical as well as civil: and on the 20th of August, 1534, the common seal of the College was affixed to the deed,[h] by which the supremacy of Henry VIII. and his heirs was formally acknowledged. This document runs in the usual form, "dat. in

[e] Leland Itin. Vol. iv. p. 61. [f] Ibid. Vol. iv. pp. 62, 63.

[g] The cost of the Deanery and College then rebuilt, amounted to £988 19s. 9d. Dugd. p. 356. b.

[h] The original document is in the Chapter House at Westminster: and it may perhaps be worth remarking that a striking similarity exists among the signatures, as though several had been written by the same hand. The seal is in red wax, and is in good preservation.

domo nostra capitulari vicessimo die mensis Augusti Anno Regni Regis Henrici Octavi vicessimo sexto." It is signed by John Carvanell[i] Dean, the Treasurer, two Canons, one Chaplain, and ten Vicars choral.

In the general ecclesiastical survey made by order of the Crown, 26th Hen. VIII. the "Collegiate[k] Church in Warwick was returned by the Commissioners to be worth, in Spiritualities and Temporalities, the clear annual sum of £247. 13*s*. 0½*d*." This survey was the speedy forerunner of its dissolution, which took place in the 37th Hen. VIII., when it was granted by letters patent, bearing date 15th May of the same year, to the inhabitants of Warwick, by the title of Burgesses of Warwick and their successors.

The [l]charnel house and bier house belonging to this Church are mentioned 13th Eliz. in the [m] Black Book of Warwick, as being then leased, together with the herbage of the Churchyard, by the Bailiff and Burgesses to Wm. Huddisdon, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of five shillings.

[i] The name of this Dean is omitted by Dugdale: but is supplied in Dr. Thomas's edition.

[k] Liber Regis.—Dugdale however states, upon the authority of a MS. then in the possession of Sir Symon Archer, that it amounted to £334. 2*s*. 3½*d*. out of which, stipends were reserved for the Collegiate body, consisting then of a Dean, five Prebendaries, the Curate of the Parish Church, ten Priests Vicars, and Six Choristers. These salaries amounted in all to £151. 6*s*. 8*d*.

[l] These buildings are described in the lease as the "house called the charnell house, and an other house in the same Churchyard, sett, and being on the north side of the said Church of Saint Maryes, sometimes used for the beere to stand in." By the charnel house, the crypt is here probably meant, as in a description of St. Mary's, published in 1757, (the title of which is given more fully in a subsequent note,) it is stated that "under the whole floor of the Choir is a vault, commonly called the Bone House, chiefly used as a burial place for the Mayor and Body Corporate of this Borough." At a meeting of the Corporation 10th Dec. 1570 it was agreed "that W. Huddisdon shall have the charnell house, and Saint Maryes Churchyard, and a little house in the Churchyard for xxi yeres for the rent of v*s*. by yere."

[m] The Black Book is a curious MS. volume in the possession of the Corporation, consisting principally of the proceedings of the Bailiff and Burgesses, transcripts of deeds and leases connected with the borough property, as well as records of events of local interest, chiefly during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Particulars connected with royal visits to this town from both these Sovereigns, are here recorded. It was written by John Fisher, according to an entry at p. 209, but several different handwritings appear in the volume. Some entries have been continued as late as the commencement of the last century.

During the year 1571, two imposing ceremonies were performed in this Church—the celebration of the order of St. Michael, by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and the state funeral of William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, and brother to Queen Catharine, who died at the Priory in that year. The particulars of both these ceremonials are preserved in the Black Book[n] of Warwick, of which the following abridged accounts are given.

That nyght being Michaelmas even, it was signified that the earle of Leicester wold goo to the churche and there kepe the order of France, viz. of St. Michael,[o] whereof he is companyon: and for that cause his pleasure was signified to have the bailief and burgesses to wayt upon him bothe to and fro the churche, whither his lordship mynded to goo by nyne of the clok or sone after.... [The earl's dress is then minutely described as well as the procession that attended him from the priory to the church] where were prepared by the herralds in the quire placis first for a clothe of estate very rich hangid over on the right side of the quire at the entring, where the viker's place is; on the other side towards the vestry, in the third stall towards the vestry, a place for the Earle himself to sitt in; over which places, that is to say under the clothe of astate, was sett upp the armes of the French king, and over the place where my lord satt was fastenyd my lords owne armes envyroned with the garter, and without the garter a wrethe of gold, after the french order in manner of knotts being skallops shelles. So farre of the quier as have seates was hangid on bothe sides with riche clothe or leather of gold veary faire, all the rest of the chauncell was hangid with arras and tapistry, and round about were furmes sett for the nobles, gentlemen and others to sitt upon to heare the sermon. On the stall before my lord lay a rich clothe with a faire and costly cusshion. On the communyon table was laid an other faire cloth of arras. Before the table was laid a Turkye carpett, whereon my lord knelid when he offered. The pulpitt being sett at the nether end of the Earle of Warwick's tombe in the said quier, the table was placed where the alter had bene. At the comyng into the quyer my lord made lowe curtesie to the french king's armes being under the cloth of astate, and so was brought by the harraulds to his owne place, where he satt and heard the sermond. After the sermon ended, a minister went to the communyon table, and stonding at the north side thereof, he said the service of the communyon untill he came to the exhortacions of almes and relief of the

[n] From which they have been printed, in No. XVII of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. 4to. London, 1783.

[o] The order of St. Michael was founded by Louis the XI. King of France, at Amboise, August 1st, 1469, and was considered at that time the noblest in that kingdom. In January 1565 (O.S.) Mons. Rambouillet was sent to the English Court by Charles IX. to confer this order on two noblemen most agreeable to the Queen. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester were selected; and they were invested with all ceremony at Whitehall, on the 24th of the same month: no English subject had previously been admitted to this order, except Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In Ashmole's order of the Garter, pp. 369-71 is a long account of the splendid ceremonial observed at this installation. In the library of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge, is the very copy of the statutes of this order, which was presented on this occasion by the French King to the Earl of Leicester. It is a Quarto volume printed on vellum, and has the autograph of the Earl on the fly leaf, with the date, Jan. 25, 1565, (also in his handwriting,) which was the day succeeding his installation at Whitehall. The sides of this volume retain their original covering, on each of which is stamped the arms of France surmounted by the Crown, and encircled with the Collar and badge of the order.

poore; then the said minister went to the mids of the table and taking in hand a bason of silver there ready, the childern and others of the churche sang a psalme [whilst the heralds conducted the Earl with ceremony twice to the Communion table and back again, to make his offerings, the Earl making a "lowe curtesie" before the french arms on his first approach, and before his own arms on advancing the second time:] which done, the same heraulds brought him again into his owne place, where sitting down, and kneling, he heard the rest of the prayers untill thend.

On the 5th December of the same year, the funeral of the Marquess of Northampton was conducted with great pomp in this Church. This nobleman, coming to Warwick to accompany the Earl of Leicester, was taken ill during his residence at the Priory, where he died. Not being "the richest man in Englond," as the narrative quaintly expresses it, the Queen undertook the cost of his funeral, and appointed the Garter King of Arms, and the Norroy and Lancaster heralds to attend and direct the ceremony.—

In the bodie of the Churche was prepared a hearse stonding upon four pillars railed about, the pillars being by estimacion XII foot hiegh, covered with black clothe, having a tester of black clothe, on which were fastenyd five scuchion of his armes in metall; the valaunce of black velvet and russet taffata with a fringe of black silk. Uppon the pillers were fixed skutchions of his armes to the nomber of xii: about the valence were like scuchions to the nomber of xi: on the topp over the valence were sett fourth pennons of his armes in metall upon sarcenet to the number of 40. Within the hears was a table sett, whereon the corpes was laid for the tyme of the sermon. On the pawle laid on the corpes was laid downe his coat armour; his sworde and targe, and his helmet and crest being a mayden's head stonding on his helmet with a wreathe or role of black and yealowe sarcenet, having mantells of black velvet hanging downe on either side, with knoppes guilt, and with tarselles of black silk fringe. Then was song a psalme, and that ended the sermon began, which was made by Mr. Raffe Griffin preacher who took for his text 2 Tim. iv. 7. 8. which sermon so endid they procedid to the funerall in maner following. First came the three herraults in order Lancaster, Norrey, and Garter; and after them John Watts as gentleman-usher to my Lord Barkley: then the Lord Barkley, who was assysted by Mr. William Gordge, bering his trayne, and all the other morners attending on the said lorde, who was so conveid from the hearse into the Quire, where at the communyon-table stood the vikar of Saint Maryes. After he had begonne the commemoracion of the communyon so farre till he cam to the sentences for relief of the poore, whereof when he had redd two or three verses he staid, being so apointed by the herralds, and taking a bason, there prepared, in his hond, he receved the offringe brought by the said lord Barkley and others: [the heralds then conduct, in due form, all the attendants at this ceremony to the communion table, where they make their respective offerings in money: and where they also offer in succession to the vicar the coat armour of the deceased, the sword, the targe, the head piece and crest, the great square banner, and standard.] After all these offrings done, a fewe prayers said, and a psalme song during the tyme of the offring, the corpes is by eight gentlemen assisted with the four supporters taken up from the table within the hearse, and brought upp attendid on by the foure gentlemen that bare the banner-roles, till they come to the place made for the grave, being right against the tombe in the quier, on the north side of the same tombe, betweene

[p] the doores of the vestry and the chapter-house, where the same corpes is enterrid, togither with the white staves of the officers and many teares: there to rest till God otherwise provide. Then on the morrowe the coat-armor, helme, crest, targe, and sword were hangid[q] up, and so were the standerd-banner and banner-roles over the place where the bodie lieth.

A volume[r] of Churchwarden's Accounts from 1656 to 1691, supplies some curious notices connected with the Church and Parish nearly up to the period of the destructive fire. From these Accounts it appears that the old church was filled with galleries, (mention being made of them over the north and south aisles, over the chancel door, and next to the bellfry) and that all the pews and single sittings in the Church were let by the Churchwardens to persons for life, an extra payment being made when any of the parties changed their places.

Among the ordinary payments occur.—

	To the dog whipper his year's wages	0	13	4
	For urchins and foxes's heads. The price of a fox's head was 1s. an old urchin, 4d. and a young one, 2d. In 1663 the payment for urchins destroyed was .	2	5	6
	For sack given to the clergy of other parishes when they preached in S. Mary's.			
	Sums in charity to persons in distress.—See a curious instance in 1663.			
1656	Recd. in Bell Metell (viz of the great Bell and the chippings of the other Bells) thirty nyne hundred & one half hundred & eight pounds which was disposed of as followeth, that is to day delivered backe againe three new Bells with new Brasses to them weighing five & twenty hundred forty & foure pounds weight.			
	(Several other sums received for metal.)			
	Paid to Mr. Eldridge[s] for casting three new bells & makeing the rest tunable .	28	0	0
	(Several entries connected with the bells.)			
	——— for going to Coventry to seal the articles with the bell founder . . .	0	3	0
1657	Paid for foure dozen of large parchment of a Register booke	1	4	0
	——— binding the same booke	0	4	0
1659	Paid to Richard Phillips for paynting or setting up the Lord's prayer, the 10 Cõmandᵐᵉˢ and the Creed	2	10	0

[p] In Dugdale's Baron. ii. p 382, it is mentioned, that this site having been disturbed about the year 1626 for another burial, his body was found perfect, the skin entire and dried to the bones, rosemary and bayes lying in the coffin fresh and green.

[q] These funeral atchievments were hanging there in Dugdale's time, who expressly mentions having seen them. No monument, or inscription of any sort was set up in the Church.

[r] This Volume, which had formerly been lost by the parish officers, was discovered by the present Vicar, a short time since, in a house in Warwick, and was purchased by him and restored to the parish chest.

[s] The Bells at Kenilworth were cast by the same person. See "Kenilworth Illustrated," p 47.

1660 Paid for the King's Armes 1 0 0
——— a pynte of sack when the King's Armes was paid for 0 1 0
1661 Paid to the Parrator for a booke that was sent by ye Reverent Bishopp to pray for our gratious Queen Katherine 0 0 6
——— for two bookes yt were read in the Church by order of the Bishop, concerning the death of our late King 0 3 0
——— for a sequestracōn for the parish Church of St. Maries in ye borough of Warwick 0 2 0
MEM.—Agreed to pay to Thomas Kempe, for his paynes in ingrossing the births, baptismes, marriages, and burials, in the new Register Booke for 12 yeares last past ye sōme of fowre pounds.
1663 Paid to Mr. Christopher Smith for Whitson farthings being due in arreeres for seven yeeres last past and for an accquittance 0 17 6
(This payment of Pentecostals or Whitsun-farthings to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester regularly occurs, at the rate of 2*s.* 5*d.* a year.)
——— to Robt. Davis who had formerly been a Captaine at Worcester fight and was sould for a slave to ye Turke, havinge also a lettr. of request from ye Lord Maior, Chancellr. Hide and others 0 1 0
1664 Paid to Francis Bromley for paveing ye little porch next Mr. Heath, and for mending ye great porch, &c. 1 11 8
1665 Paid to the Ringers for ringing the Bells at the coming of the Duke and his Duches to the Towne 0 16 0
——————————— for the victorys against ye Duch . . . 0 9 4
1669 Recd. of the Rt. Hon. Robert Lord Brooke towards the reparacōn of the Church . 2 0 0
——— Foulke Grevill Esq. for the like 2 0 0
——— Sir Henry Puckering āls Newton Baront. for the like 1 0 0
——— John Rouse, Esq. for the like 1 0 0
——— William Colemore, Esq. for the like 1 0 0
——— Stephen Bolton,[t] Esq. for the like 1 0 0
——— John Staunton, Esq. for the like 1 0 0
——— Mr. Charnock, for the like 0 10 0
——— Docter Holioake, for the like 0 5 0
——— Docter Stubbs,[u] for the like 0 2 6
——— the Hospetall men 0 3 0
1670 Paid for casting the fire bell 1 8 0
——— making the chimes (several entries) in all about 40 0 0
——— carrying water, matting, and rushes into the steeple 0 1 2
1671 Paid for removing the fire Bell, and frame to hang it in 0 4 0
1672 Paid for two locks for the poore's boxes that stand at the Church dores . . . 0 2 0
1675 Paid for ingrossing the Regester booke for thirteene years last by order of the parish att their meeting 2 10 0
1676 Paid to Mr. Phillipps for making the sunn dyall 4 0 0
1680 Paid to the Apparrator for carrying £14. 6*s.* 5*d.* to the Archdeacon being the money collected for the Redemption of the Turkey slaves 0 1 0

[t] Lord of the manor of Warwick.

[u] The notorious Henry Stubbe, one of the most restless and violent writers of his day. Several of his works are written from Warwick, where he resided and practised Physic during the latter years of his life, having removed from Stratford-on-Avon. Glanvill's reply to his "Plus Ultra reduced to a Non Plus" is entitled a "Præfatory Answer to Mr. Henry Stubbe, the Doctor of Warwick." He was drowned in the river Avon, between Bath and Bristol, July 12, 1676.

1683	Paid at Worcester court being cited thither by reason of the Banistr and railes were not set up in the chancell, for court fees, horse hire, and other charges -	1	4	7
	——— to John Glendall and his boyes for pileing up the bones in the bone house	0	1	0
	(This entry often appears.)			
1684	Gave unto three outlandishmen - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
	Paid to the clarke for ingrossing the births and buryalls in the register booke for severall years - - - - - - - - -	0	5	0
1685	At the parish meeting it was ordered that for the future any person who will have the Great Bell rung for any person decd. shall pay 4*s.* 6*d.*: and it was ordered that every poore person that dyeth having not money to pay for the ringing of the 5th Bell, may have liberty to send any person to ring that Bell without paying for ye same. And if the party decēd hath none to ring the Bell for him nor money to pay for the same that the clarke shall ring the said Bell without receiveing any pay for ringing the said Bell.			
1686	Paid to the Apparrator for carrying the money to Worcester that was collected for the poore french protestants - - - - - - -	0	4	0
1687	Paid to Mr. Acocke for drawing the Commandments on the wall in the Church -	1	6	0
	——— for altering the King's Arrmes in the Church - - - -	0	8	0
1688	Paid to the Apparator for a proclamcōn and a Booke of thanksgiving for the Prince of Wales - - - - - - - - - -	0	2	0
	——— ringers for ringing on ye day the King was proclaimed - - -	0	5	0
1690	Paid to Mr. Acocke for altering the King's Armes and writeing the guifft of Richard Booth, Esq. - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	8
	Given to the ringers when the King got the victory in Ireland - -	0	5	0

On the 5th September, 1694, Warwick was visited by a destructive fire which burnt a great portion of the town: the loss sustained being estimated at upwards of £90,600. In less than six hours it consumed no less than 250 houses of the principal inhabitants, as well as "the ancient and Collegiate Church of St. Mary, into which as a place of safety the distracted inhabitants had thrown the most valuable goods, so short a time would permit them to remove."[v] The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is said to have been communicated to the Church by means of some partially burnt articles which were deposited there for safety. The eastern portion of the building was fortunately saved, though nothing but bare and smouldering walls remained of the tower, nave, and transepts. And thus the work of Thomas Beauchamp lasted exactly three hundred years, having been completed in 1394 and destroyed by fire in 1694.

[v] So expressed in the Brief.

Subscriptions [w] were immediately set on foot for the relief of the sufferers: [x] and upwards of £11,000 [y] was collected under a Brief which was read throughout the diocese of Worcester: Queen Anne afterwards added £1000. Commissioners were appointed by the Crown to superintend and direct the rebuilding of the Church; and it appears that an idea was at one time entertained of placing the work in the hands of Sir Christopher Wren [z]: If this were so, it was for some reason abandoned, as Sir William Wilson was selected to erect the new structure; and to him must be attributed the censure and the praise which the fine proportions but incongruous detail of this singular building have so frequently and so loudly called forth.[a]

The following list of Vicars of this Church, is taken from Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and continued to the present time: for the names of Deans and Prebendaries of the Collegiate Establishment previous to the dissolution the reader is referred to that work.

[w] Among the earliest subscriptions received, was £200 from the town of Coventry, Birmingham £100, Lord Brooke £40, Lord Conway £30, &c. Harl. MS. No. 6839.

[x] The inhabitants complained that too large a portion of the money collected, was spent upon the Church, instead of being divided among the sufferers; and the draft of a petition to that effect is among the papers in the possession of H. E. Landor, Esq. of Tachbrook.

[y] Thomas's Dugdale, vol. I. p. 439.

[z] In one of the volumes of Plans and Drawings by Sir Christ. Wren in All Souls Coll. library at Oxford, is a design (an elevation, and a perspective view) for rebuilding the Church at Warwick: it is however totally different from the present building In Wren's Parentalia, p. 342, among the "Catalogue of designs of Buildings in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge," occurs "Designs for the parochial Church at Warwick after the Fire of the Town in 1694, not executed;" also "Orthography of the Tower of the parochial Church of St. Mary at Warwick, executed after an unsuccessful attempt in execution of a defective prior design by other hands." There are however no grounds for supposing that even the Tower was his work; as in the contract for the building it is expressly stated, "if any of the work should faile, y^e^ same was to be plucked down again and rebuilt according to Sir William Willson's directions at y^e^ cost and charge of the same workmen:" and it is afterwards added "the work of the said Tower did faile and so much of the Tower as was built above y^e^ body of the said Church was pulled down again and according to Sir William Willson's directions a new Tower was built."

[a] In the year 1757, was published in Warwick, "A brief description of the Collegiate Church and Choir of St. Mary's in Warwick." The title page sets forth—"this Church and Tower are uncommonly beautiful in their situation and charming in their structure, &c. &c., and serve as Monuments to proclaim the refin'd Judgment of SIR WILLIAM WILLSON who design'd the whole, as also in the executive Part, the rare Abilities of Messieurs SMITH the BUILDERS who finished this Edifice A.D. 1704."

Vicars.[b]

Will. Wall	13th June, 1545
John Leche, v. p. res W. Wall	19th Nov. 1558
Will. Bolton, D D. v. p. res Joh. Tymes	9th Oct. 1572
Martin Delene, v. p. r.	11th Aug. 1573
Leonard Fetherston	12th June, 1589
Andrew Bordman, B.D. v. p. depriv. L. Fetherston	11th Jan. 1590
Richard Venour, M.A. v. p. mortem	16th July, 1639
William Preston, M.A. v. p. m.	7th April, 1662
William Edes, M. A. v. p. m.	19th May, 1687
Moses Hodges, D.D. v. p. cess.	22d April, 1706
William Greenwood, D.D.[c]	1724
Edward Tart, D.D.	1739
Charles Bean	1750
John Coles, M.A.	1766
Marmaduke Mathews, M.A.	1778
R. P. Packwood, M.A.	1810
John Boudier, M.A.	1815

The Advowson of St. Mary's was reserved by the Crown at the Dissolution; and the presentation is now vested in the Lord Chancellor.[d] The Vicarage stands in the King's Books at £20.; but its present value (as contained in the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners Report) is £300.

The Church,

which is dedicated to St. Mary, occupies a commanding position in nearly the centre of the Town. It consists (as will best be seen by reference to the ground plan) of a western tower, nave, with north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and choir or chancel: to the north of the chancel is the vestry and lobby, and adjoining the latter is the Chapter house: on the south of the chancel is the magnificent chapel of our Lady, or Beauchamp chapel, with its appendages. Above the vestry and

[b] Thomas Hall is mentioned in the Black Book as being a Vicar of St. Mary's, but having no date affixed to the entry, his place in the list is uncertain.

[c] Dr. Greenwood was the author of several works; amongst which may be named, "Essays on the Creation" and "A Harmony of the Gospels." In 1739 he obtained the rectory of Solihull, in this county, when he resigned the living of St. Mary's.

[d] The patronage of this living (being of the exact value of £20. in the King's Books) is claimed by the Prime Minister as well as the Lord Chancellor; and whenever a vacancy has occurred, the claim of each party appears to have been generally asserted, and presentation made without prejudice to the rights of either. An amusing record of the difficulties arising out of this disputed right of presentation is found in a statement of Dr. Greenwood, who was presented in 1724; and we are informed the present Vicar "was tossed from pillar to post," as Dr. Greenwood expresses it, between the Minister and Chancellor, for several months before either would give way. At length the Minister yielded, and Lord Chancellor Eldon presented.

lobby is a large long room, occupying the entire space: and beneath the vestry, a vaulted apartment, formerly called (qy? wherefore) the Friar's kitchen, converted by the late Earl of Warwick into a vault for his family. The body of the Church was completed A.D. 1704, under the superintendance of Sir William Wilson,[e] at a cost[f] of £4874. 9*s*. 5*d*.

In describing the Church it may be advisable first to notice

[e] Sir William Wilson, (or Willson as the name is sometimes spelt) was born in the town of Leicester, and resided at Sutton Coldfield, in this county, where he followed the business of a builder. He married the widow of Henry Pudsey, Esq. of Langley Hall, through whose interest he was knighted, at Whitehall, May 3rd, 1681. In a work entitled "The history of Sutton Coldfield, by an impartial hand, 8vo. London, 1762," it is stated that his wife's relations, offended at the lowness of his birth, denied him the privilege of being buried in the same vault with her, and that he accordingly lies close to the church wall, adjoining her vault. His monument (of which the inscription is now much defaced) is indeed there placed, and expresses that he was interred there by his own desire. In the above named publication the following anecdote connected with this subject is given, that "being spoken to a little before his death, how hard it was not to suffer him to be buried in his wife's vault, he made this facetious answer, that it did not at all concern him; for says he I will be buried on the outside of the church, directly opposite the vault where my wife lies, and there will be only a single stone wall betwixt us; and as I am a stone mason there will be no kind of labour or difficulty in cutting my road through the wall to my old bedfellow." He built Four Oaks Hall, in the parish of Sutton Coldfield, for Lord Folliot, who married one of the heiresses of H. Pudsey, Esq. which house has since been altered. He also built Nottingham Castle. He died the 3rd of June, 1710, in his 70th year.

[f] The bills connected with the rebuilding of the Church are in the possession of H. E. Landor, Esq. of Tachbrook. The following particulars have been selected from the building accounts.—

First estimate of St. Maries Warwick	£3891 10 0

of which

"Stalls, Pulpit, and Altar, and other Ornaments" were calculated to amount to	£800 0 0
"Repairing damages in the walls of the Chancell" . . .	20 0 0
"Cieling in the Church and Allys with groyning" . . .	94 10 0

Sir William Willson's tower y^t^ failed which should have been 98 feet high with 4 Pinnacles, pticularly

The Hight to y^e^ Nave . .	45 feet.
The part built and pulled down again	29 ,,
The part left unbuilt . . .	24 ,,
	98

New Tower Hight,

Church	45 feet.
Bellfry	21 ,,
Chime Room	11 ,,
Bell Room	40 ,,
	117

Articles for rebuilding the Church.

1697-8. Feby. 23rd. Agreed betwixt y^e^ Comm^rs^ and Mr. Smiths and Mr. Dunkley y^t^ they should take down the Chancell wall and build all y^e^ Church Tower and Pinacles with all other Pinacles and Cornish mouldings ..... Buttresses Pillars &c. and face y^e^ staircase with Wimcote stone they to find all stone Lyme scaffolding and materialls for finishing y^e^ works the workmen to have all y^e^ old stone but pay for y^e^ new stone y^t^ was then getting so much as y^e^ s^d^ stone has cost in getting and carriage, for all which they are to have £2300 and £50 more if y^e^ Com^rs^ please.

that part of the structure which was entirely rebuilt after the fire in 1694, and which includes the Tower, Nave, Aisles, and Transepts, and then the remaining portions of the old Church, which escaped that catastrophe, namely the Choir, Vestry and Lobby, with the Chamber over, the Chapter House, and the Crypt beneath the Choir and Vestry, and lastly the rich Chapel of St. Mary. On a reference to the ground plan it will be seen that the new work lies to the west of the old, and is terminated eastward by the east walls of the transepts, and by the arch between the Choir and Nave. With the exception of one small external doorway to the lobby on the north side of the Choir the only entrances to the Church are through a central western doorway in the east wall of the Tower, and a smaller lateral doorway in the west wall of each Aisle.

The Tower.

The Tower consists of three stages in height, in the lowermost of which, four very massive piers, the inner angles of which are moulded with a plain bold bead or slender shaft, support arches of a pointed form, with a bead moulding at the edges, springing from horizontal cornice imposts. These arches are open to the Street on the north, south, and west sides, and the substructure of the Tower thus serves as an open porch.

Above each of these arches is a pointed arch of blank panel

Extracts from Mr. Smith's (the Builder) Bill.

"For building the Church by Articles	£2300	0	0
"For extraordinary work of y^e^ Railes and Bannisters . . .	25	0	0
"For y^e^ foundations of y^e^ new Tower	103	0	0
"For filling up y^e^ w window and turning an arch answerable to y^e^ west end arch	13	19	4
"For cutting a doorcase into y^e^ vestry roome	0	15	9
"For the Chancel Urns	9	15	0

Other charges occur "For 93 feet of Cornish. For y^e^ pedestalls of y^e^ 4 great Pinacles. For y^e^ pedestalls of 4 little pinnacles. For y^e^ 4 middle Pinacles. For 8 Battlements betwixt y^e^ Pinacles. For little Pyramids. For taking down y^e^ bell room windows."

It appears that parapet walls were originally designed instead of Rails and Bannisters.

The sum total of Mr. Smith's account was £4874 09 05. Objections were made to the amount of £575 0 0. Ultimately the sum of £4728 14 07 was allowed by the Commissioners Septr. 21st 1704.

work divided by a shaft of clustered reeds, with a capital formed of the acanthus leaf. In this are contained two small oblong perforated lights, and on each side of this panel work and head of the arch below are two semicircular coved niches of semi-classic design, with projecting brackets at the base; this stage is divided from that above, by an horizontal cornice, supporting a ballustrade, and reaches to the roof of the Church. Immediately above this ballustrade and at the foot of the second step, and on the north, west, and south sides are Tablets, with the following Inscriptions:—

North Side—TEMPLUM B: MARIÆ COLLEGIATUM, PRIMITUS
A ROG: DE NOVO-BURGO COM: WAR: TEMP: STEPH: R:
INSTAURATUM, POSTEA A THO: DE BELLO-CAMPO C: WARR:

West Side—EX TOTO REEDIFICATUM AN°: MCCCXCIIII .
CONFLAGRAŌNE STUPENDA, NON ARIS, NON
FOCIS PARCENTE, DIRUTUM: V° SEP MDCXCIIII.

South Side—NOVUM HOC, PIETATE PUBLICA INCHOATUM, ET
PROVECTUM; REGIA ABSOLUTUM EST: SUB LÆTIS
ANNÆ AUSPICIIS, A°: MEMORABILI MDCCIIII.

The second stage presents, in detail, features similar to that below, of pointed arched panel work, flanked by semicircular coved niches, and the division between this and the stage above is marked by an horizontal cornice moulding. The third and upper stage of the tower contains, on each side, four pointed single light windows, two immediately above the other two; these also are flanked on each side by two niches, similar to those before described; this finishes with a cornice and blocking course, on the face of which are shields,[g] and the whole is crowned by a parapet, with two semicircular gable headed terminations on each side, with large square crocketted pinnacles at each angle, and a smaller pinnacle rising from the middle of the parapet. The whole work presents the appearance and

[g] These shields, twelve in number, are disposed, three on each face of the tower, and are charged with the armorial bearings of the different families that have successively enjoyed the earldom of Warwick, from the Saxon era to the date of the present building.

reality of faulty, meagre, and incongruous detail, partly intended to resemble classic, partly gothic composition. The forms are both classic and gothic.

When seen from a distance the lofty proportions and outline of this Tower are calculated to strike the eye, and the effect is noble and pleasing; it is on a close examination that, in detail at least, it will not bear criticism. The forms of the doorways into the Church are pointed; so are likewise the large, but in point of taste miserably designed, windows, with which, to the number of eight, the north and south walls of the Aisles and Transepts are pierced; each of these windows contains six principal semicircular headed lights, three above and three below, divided by reeded shafts or mullions; an attempt at tracery occurs in the head of each window, which is filled by a huge light of a horse collar form, and two smaller lights, but there is no attempt at foliation. In the spaces between the windows are buttresses in stages, but of meagre design and slight projection. There is no clerestory, an horizontal cornice runs along the wall a little above the windows, and an open ballustrade parapet, with stone urns at intervals, each urn being placed over and as it were a finish to each buttress, completes the design. The pediment or gable front of each transept is also surmounted by an urn, the symbols of Paganism thus usurping the place on which the Christian symbol of the Cross was formerly wont to be erected.

The Nave.

Internally the Nave is divided from the Aisles and transepts by four arches on each side, pointed in form, and supported by piers; which, in section, resemble a very common Pier, found in Churches of the 15th century, formed from a square, having a bold hollow at each angle, and a semi-cylindrical shaft attached to each of the flat faces, whilst the capitals are composed of the echinus and acanthus. The roof is

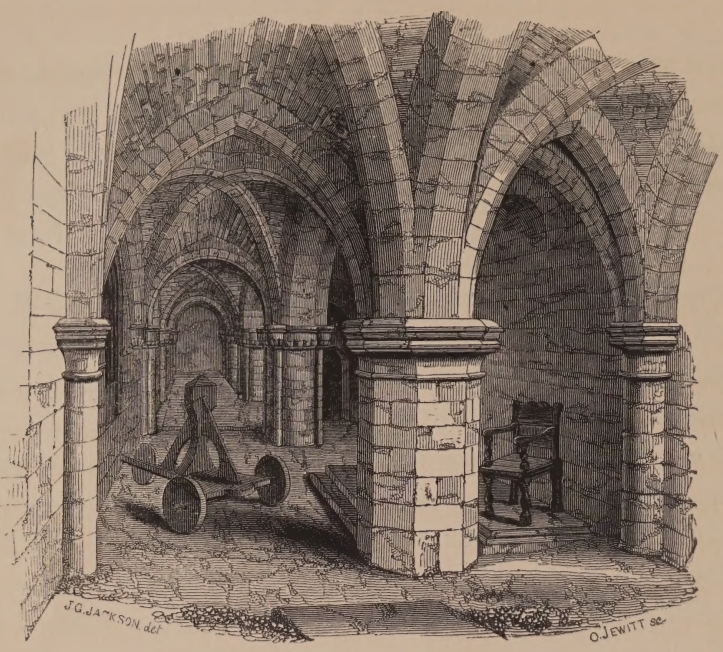
arched and ceiled, and each bay is divided into eight compartments, by small plaster ribs, so as to resemble groining, in the manner shewn on the ground plan; and at the intersection of the ribs in each bay of the Nave is an escutcheon surrounded by scroll work in lieu of a boss.

Besides the ordinary pewing,[h] which, in the fashion of the early part of the last century, is high and unsightly, at the west end of the Nave is a gallery which contains the organ; in each Aisle is also a gallery, the front of which is on a parallel line with the arches of the Nave. The space beneath the west gallery serves as a lobby. The Transepts are shallow in projection, and consist only of one bay of vaulting, in addition to the bay, of the breadth of the Aisles, and thus much of the portion of the Church, rebuilt from the designs of Sir William Wilson.

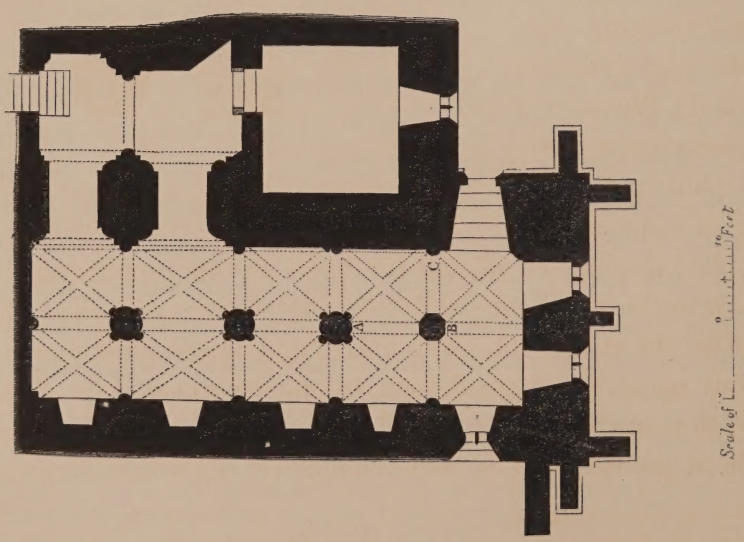
The Crypt.

Before describing the Choir, which comes next in order, the Crypt beneath it should be noticed as exhibiting more ancient work than is now to be found in any of the superstructure. Access to the Crypt is obtained either through a trap door in the pavement of what is now called the lobby, or through an external doorway on the north side near the east end: this doorway, which is probably coeval with the east end of the Crypt, consists of a plain pointed arch within a square head, the spandrels of which are sunk and trefoiled. The only moulding that need be noticed is a plain round;—through this doorway, down a flight of six steps, the Crypt is entered. That portion of the Crypt under the Choir is divided longitudinally into two parts by four piers, each part containing

[h] The present pewing was erected about 50 years since, when the side galleries, which were before limited to the length of the aisles, were extended across the transepts; and the organ, with its gallery, then standing between the nave and the choir, was removed to its present position. The organ, which is a fine instrument, was built by T. Swarbrick, and was purchased by subscription in 1717. In 1834 it was enlarged by Eishop, and again in 1842, by Bamfield, under the direction of the present organist, Mr. Clayton. It now contains 46 stops, 2356 pipes, with 6 coupler stops, and ranks among the finest and largest in the kingdom.



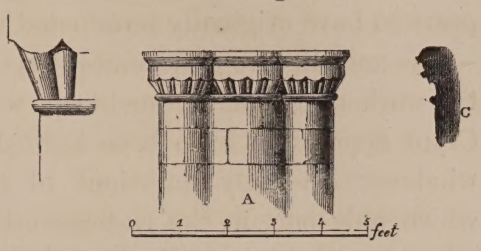
CRYPT.



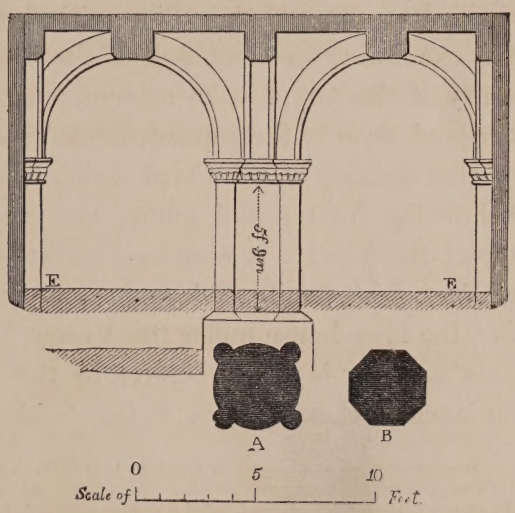
GROUND PLAN OF CRYPT.

ST. MARY'S, WARWICK.

five bays of vaulting; the three westernmost piers, with the three bays of vaulting on each side, exhibit the Norman work of Roger de Newburgh in the early part of the twelfth century. The piers are massive and cylindrical in shape, with four cylindrical shafts attached; the capitals are cushion shaped, with plain flat escalloped faces on the upper part, and moulded truncated semi-cones beneath, with the usual plain square-edged Norman Abacus over, the under edges of which are chamfered; from these spring longitudinal and transverse semicircular arches, with flat faces slightly chamfered on the edges, and plain diagonal vaulting ribs, with the edges slightly chamfered; the bases of these piers consist merely of a plain projecting footing of some height, with a plain sloping set off, but the bases are not now visible; a reference to the wood cut exhibiting the section, will shew the present height of the soil. The fourth and easternmost pier is a plain but massive octagonal pier, in the decorated style of the fourteenth century, with a moulded capital; from this spring plain-faced pointed arches, with chamfered edges and diagonal



NORMAN PIER AND CAPITAL IN CRYPT,[i]



PLAN AND SECTION OF ARCHES AND PIERS IN CRYPT.[k]

[i] C. Section of decorated Capital.

[k] A. Section of Norman Pier. B. Section of Decorated Pier.
E.E. Line of present surface of soil, above the base.

vaulting ribs of corresponding design. The Norman Crypt appears to have originally terminated where this Pier now stands, —this and the two easternmost bays of vaulting being evidently the work of Thomas Beauchamp, who died A. D. 1369. The Crypt appears to have been lighted on the south side by five windows, evidently insertions of the fourteenth century, of which only one, in the easternmost bay, remains perfect; the others have been partially filled up, though the heads of some of them are still visible in the lobby between the Beauchamp Chapel and the Choir. At the east end, the Crypt is lighted by two small square headed decorated windows, each of two lights, divided by a moulded mullion, with flowing tracery in the head. On examining the east wall of the Choir the windows and masonry of the Crypt bear evident marks of being of a different age and style to the superstructure raised upon it. Northward of that portion of the Crypt which lies beneath the Choir, and below the Vestry and lobby, are vaults, one of which, lying under the Vestry, is now used as the burial vault[1] for the Earl of Warwick's family; this is described in the Inventory of goods as "the lowe house under the Vestry." An object of considerable curiosity is still preserved in the Crypt, viz. a portion of an ancient cucking stool:[m] the tumbrel, or stand (formed of

[1] It was converted to that purpose about the year 1770, by the then Earl of Warwick, who caused his arms and crest to be inserted therein. This vaulted apartment was previously called the Friar's Kitchen, a name for the origin of which it would be difficult to offer any probable conjecture.

[m] The cucking stool was an instrument formerly in use for the punishment of female offenders "rixosæ mulieres:" and consisted generally of a frame and chair in which the culprit was confined, and then taken to the nearest water (frequently a horse-pond) and "ducked" therein, from which it acquired also the name of ducking stool. This punishment is as ancient as the Anglo-Saxon times, and is mentioned in Domesday Book (as existing in the time of Edward the Confessor) under the not very savory title of "cathedra stercoris." It was originally inflicted for using false measures, or brewing adulterated beer, but subsequently confined to the punishment of scolds, and women of immoral or disorderly life. In the Leet Book of Coventry the following entry occurs, Oct. 11, 1597, "whereas there are divers and sundrie disordered persons (women within this citie) that be scolds, brawlers, disturbers and disquieters of theire neighbors..... it is ordered and enacted at this leet that if any such.... do from henceforth scold or brawle... upon complaint thereof to the aldermen of the ward made, or the maior for the time being, they shall be committed to the cook stoole lately appointed for the punishment of such offenders." An entry for "making the cookestoole at Greyfrier gate iiij*s* iiij*d*." occurs in the same vol. as late as the year 1623. The following works may be consulted for fuller particulars on this subject,—the Glossaries of Ducange, Spelman, Blount, and Cowel; as also Brand's Popular Antiquities.

J. C. Jackson M & N. Hanhart lith. Printers T. Brandard

SAINT MARY'S, WARWICK.

VIEW LOOKING WESTWARD.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

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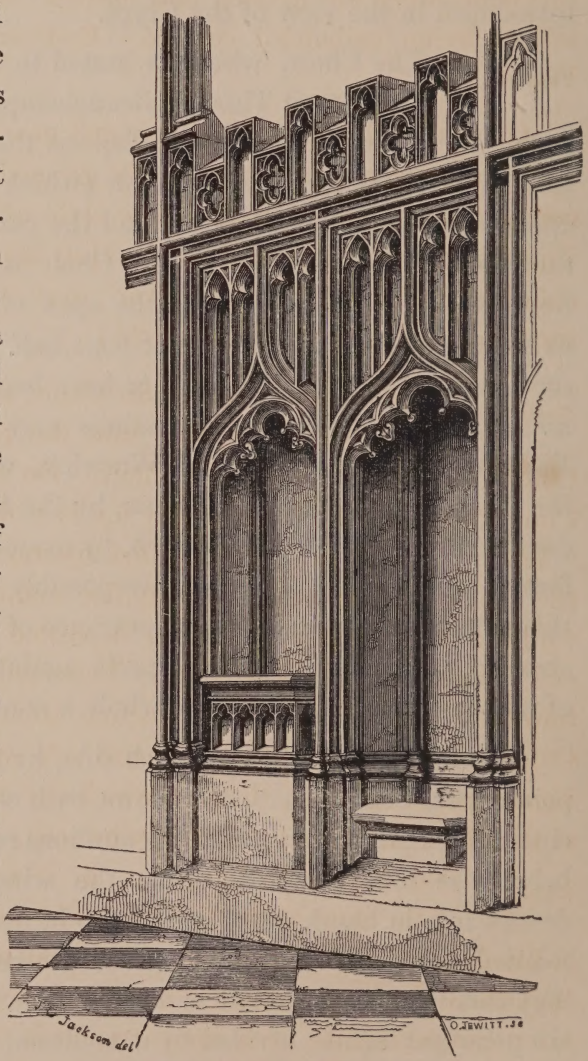
rough timber and set on three low wheels) is the only part now remaining, though the chair and pole to which it was attached, were both here in the recollection of the present sexton. The pole is now unfortunately broken, and the chair is in the possession of a resident in Warwick. A drawing of it was made expressly for this work, which, together with the tumbrel, is introduced in the view of the Crypt.

The Choir.

The Choir, which is stated to have been built by the second Thomas Beauchamp, A.D. 1392, would, from some of the forms and details,—as the depressed four-centred arch of the large east window (which form of arch is also apparent in the other windows) and the panel work with which the whole of the east wall of the Choir is externally covered, from the sill of the window to the apex of the gable,—incline us to imagine that it was built at least half a century later than the time it is historically stated to have been erected; and it is not at all improbable that alterations may have been made by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who by will, founded the Chapel of St. Mary. The loss, by the fire in 1694, of many documents relating to the Church, by examination of which the fact of such alteration might have possibly been proved, leaves this point in uncertainty; the appearance of the present building, strongly militating in many respects against the historical data of its construction, renders the whole a *vexata quæstio.*

The Choir is lighted, on each side, by four large obtusely-pointed four-centred arched windows, each consisting of four principal lights and tracery, with the mullions running up vertically; below the four principal lights the windows are continued downwards in blank panel work, the head of each panel being foliated, the jambs and soffits of the windows are also panelled. The east window is similar in design, but larger, consisting of six principal lights, divided by a transom, and tracery formed by vertical and cross mullions in the head. On each side of the east window is a projecting bracket and canopy above, on and

under which an image formerly stood; we find a similar arrangement to this in many of the east windows of our Churches. The east window contains some stained glass, of different periods, amongst which are many medallion designs of the seventeenth century. The roof is groined in four bays, each bay being divided into sixteen cellular compartments, by longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal ribs. In the centre of each bay is a sunk octagonal panel, to which eight of the ribs of vaulting converge, and in each central panel is an Angel, holding a shield, with armorial bearings,[n] painted and gilt; but besides the roof being vaulted in the common mode of the style, it is further supported by flying ribs[o] springing from the face of the walls between the windows, crossing diagonally and transversely, and apparently acting as braces to support the roof, an unusual mode of construction in stone vaulting.



PISCINA AND ONE OF THE SEDILIA.

[n] The arms with which these shields, four in number, are charged, are as follow—1 (commencing at the east end) Beauchamp. 2. Beauchamp impaling Mortimer. 3. Beauchamp impaling Ferrers, of Groby. 4. Beauchamp.

[o] These ribs are indicated on the ground plan of the Church by dark lines between the dotted lines.

In the wall, on the south side of the Choir, near the Altar or Holy Table, are four sedilia, not graduated but on a level, the canopies do not project, but are merely recessed, and correspond in design so as to form a continuation of the panel work with which the lower part of the Choir is surrounded; the arches of this panel work are foliated and cusped, and the design is finished by an embattled cornice. Eastward of the sedilia is a Piscina.

On the north side of the Choir and near the Altar, is a recess with three arches in front, richly groined within in panelled compartments, much in the same style of design as the roof. This was probably intended for the Holy Sepulchre, at which the oblations called "Crepynge Sylver" were made on creeping to the Cross at Easter. (See page 22.)

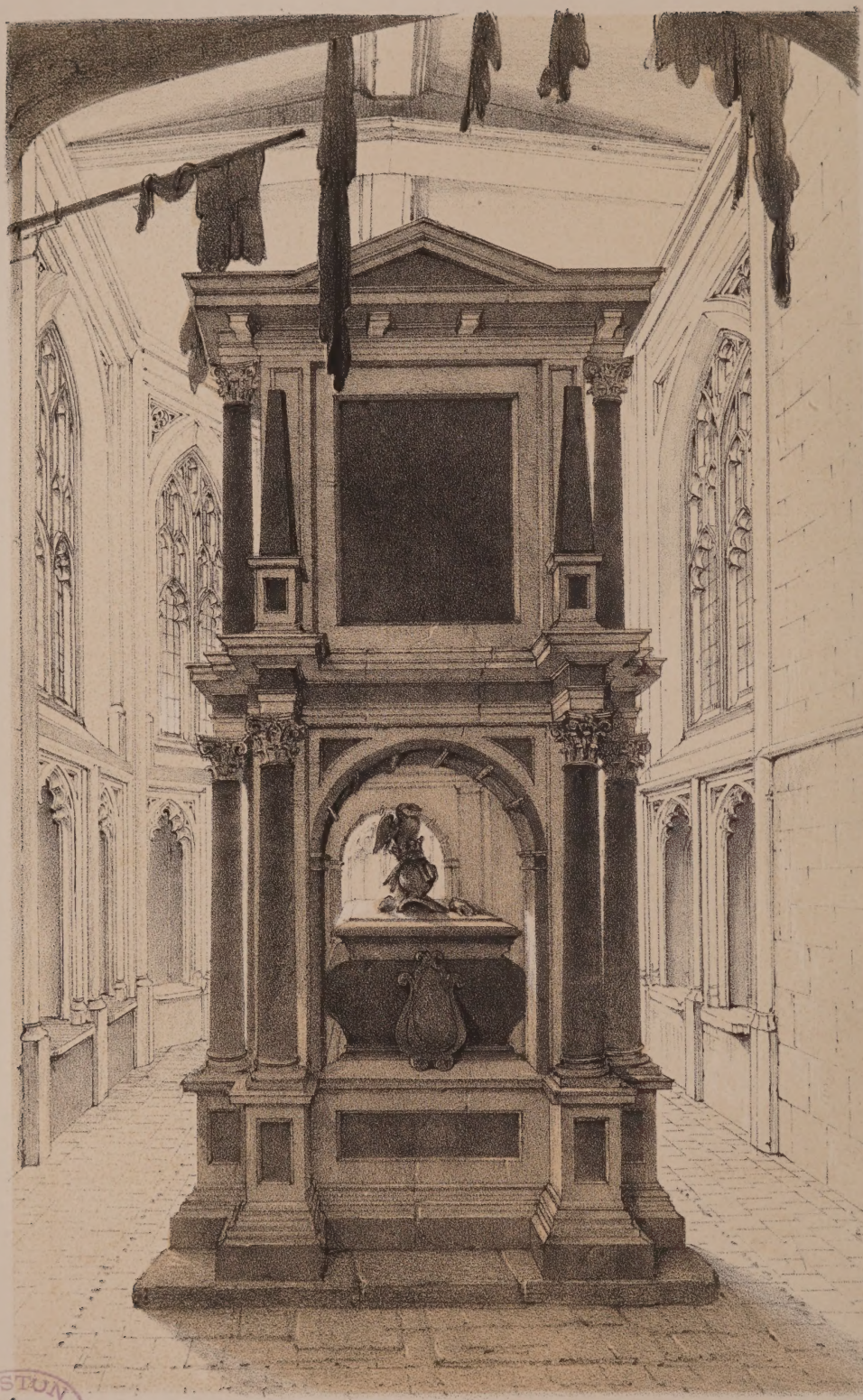
Vestry. On the south side of the Choir, about half-way down, is a doorway leading into the passage between the Chapel of Saint Mary and the Choir. On the north side of the Choir, rather more than half way up, is a door leading into the "Vestrie." This is a large vaulted apartment, and the ribs of the vaulting are disposed in a similar manner to those of the vaulting of the Choir. In it is deposited a collection of old and valuable works on Divinity. Eastward of the door leading into the Choir, is a bracket projecting from the wall, and in a Cupboard, or "Almarie," on the south side west of the door, is an *hagioscope*, or opening, through which the elevation of the Host at the High Altar might formerly be seen. The vestry is separated from the lobby, or, as it was anciently called,

Lobby. "the hous afore the Chapter house," by a stone screen of blank panel work; this screen is about ten feet high to the embattled cornice by which it is surmounted; it is divided into seven compartments, each compartment is subdivided by a mullion and transom into four panels, the two lowermost rectangular the two uppermost semicircular-headed, and trefoiled within the

heads; and above these panels, in the head of each compartment, is plain tracery. This screen bears apparent marks of having been constructed in the fifteenth century, and to be of a period somewhat subsequent to that portion of the Church it divides, as, if carried up to the vaulting, it would cut off a portion of one of the bays of vaulting. Close to this screen, on the south side of the lobby, is a large doorway with steps, now blocked up, which formed a direct communication across the lobby from the Chapter house to the Choir. In the alterations after the fire in 1694, the present doorway, forming a communication between the lobby and vestry, was made by cutting through the stone screen; and in the accounts for rebuilding the Church, the cutting of this door case into the Vestry room, is stated to have cost 15*s.* 9*d.* A small doorway now leads from the lobby between the Chapter house and north transept into the cemetery garth, or Churchyard. In the south west angle of the lobby is a small turreted newell staircase.

Chapter House.

On the north side of the lobby and immediately opposite the doorway which formerly led into the Choir, is the ancient Chapter House, now used as a Mausoleum; this is not easily accessible, and a glimpse of it can only be obtained through two square grated openings in the panelling of the door, or through the key-hole. It is, in plan, of a rectangular form, approaching to a square on the east, west, and south sides; on the north side it is semi-hexagonal, and is supported by buttresses at the angles; it is lighted by five pointed windows with square heads internally, the spandrels of which are sunk; these windows are each divided into two lights by a mullion, and have bold architrave mouldings. Within the Chapter House are nine stone seats with recessed canopies over, each presenting in front a foliated arch within a square head. Externally the Chapter house has few architectural details worthy of notice, but the windows are pointed and not square-



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THE CHAPTER HOUSE & TOMB OF FULKE,

1T LORD BROOKE. ST MARY'S WARWICK.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

headed. Eastward to the Chapter house is a small building or lobby, entered from the cemetery garth, through which, up a small newell staircase, access is obtained to a long room or chamber extending over the lobby and vestry, being sixty feet long by eighteen feet six inches wide.

Sextry. In the ancient inventory of Goods belonging to the Church this chamber is described as "*the Sextry above the Vestrye;*" most of the windows, by which it is at present lighted, are of modern insertion, but two of the original windows, each of a single light, remain. At the south west angle is a small turret which contains the newell staircase before mentioned, and by means of which access was obtained to the lobby below. In the wall on the south side of this apartment near the east end, under an obtuse four-centred arch, were two square headed openings, now blocked up, through which the Choir might be watched. Two other similar openings in this wall, now also blocked up, may be traced from the Choir. In the north wall is a fire place. The north windows of the Choir rise above the roof of this building.

In the accounts for rebuilding the Church after the fire, a charge of £20. occurs for repairing damages in the walls of the Chancel; a large sloping buttress on the south side of the Choir near the east end, may probably have been included under that charge, as, in design, it is as much out of character with the architectural construction of the Choir, as the balustrade parapet and urns, which were, at the same period, added to supersede the original parapet of the roof.

Monuments and Sepulchral Inscriptions.

Previously to describing the Monuments now existing in the Church, it may be proper to notice briefly such as perished in the ruins of the old Church, occasioned by the fire of 1694;

and of which the memorials have been rescued from oblivion by the pen of Sir Wm. Dugdale, and the burine of Hollar, but of which no other vestiges are now extant.

Within an obtusely pointed arch in the wall of the south aisle, on a raised platform or tomb, was the recumbent effigy of a man in armour, with a basinet on his head, a camail of mail about his neck, over his body armour a jupon or short and close sleeveless surcoat, with rere and vambraces protecting his arms, and cuisses,[a] genouilleres, jambs and sollerets of plate, his thighs, knees, legs and feet. This was a monument apparently of the latter part of the fourteenth century, though Sir Wm. Dugdale does not venture to assign it to any particular individual.

Formerly there were several brass effigies, with inscriptions. Of these, four were engraved by Hollar, for Sir William Dugdale's great work on this county. The first, representing a man in a long side gown, was to the memory of Thomas Lucy, son of Sir William Lucy; no date is inscribed, but the brass was one of the latter part of the fifteenth century. The second exhibited the portraiture of one of the canons of this church, who died A.D. 1493, and represented him as habited in a cassock and surplice. The third was the effigy, in plate armour, of John Maners, Esquire, who died A.D. 1492. The fourth was an effigy also in plate armour, with an inscription round the verge of the slab; this had no date but was apparently of the reign of Edward the fourth; but the sepulchral effigies engraved in Sir William Dugdale's work are so faulty in detail, as to convey a general rather than any precise idea of armour and costume. Another slab is likewise mentioned, from which the brass portraiture had been torn away, but the inscription on which had been preserved.

Representations are likewise given by Hollar of two high tombs in the old church, one with escutcheons on the sides, bearing the recumbent sculptured effigies of Thomas Fisher, Esquire, who died A.D. 1577, and of Winifride his wife, who died A.D. 1557. He being represented in armour, she in her ordinary attire. The other a plain high tomb, (with pilasters at the angles, and on each side) was erected by Sir Edward Peto, Knight, A.D. 1639, for the purpose of supporting two ancient recumbent sculptured effigies of his ancestors, Sir William Peto, Knight, and Margaret his wife, who lived in the reign of Edward the third, thereby evincing a laudable spirit of restoration which cannot be too strongly commended, and which might be imitated with success in many other churches in this county. A number of other sepulchral inscriptions, the brasses bearing which were destroyed at the fire, are fortunately preserved from oblivion in the "Antiquities of Warwickshire."

MONUMENTS IN THE PRESENT CHURCH.[b]

IN THE CHOIR,

Of these the principal and earliest is that in the middle of the choir, of the first Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the founder of the choir, and of his Lady.[c] This consists of a high tomb,[d] with a band of square foliated compartments encircling it just above the set off, which is a plain chamfer of the shallow plinth; each compartment contains a small shield, formerly charged with armorial bearings, which are now defaced; above each of these compartments is a sunk arched panel, cinquefoiled in the head, and containing a small sculptured figure. There are on each side of the tomb eleven of these panels, at the head seven, and at the feet seven. The small sculptured figures, thirty-six in number, contained in these recesses are supposed to have been connections of the house of Beauchamp, and though not particularly well executed, exhibit a very interesting variety of male and female costume, which the limits of this work will not allow to be described in detail. On the slab which covers the tomb, the verge of which is boldly moulded, are the recumbent sculptured effigies of the Earl and Countess, both of whom deceased A.D. 1369. That of the Earl is represented

[a] These pieces of armour, as their French names clearly indicate, were defences respectively for thighs, knees, legs and feet. They were first used in the reign of Edward II.

[b] All the Inscriptions in the church are noticed: many of them abridged, the points of genealogical and topographical interest being preserved. Those which are marked D will be found at full length in the original edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, folio 1656. Those marked D in Dr. Thomas's edition of the same work, 2 vols. folio 1730.

It may not be out of place here to mention that a sepulchral brass of John Dudeby, formerly a Canon of this church (obiit 1414) still remains at Flamsted church, near St. Alban's Herts. His name does not appear in the list of Canons given in Thomas's Dugdale, pp. 434-8.

[c] Katherine, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March.

[d] Plates of this tomb are given in Dugdale, in Gough's and in Nichols's description of the Beauchamp Chapel, and in Blore's Monumental Remains.

in mixed armour of mail and plate. On the head appears a pointed basinet, attached to which and covering the neck and shoulder is the camail or tippet of mail; over the sleeves of the hawberk (or shirt of mail), on the upper part of the arms and shoulders are demi-brassarts[e] of plate, whilst the arms and hands, from the elbows to the fingers, are protected by elbow pieces, vambraces[f] and gauntlets, all of plate. Over the hawberk is worn the jupon, a short and close bodied surcoat, charged with the armorial bearings of the Beauchamp family, a fesse between six cross crosslets, and reaching to a little below the hips where it is cut straight round; the jupon is encircled about the hips by an horizontal bawdrick or ornamental belt, from the left side of which the sword, from the right side the anelace or dagger is suspended; below the jupon the skirts of the hawberk appear; the thighs, knees, legs and feet are incased in cuisses, genouilleres, jambs and sollerets, all of plate, the latter pointed at the toes, at the insteps are spur leathers; the head reposes on a double cushion, supported by a small figure; the feet recline against a bear, and the right hand is held out to clasp that of the Countess, whose effigy lies recumbent on his right, a mark of conjugal affection. The recumbent effigy of the Countess of Warwick represents her attired in a robe or gown fitting the waist, from whence the skirts descend in loose folds to the feet: the sleeves are tight and extend to the wrists; round the hips is a narrow girdle, studded with jewels and buckled in front. A long mantle falling down at the back is fastened in front from shoulder to shoulder, by a cordon, attached on each side to a fermail, or clasp; the neck is bare, and on the head is worn the deep reticulated head dress. The head reposes on a double cushion, supported by a small seated figure, and the feet recline against a lamb; the left arm lies upon the breast, whilst the right crosses the body to clasp the right hand of the Earl. There is no inscription on this monument.

Against the North Wall.

A white marble tablet on black ground. ARMS quarterly, *1st and 4th*, 3 *pickaxes*, *2nd and 3rd*, 3 *bells a canton erm.* Packwood quartering Porter.—In crypta infra has ædes sacras conduntur exuviæ mortales Caroli Porter Packwood de Burgo et Com. War. arm. Gery Packwood filii, nat. 20 Aug. 1746, mort. 3 Jan. 1824, ætat. suæ 78, sine prole superstite. Necnon Annæ uxoris ejus fil. natu min. Walteri Ruding de Westcotes in com. Leic. arm. quæ obiit 25 Jul. 1820. Juxta cineres parentum filii tres. Rogerus Porter Packwood, cler. A.M. hujus ecclesiæ Vicarius vitam clausit Aug. 1815 innuptus. Maria filia et hær. unica Caroli Watts de hoc burgo, et Gery Packwood arm. relicta, sepulta est 26th Dec. 1789.

Against the South Wall.

A large monument, the design of which consists of two disengaged Corinthian columns of black marble, supporting an entablature and compas pediment, divided in the centre so as to display an escutcheon, surrounded by scroll work with the following bearings, ARMS, *a shield of 6 quarters, 1st and 6th, a bend fusily cotised, impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th a leopards head jessant-de-lis.* Puckering impaling Morley. On a white marble tablet at the back of this monument is the following inscription—Beatam placide expectans resurrectionem Thomas Puckering miles et Baronettus, filius Johannis Puckering, Domini Custodis magni sigilli Angliæ natu minimus: cursum feliciter peregit, ætat. suæ 45. Uxorem habuit unam nempe Elizabetham filiam unicam Johannis Morley equit. aurat. ex provincia Sussexiana: filias ex ea suscepit tres, quarum maxima natu Francisca infans occubuit, secunda Cecilia decimo tertio anno ætatis suæ mundo valedixit, tertia ultima Jana 7 agens annum jam superstes sola mox est moritura. 𝔇

A marble tablet to the memory of William Hiorn, who died 22d April, 1776, aged 64, and Mary his wife, who died 28th Jan. 1759, aged 43.

A marble tablet. ARMS *az. 3 arrows or. a chief or.* Sacred to the memory of Francis Hiorne,[g] son of Will. and Mary Hiorne, who died 9 Dec. 1789.

On the floor.

On a small brass plate, Mrs. Elizabeth Chowne, who died 31 Aug. 1597, aged 75. 𝔇

Three small brass plates, let into a stone. On one, Memoriæ sacrum Ceciliæ Puckering filiæ natu secundæ Thomæ Puckering mil. et Bart^{i}. quæ Xtō desponsata obiit 9 die Aprilis 1636. ætat. suæ 13. The other brass plates contain an anagram and epitaph to her memory. 𝔇

On a brass plate. Memoriæ sacrum Thomæ Rous filii natu quarti Thomæ Rous de Rous-Lench in Com. Wigorn. Bart^{i}. obiit nono die Sept. 1645. 𝔇

[e] Brassarts were coverings for the arm above the elbow, fastened round the arm with straps.

[f] The vambrace protected the arm from the elbow to the wrist, it consisted of two plates joined by hinges.

[g] An Architect of some local celebrity: he designed the County Hall, in Warwick.

A stone. ARMS quarterly, 1*st and 4th*, 2 *plumes in saltire between* 3 *boars heads*, 2*nd and* 3*rd, a bend fusilly cotised impaling* 3 *mullets within a tressure flory.* Puckering, impaling Murray. D

Memoriæ
Henrici Puckering alias Newton Bart^{i}.
obiit 22 Jan. 1700 Ætatis 83

Sacrum
Elizabethæ uxoris suæ filiæ Thomæ
Murray arm. obiit 31 Oct. 1689.

A stone. ARMS, *bilittee* 3 *crescents.* Here lieth the body of Wm. Colmore, Esq. who departed this life, 9 Feb. 1674. D

A stone. Memoriæ sacrum Rob. Heath, Gen. qui cessit naturæ ac gratiæ et incepit gloriam anno æt. suæ 76. 4th Id. Nov. A.D. 1687. D

A stone. Here lieth the body of Stephen Bolton, Esq. Lord of this Manor of Warwick, who departed this life, 17 Jan. 1672. D

A stone. ARMS quarterly, 1*st and 4th, on a bend* 3 *cross crosslets*, 2*nd and* 3*rd, a cross engrailed, impaling* 3 *tridents.* Chernock impaling Worthington. D

Here lieth the body of Rob^{t}
Chernock gent. 3d son of Sir Rob.
Chernock of Holcut in the County
of Bedford, Knight, who departed
this life 27 Jan. 1686.

Here lieth the body of Margt. Brook
wife of Robert Chernock gent. and sole daughter
of Charles Worthington of Worthington in Lancashire
gent. who died 1 Aug. 1705.

A stone. ARMS. *erm. on a saltire sable* 5 *fleurs-de-lis, impaling g.* 3 *keys.* Robert Gibson Howkins died April 25 1836, aged 12 months.

IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

Against the East Wall, beginning from the Chancel arch.

A mural monument of marble, the design consisting of a plain triangular pediment, divided at the top and supported by two Corinthian columns. In the division of the pediment is a small but well executed figure of death represented by a skeleton in a winding sheet, in a sitting attitude; on the slab below the pediment is the following inscription—Hic jacet Johannes Gibbons in agro Staffordiensi ex honesta stirpe oriundus. Deo animam tranquille reddidit. Septem liberorum quos ex Elizabetha dilectissima uxore suscepit filia Rolandi Frith de Thornes generosi, unicus superstes hoc monumentum poni curavit. D

A white marble tablet on black. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. George Innes, M.A. 50 years master of King Henry VIII. school at the college in this town, who died 17th July, 1842, in his 83d year.

Within a mural monument surmounted by a divided cartouche pediment, are preserved the incised brass effigies of Thomas Oken and Joan his wife, which were fortunately rescued from the fire in 1694. He is represented as bareheaded, with moustachios and a long beard, clad in a civic gown faced with fur, but without sleeves; underneath the gown the doublet is discernible; the shoes are rounded at the toes, open at the insteps, and without any tie or lace; the hands are raised upwards on the breast, and joined as in act of prayer. She appears attired in a high bodied gown with a plain turn down collar, the sleeves are gathered full at the shoulders, a kind of scarf is loosely tied round the waist just above the hips, and below this the skirts of the gown open in front and disclose the petticoat; the shoes are broad at the toes; on the head a plain cap is worn, and the hands are joined on the breast as in act of prayer. The faces of neither are full, but a little inclined on one side. His effigy is on the right, her effigy on the left side. The inscription below the feet of the effigies is remarkable for the period, A.D. 1573, and the pious sentiments it contains. It is one which would have been unhesitatingly condemned by many of the Puritans of the seventeenth century[h]; yet it is strictly in accordance with the doctrines of the Reformed Church, and seems to have been framed with reference to the prayer for the Church Militant; it is as follows—

Of your Charyte give thanks for the Soules of Thomas Oken and Jone his Wyff on whose Soules Jesus hath Mercy Jesus hath Mercy Amen. Remember the Charyte for the pore for ever, A^{o} dni: MCCCCCCLxxiii. D

An Inscription, added when this monument was refixed in its present place, states that it was "re-erected and dedicated" by the Mayor and Aldermen of this Borough, and sets forth his several benefactions which the town enjoys at the present time.

[h] We took up 4 superstitious inscriptions of brass, one of them, *Jesu, Fili Dei, miserere mei*, &c. *Dowsing's Journal*, 1643.

A handsome marble monument. ARMS, *ar.* 2 *chevrons within a bordure engrailed sa., impaling ar. a chevron engrailed gu. between* 3 *stumps of trees eradicated and erased prop.* Staunton impaling Grove. The inscription is in gold letters.—M. S. Johannis Staunton Arm. de Longoponte in hac parochia, et de Wolverdingtonia in eodem comitatu qui vita decessit 7 Jul. 1748, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus fil. Gul. Grove Arm. ob. 27 Dec. 1778, quinque liberos relinquentes. Piæ quoque memoriæ perplurium[i] avorum ejusdem Johannis quorum plerique Longoponte vitam bene honestissimeq. egerunt, et in his ædibus sepulti sunt.

Against the North Wall.

A marble monument. ARMS, *a bend, in the sinister chief a mullet, impaling* 2 *bars between* 3 *crescents.* Juxta situs est Franciscus Chernocke gen. antiqua Baronettum cognominum in com. Bed. familia oriundus. obiit quarto Aprilis, 1727, æt. suæ 69.

A large marble monument, the design consisting of an entablature and divided compass pediment, with an urn in the division in the centre. This pediment is supported by two three quarter columns, of the Doric order, and on each side, over the pediment, is the figure of a naked boy. The inscription runs as follows:—S.D.G. Thomas Hewett peccator miserrimus infra sepultus, marmoream hanc tabellam post obitum hic erigendam vivus parabat: immortalem efflavit animam 31 Jan. 1737, æt. 74. T.H. natus erat 19 die Julii A.D. 1664.

A marble monument. ARMS, *a saltire, on a chief* 3 *cushions.* Hunc prope locum jacet Gulielmus Johnston M. D. Coll. Reg. Lond. Med. Socius senior, obiit 22 die Nov. 1725, æt. suæ 82. In eodem sepulchro conditur Anna[k] uxor ejus obiit 4 die April. 1733, æt. suæ 84.

Against the West Wall.

A marble monument, consisting of an entablature and plain semi-circular pediment rising above, supported by columns of the order. ARMS, *vert. a stag's head caboshed or.* Juxta jacent steriles jam et elanguidi sacræ Quercus Radix, Surculus, Ramusculi:[l] viz. Franciscus Holyoke alias de sacra quercu radix, Thomas, Francisi Surculus unicus, ambo superioris notæ Lexicographi,[m] Juditha Francisci, Anna Thomæ uxor. Quorum Thomæ Annæq. ramusculi numero duodecim in vita haud penitus obscuri, quorum unus Scholæ apud Rugby com. Warr. per xliii annos moderator, hanc tabulam, annalium loco erexit, qui et ipse contabuit x° die Martii A.D. 1730, Ætatis 77.

A marble monument. Near this place are interred the bodies of George and Mary Webb, late of this Town. He died 9 July, 1732, aged 79. She died 17 June, 1743, aged 70.

On the Floor.

Sir C. Shuckburgh, Bart. of Upper Shuckburgh, who died Aug. 10, 1773, aged 52. Lieutenant-Col. Richard Shuckburgh, who died Sep. 3, 1772, aged 45. Lady Shuckburgh, who died Oct. 1776.

John Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge, who died July 7, 1748. Elizabeth, wife of the above, who died Dec. 27, 1778, and also 3 of their children—Mary, relict of Samuel Trotman, Esq. who died March 22, 1788, William, who died March 4, 1795, Hannah, who died July 8, 1813. Elizabeth, wife of William Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge, and daughter of Osborne Standert, Esq. who died April 30, 1839.

Mary, wife of Doctor Landor, who died Sep. 30, 1769, aged 30, also 4 of their daughters.

Mr. Richard Wright, Attorney at Law, and many years Town Clerk, who died Oct. 24, 1781, aged 83. Martha, wife of the above, who died June 6, 1770, aged 74.

IN THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

Against the East Wall, beginning from the Chancel Arch.

A marble monument. ARMS, *ar. on a bend cotised between* 3 *lions rampant sa.* 3 *escallops of the*

[i] This family possessed lands in Longbridge as early as the year 1450, which it continues to hold, in direct male descent, to the present day. See Burke's Landed Commoners, vol. ii. p. 588.

[k] The epitaph records that the Lady left her whole estate for the benefit of the poor of this borough.

[l] This word is inscribed on the monument, in error, ramuculi.

[m] Francis Holyoke, a native of Nether Whitacre, and rector of Southam, both in this county, published a revised and enlarged edition of Rider's Dictionary,—an author of whom Fuller humorously remarks "this Rider did borrow (to say no worse) both his saddle and bridle from Thomas Thomatius"—which was first printed at London, 1606, in 4to. and subsequently went through several editions. His son, Thomas Holyoke, who was born at Stoney-thorpe, near Southam, and was rector of Whitnash, made very great additions to his father's work, but dying before its publication, it was edited by his son Charles, and appeared in folio, London, 1677. This volume is dedicated to Fulke, Lord Brooke. Francis Holyoke also published a Visitation Sermon, preached at Coventry—"A Sermon of obedience, especially unto Authoritie Ecclesiasticall," 4to. Oxford, 1613."

field. In obitum Johannis Norton gen. hujus municipii nuper senescalli et deputati Recordatoris, qui obiit 14 Sep. 1636. Ad latus Johannis jacet uxor Israel Tho. Woodward filia de Butler's Marston in agro War. gen. Quæ e vita decessit 29 Nov. 1615. Juxta sepulta est Anna Norton Hen. Porter filia nuper de Edgberston in com. War. gen. vidua Thomæ Norton prædicti Joh. et Isr. filii unici, vitam deposuit 14 Mai. 1698. D

Affixed to a white marble slab, near the entrance into St. Mary's Chapel, are the incised brass effigies of the second Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died A.D. 1401, and of Margaret his Countess, who died A.D. 1406. She is on his right side. The Earl is represented with a pointed basinet on his head, to the border in front of which (ornamented with the cognizance of the ragged staff) the camail or tippet of chain mail is attached; this covers the neck, breast, and shoulders. The arms are protected by brassarts, elbow pieces, and vambraces; and the hands by ornamental gauntlets of plate. The jupon which covers the body armour and is escalloped round the edge at the lower extremity, is charged with the armorial bearings of Beauchamp,—a fess between six cross crosslets; this is encircled horizontally about the hips by a highly ornamented baldrick or belt, and the skirts of the hawberk or apron of mail appear below the escalloped border of the jupon. The sword (the scabbard and pomel of which are ornamented with the ragged staff) is attached on the left side to the baldrick, from the right side of which the anelace or dagger is suspended. The thighs, knees, legs, and feet are encased in cuisses, genouilleres, jambs, and sollerets, all of plate, the latter pointed at the toes and formed of overlapping plates, ornamentally escalloped; gussets of mail appear at the insteps; and, to the heels, the short necked rowel spurs are affixed. The feet rest on a bear, and the hands are joined on the breast as in act of prayer.—The Countess is dressed in a low bodiced gown, charged with the armorial bearings of her family,[n]—seven mascles; this gown fits tight to the hips, from whence the skirts depend in loose folds to the feet; the close fitting sleeves of the gown are buttoned half way up the hands. The neck is bare. Over the gown is worn a long mantle, reaching from the shoulders to the feet, and fastened in front across the breast by a cordon, attached on each side to a fermail or morse. The mantle is charged with the armorial bearings of the house of Beauchamp. At the feet of the Countess is a dog, wearing a collar of bells round its neck. Round the temple or forehead is a jewelled band. The head dress, though simple, is singular, and appears to consist of a caul or cap, covering the top of the head, whilst the ringlets fall on each side down to the shoulders, where the hair is gathered into smaller cauls. The hands are joined on the breast in prayer. The armorial bearings on the dresses of both of these effigies are beautifully and elaborately ornamented with foliage, formed by innumerable minute punctures. Each of these brass effigies is gilt: and from the freshness of the gilding, this probably was done subsequently to the fire in 1694, in order to remove the dirt and injuries they then sustained. A long pompous Latin inscription[o] is beneath, placed there by the Commissioners for rebuilding the Church, when they fixed these figures in their present place.

Against the South Wall.

A large and handsome monument. ARMS. *a shield of* 16 *quarters*: *the first quarter, erm. on a bend sable* 3 *cinquefoils for Beaufoy.* In a vault[p] near this place lyeth the body of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. of Edmondscot, in the County of Warwick, of an ancient and noble famiely[q], of Normandy, who came into England at the Conquest. He married Mary, y^e^ daughter of Sir Walter Walker, Bart. who left three sons, Henry, Hercules and Walter, who lie buried with him in this vault, and four daughters, Mary, Lucy, Martha and Elizabeth. There is no date on this monument, which was

[n] She was Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Ferrers, of Groby.

[o] The old inscription, anciently surrounding it, was as follows:—

Hic jacent Dominus Thomas de Bellocampo quondam comes Warwici, qui obiit octavo die mensis Aprilis. Anno domini Millessimo cccc primo, et Domina Margareta uxor ejus quondam Comitissa Warwici, que obiit xii mensis Januarii anno domini Millessimo cccc sexto, Quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen.

[p] This vault having been opened about 50 years since, Mr. Shaw, (late Vestry Clerk of the parish) stated that he then went into it, and observed one of the coffins nearly mouldered away, but with a frame about a foot square remaining, in which a glass was fixed, apparently over the face of the corpse; that he trod upon it and broke it. His grandfather, John Baker, who died about 1797, and had been sexton more than 40 years, always told him that whenever that vault should be opened a coffin would be found with a glass over the face of the body, and told him who the person was, but Shaw had forgotten the name. His grandfather also told him that it was the body of a lady, whose husband was abroad at the time of her death, and who desired to be so buried, that he might see her face on his return home.

[q] This word is so spelt on the monument.

erected by his daughter Martha, (who married Sir Samuel Garth, M.D. the well known poet,) to replace one which was destroyed when the old Church was burnt.

Against the West Wall.

A marble tablet to the memory of James Marshall, organist of the Church for 30 years, who died 13th of Oct. 1832, aged 62.

A small lozenge-shaped brass to the memory of Sarah Southam, who died June 5, 1724, aged 69.

A marble monument. Qui hic dormit Gulielmus Viner, fuit olim illustrissimo domino Fulconi, domino Brook per annos fere quadraginta æconomus.[r] Cælitibus, mature sibi, præmature suis, Septuagenarius accessit Aprilis XXVIII, Anno Domini MDCXXXIX.

On the Floor.

Elizabeth Mary Roe, who died Oct. 9, 1778, aged 35. Robert Roe, son of the above, who died Oct. 14, 1778, aged 2. On a small diamond-shaped slab of white marble, corresponding in shape and size with the stones with which the Church is floored, is *a shield, charged with* 3 *boars heads, in pale.*

Mary Hands, who died June 9, 1776. Frances, daughter of John Coles, who died July 17, 1722, aged 10 years and 6 months. Rev. John Coles, Vicar of St. Mary's, who died Feb. 4, 1778, aged 51. Elizabeth, wife of the above, who died Jan.—aged 71.

E. C. who died April 19, 1813, aged 47. Frances Hands, died Aug. 25, 1832, aged 97.

Mary Woodhouse, who died April 19, 1770, aged 19.

Mary Weston, who died Nov. 19, 1790, aged 64.

John Watson, M.D. who died May 16, 1812, aged 53. Elizabeth, his widow, who died Aug. 2, 1834, aged 67.

John Parkes, who died Nov. 28, 1783, aged 56. Mary, his wife, who died Mar. 30, 1776, aged 45. Alexander Parkes, who died Apr. 30, 1825, aged 38. Mary Haynes, who died Sep. 1, 1829, aged 69.

BETWEEN THE TRANSEPTS.

At the entrance to the Choir is the vault of the Wises of the Priory, in Warwick, it is covered by six large flat slabs, ARMS. 3 *chevronels erm. between as many adders erect.*

Henry Wise, Esq. who died Dec. 15, 1738, aged 85.

Mrs. Patience Wise, who died Dec. 7, 1751, aged 78. Mary, wife of W. Greenwood, D.D. who died April 27, 1758, aged 60. John Wise, who died Dec. 15, 1754, aged 45.

Matthew Wise, Esq. who died Sept. 12, 1776, aged 73. Sarah Wise, who died Dec. 19, 1785, aged 71.

H. C. Wise, Esq. who died Jan. 14, 1805, aged 67. Matthew Blacket Wise, Esq. who died Dec. 3, 1810, aged 43.

Charlotte Mary, wife of the Rev. H. Wise, who died Sept. 27, 1827, aged 50.

Mary, relict of the Rev. Geo. Nutcombe, daughter of H. C. Wise, Esq. who died May 25, 1836, aged 65.

Adjoining these is a stone, ARMS. *a saltire between* 4 *fleurs-de-lis, impaling* 3 *battering rams bar-ways in pale. Greatheed impaling Bertie.* The inscription is so much worne away, as to be in places illegible, it is to Samuel Greatheed, Esq. of Guy's Cliff. . . . . Also Peregrine, his son, who died . . . . . in his 18th year.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

Against the Wall.

A small monument, M. S. Francescæ Verchild, nat 15 Jul. 1774, ob 19 Aug. 1780.

A tablet, Anne Louisa Luard, who died April 30, 1827, aged 8.

A tablet, General Alexander Campbell, of Monzie, N.B. who died Feb. 24, 1832, aged 81.

On the Floor.—Rev. Digby Michael Bourne, died Nov. 8, 1842, aged 37.

IN THE MIDDLE AISLE.

John St. Aubyn Buller, son of Capt. Ed. Buller, R.N. born Feb. 9, 1708, died 21 July, 1799.

On a brass plate attached to the Pew, No. 15, is the following inscription :—Near this place lie the remains of Henry Vennor and Elizabeth his wife.

The inscription then sets forth that he was a benefactor to the school in this borough, as also to one at Northleach, co. Gloucest.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

On a small marble tablet against a pillar, an inscription to the memory of Francis Clarke, of Handsworth, in the County of Stafford, who died August 17, 1795, aged 8.

Under the stairs of gallery,—illegible.

A brass plate against a pillar, records the death of John Hopkins and Mary his wife, he died June 10, 1761, aged 64, she died May 9, 1766, aged 63.

William Austin, who died Aug. 12, 1793, aged 6. Sarah Daniel Austin, who died 1798, aged 4 years and 10 months.

William Cornbill, who died Aug. 22, 1778, aged 89.

Jonathan Buller, who died Sept. 23, 1778, aged 62. Mary his wife, who died Nov. 29, 1779, aged 55.

Against the wall are two tablets, to Ambrose York, who died Oct. 16, 1775, aged 52, and Ann Price, who died July 19, 1742, aged 69.

IN THE LOBBY.

Against the South Wall.

A large monument. ARMS. *vert. fretty or. over all a fess of the second charged with a crescent.*—Si quæras Viator! quis hic jacet? Paucis habe. Fui Franciscus Parker Londini natus, eductus Cantabrigiæ ubi obtinui, nescio an merui, Artium Magistri gradum: Inservii Dominis, Francisco, Roberto, Fulconi Brooke a studiis, ab epistolis, a rationibus, annos præterpropter quadraginta quinque: quam integre quam assidue, superstites, qui norunt, dicant. Decessi Londini in Ædibus, quibus plerusq degeram, Brookianis 10 die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1693. Ætat. 67.

A white marble tablet to the memory of John Baley, who departed this life 15 Sep. 1792, aged 65, erected by George, Earl of Warwick, 1793.

A marble tablet to Jane Farnell, who died at Warwick Castle, 27th Oct. 1840, in her 80th year. Erected by Sarah Elizabeth, Countess of Warwick.

On the Floor. A stone. ARMS. *on a bend 3 cross crosslets.* Here lieth the body of Ann Chernock, 3rd daughter of Robt. Chernock, Gent. who departed this life A.D. 1715.

IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

In the centre, occupying a great part of the interior, stands the lofty but cumbrous monument of Fulk Greville first Lord Brooke, who died 30 Sep. 1628, erected by himself during his lifetime. It consists of a Sarcophagus-shaped Cenotaph (his body being buried in the vault below) standing upon a raised plinth or base, and placed beneath and within a ponderous pedimental canopy, of an unusually plain and heavy design. The lower part of this canopy is composed of a double arcade or alcove springing from entablatures, one at each end and one across the middle, which are supported at the sides by square pilasters, and by columns with capitals and pedestals of the Corinthian order. Above the arcade the design is carried up in plain panel work a considerable height, to a projecting cornice supported by trusses, which rest on the capitals of the Corinthian columns, each of which stands on the projecting cornice of the entablature of the arcade below; small obelisks also appear as decorative features in the design. The upper part of the conopy above the cornice is finished with a triangular pediment on each side. This huge and massive canopy appears designed in imitation of the standing Herse, under which the coffin, in funerals of persons of note and rank, was formerly wont to be deposited during the performance of the burial service. Relics of the funeral achievement, consisting of the heraldic helme, crest, targe, sword, gauntletts and spurs, (which was probably fixed originally against the wall over the canopy, for the coat armour is wanting to complete it) are now deposited on the sarcophagus, whilst suspended from aloft and marked by the ravages of time, hang banners, banner-rolls and penons, and other paraphernalia of heraldic pomp, at one period a common, now nearly an absolete practice. Round the verge of the upper slab of the cenotaph is inscribed the epitaph, short and expressive, and thus far at variance with the long and pompous inscriptions at that time prevalent. It was written by the deceased himself and is as follows—"FVLKE GREVILL, SERVANT TO QVEENE ELIZABETH, CONCELLER TO KING IAMES, AND FREND TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. TROPHÆVM PECCATI." This inscription bears however the stamp of the secularity of the age, and is devoid of any thing like a religious sentiment. A view of this monument is given in Dugdale's Warwickshire, and in Edmondson's History of the Greville family.

IN THE CRYPT. *

Stones on the Floor.

To the memory of James Haddow, M.D. who died Nov. 11, 1793, aged 85, and Elizabeth his wife, who died Oct. 1, 1781, aged 61.

Maria Home, daughter of the late Rev. William Home, of Fogo, in Berwickshire, born 21 June, 1741, died 23 May, 1834.

To the memory of Mary Bankes, who died 14 Jan. 1755, aged 61; also of Benjamin Bankes, brother to the above, who died 1 July 1756, aged 73.

To the memory of Jane Farnell (tablet in the Lobby).

Henry Earle Welby, infant son of William Earle Welby, and Wilhelmina his wife, died 18 Nov. 1813.

In memory of John Mitchell, Alderman, who died 26 March, 1795, aged 69.

Beneath are interred the remains of Walter Ruding, M.D. senior fellow of Merton Coll. Oxford, fifth son of Walter Ruding, Esq. of Westcotes, Co. Leicester, and Sarah, daughter of John Rodgers, M.A. Archdeacon of Leicester, his wife, who departed this life 4 Jan. 1789, in the 72d year of his age.

A stone, with the initials C. S. E. S. M. S.

To the memory of James Troughton, who departed this life 7 July, 1768, in the 57th year of his age, and Daniel Lattimer, who died 15 July, 1767, aged 20.

William Stanley, Esq. of Much Hadham, Co. Hertford, died 6 July, 1753, aged 59.

Robert Moore, Alderman, died 8 March, 1783, aged 72. Elizabeth, his wife, died 25 April, 1797, aged 73.

Inscriptions to members of the families of Packwood and Hiorne, corresponding to the tablets in the Choir.

To the memory of George Smyth, 4th son of J. B. Smyth, Alderman, and present Mayor of this borough, who died 6 Oct. 1815, aged 7 years. John Bohun Smyth, Esq. died 14 May, 1819, aged 68.

Hic jacet Robertus filius unicus Gulielmi Clerke et Mariæ uxoris de Walton in Com. War. qui obiit 31 die Martii A.D. 1719. æt. 21.

Mrs. Isabella, late wife of Mr. Ambrose Harvey, who died 12 Jan. 1756, aged 49. Mrs. Bridget Harvey, spinster, died 22 Jan. 1776, aged 72.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Frances Wheeler, who died 18 April, 1762, aged 70. Here lyeth the body of Charles Wheeler, Esq. who died 10 Aug. 1759, aged 55.

ARMS. *bilitee, 3 crescents.* William Colemore, Esq. who departed this life 16 July, 1723, in the 74th year of his age, lyeth interred under this stone, with six of his children near him.

Howkins, see stone on the floor of Choir.

In memory of Bernard Gery, Alderman, who died 5 July, 1798, in the 73d year of his age.

Against the Pillars at the North West.

Mrs. Mary Ruding, relict of Walter Ruding, of Westcotes, Leicestershire, died 6 March, 1820, aged 72.

Here lies interred Sarah Ruding, senior sister of Walter Ruding, M.D. who died 28 May, 1798, in the 86th year of her age.

Here resteth the body of Sarah Ruding, eldest daughter of Rogers Ruding, of Westcotes, Co. Leicester, Esq. and Anne (daughter and sole heir of James Skrymsher, of Hill Hall, Co. Stafford, Esq.) his wife, born 28 Jan. 1747, died 13 June, 1813.

Against the South Wall.

Richard Moul, died 25 March, 1797, aged 55.

William Dadley, Alderman, obiit Feb. y^e^ 14, 1729, Ætatis 49.

Hatchments.—There are three Achievements (or Hatchments) of the Earl of Warwick's family, in the Church: one on each side of the Chancel arch, and a third in the Vestry. There is also one of the Staunton family in the North Transept.

* As the soil and sand have been suffered to accumulate to a considerable height in the crypt, there may be many more memorials of the dead concealed beneath, and some perhaps of greater age and interest.

The Chapel of Our Lady,

or, as it is more commonly called, the Beauchamp Chapel, adjoins the Choir of St. Mary's on the south side; and it ranks amongst the richest of those structures, noted for exuberance of ornament, erected as mortuary chapels during the fifteenth century.

Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, who devised the building of this Chapel and fixed the spot for it during his life time, expired at the Castle of Rouen in Normandy, 30th April, 1439: and by his Will,[a] dated at Caversham August 9, 1435, amongst others, leaves the following directions:—

I will that when it liketh to God, that my Soule depart out of this world, my body be enterred within the Church Collegiate of our Lady in Warrwick, where I will that in such place as I have devised (which is known well) there be made a Chappell of our Lady, well, faire, and goodly built, within the middle of which Chappell I will that my Tombe be made; and in the mean time my Body to be laide in a clean chest afore the Altar[b] that is on the right hand of my Lord my Father's tombes,[c] till the time that the said Chappell and Tombe for me be made, and then my body to be taken up, [and] laid therein.

Alsoe I will that there be said every day, dureing the Worlde, in the aforesaid Chappell, that (with the grace of God) shall be thus new made, three masses.—[directions for these masses are then given, and a Salary of £40 per annum secured for their celebration.]

Allsoe I will, that in the name of Heryott[d] to our Lady, there be given to the Church of our Lady in Warrwick myne Image of gold, and of our Lady there to abide for evermore.

These provisions of his Will were strictly complied with, and, in the words of Rous,[e] who has illustrated his history with an interesting drawing of the interment, "on the iiiith day of Octob^{r} next followyng, his cors was honorably conveied, as well by water as by londe, from Roon unto Warrewik, and there worshiply buried, in the College of our lady Chirche, founded by his noble Auncestres, the bishop[f] of lichfield beyng executor

[a] These extracts are taken from his will as printed in Hearne's "Historia vitæ et Regni Ricardi secundi." p. 240.

[b] His father's tomb stood at the eastern end of the south aisle, and consequently this altar must have occupied the place of the present western entrance to the chapel: this agrees very well with the inscription round his monument. What altar this was it would be difficult to surmise, as Dugdale states that there was "one onley chantry" in the old Church, and reasons have been already offered (see page 13 note s.) for supposing that was situated on the northern side of the Church.

[c] This word is so printed.

[d] See Inventory, page 56.

[e] See Cotton M.S. in the British Museum (Julius E iv.)

[f] William Heyworth, who had been before Abbot of St. Albans.

B. Jackson M & N. Hanhart Lith. Printers J. Brandard.

BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL, WARWICK.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

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officii, and many lordes ladyes and other worshipful people there beyng present." Among the offerings[g] to the Church on this occasion, the following are selected as illustrative of the ceremony.—

It. ii trapers for an hors of the one the grounde is velvet and of the other satyn fine either of them overwroght with goldsmythes werk and enbrowded of my seide late lordes armes.

It. i swerde havyng a scawbarde of blak velvet and i girdell of blak silk garnished with v studes i bukell i pendant and i triangle of silver wel gilde.

It. armure for al the body of a man.

It. xviii nyewe baners of diverse lordes armes made of tartaryn alle of one sise .... kept to hange aboute my seide late lordes tumbe every yer at his obite day.

It. xxxviii litell pensells of blak with white ragged staves every of hem hanging on a litell shaft and xxiiij other litell pensels of ragged staves .... iiii sqare smale baners of blak in every a ragged staf & iiii suche smale baners of blak in every a meremaydone And iiii larger smale baners .... every havyng in it armes ii of Warrewyk blak tartaryn .... & ii of Spensers and vi other smale baners .... & iii olde penons of blak ... And ii litell baners of purpure sengle satyn either havyng in it iii crosselettes ficchi of gold and they buth the armes of this collegiall chirche of Warrewyk.[h]

The Executors[i] of the Earl's Will soon commenced the work entrusted to them, and laid the foundation of the present structure in 1443 (21st Hen. VI). The building of the Chapel and Monument occupied 21 years, being completed in the 3rd Ed. IV. the cost amounting to the large sum (in those days) of £2481 4s. 7½d. an expenditure equivalent to £40,000 according to the present value of money. The consecration of the Chapel however did not take place till the year 1475, (15 Ed. IV.) when John Hales, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield had a special commission[k] for that purpose from John Carpenter, then Bishop of Worcester. The body of the Earl

[g] These items occur under the head of "Vestymentes and other thinges offerd up unto the forseid Chirche Collegial &c." (see Inventory, page 19) but were reserved for insertion here. One curious entry however then omitted is now added—

It. i litell table gild to stonde afore the prest on the auter havyng in it iii ymages i of Seint Anne i of oure lady of Pite and i of Seint Nicholas.

[h] A considerable number of articles follow these, but none of them appear connected with the ceremony of his interment: the following however are selected as deserving notice—

It. ii square honeste coffyns covered with reed cloth of gold stringed with laces of silk ordeyned to bere in goddes body whereof i is in the Dene's warde.

It. ii clothes of lynnen either havyng a cros of reed to cover with the ii princepall ymages in the queer.

It. ii litell philataries of lenēn cloth to bere with oyle and creem in processions at Aster (Easter).

It. ii veilles to hang afore the lowe roode, i steyned of ymagerie of the vii dedly synnes..... the other of black havyng a white cros.

[i] The Executors named in his Will, were Lord Cromwell, Lord Tiptoft, John Throckmorton, Richard Curson, Thomas Huggeford, William Berkeswell, priest, and Nicholas Rody. The three last named, were the persons who contracted for the building of the Chapel, and superintended the work.

[k] Commissio Johanni Cov. et Lichen. Episcopo ad benedicend. Capellam beatæ Mariæ Warr. noviter erectam 1475. Carp. fo. 60 b.

was removed with due solemnity from its temporary resting place, to the sumptuous tomb prepared for its reception; and it is much to be regretted that an account of the ceremonial[1] then observed, which was, previously to the fire, in the library of St. Mary's Church, is now unfortunately destroyed or lost.

The furniture prepared for the service of the Chapel was suitable in magnificence to the building, as appears from the following

Inventory[a]

of certeyn stuf the whuche the forseide Thom̄s Hillusley Sexteyn hath receyved into his charge . . . . . the laste day of marche the yere of our lord god a. MCCCCLXVIII . . . . to serve & to be usede to gods worship in my seide lords late Erl nyewe chapel at Warrewik & in his Chirche Colleg' ther for evermore.

ffurst i feire ymage of gold of oure ladi goddes moder crouned with gold beryng hir sone in the right arme holdyng in his hande a braunche made of a ruby & iiii perles & in the middes of thoo iiii perles is pight[b] a litel grene stone. this ymage stant on a tablement of gold whuche tablement & the forseide crowne are richly garnished w^t^ perles balices[c] & safiers completly as it was furst made save onely in the seide table̅t ther failleth in ii places. This ymage my seide lord late Erl of Warrewik bequath for his heriet[d] to his Chirche colleg' aforseide therein to abide for evermore. And this ymage weieth in al p̄cious stones & gold as it is now $\overset{xx}{\text{iii}}$ and xv unc & di unc' (95½ oz.) and it bereth in heighte fro the lower side of the tablement to the over part of the crowne xx unches large.

It. certein stuf to serve oneli in the seide nyew chapell that is to seye ii chaleyses & ii patenes of silver al gild of ii sortes whereof the one chaleys

[1] "A Roll containing the order of the Service and the Ceremonies to be used in removing a dead Corps from one Sepulchre to another. This said Roll was written upon the occasion of removing the Body of Richard Beauchampe, Earl of Warwick, from the place where they had laid it, before the west door of the Chappel of our Lady, in the Collegiate Church, to the fair Tomb under which it yet remains." Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ. Tom. ii. p. 204 b.

[a] This Inventory forms a part of the MS. already mentioned at page 14 note a, and is there particularly noticed. A few of the items have been omitted as possessing no particular interest, and some others slightly abridged. The original spelling (as in the former Inventory) has been strictly retained; but some of the contracted words printed at length, in order to make them more legible and interesting to the general reader.

[b] placed. [c] rubies. [d] See extract from the Earl's will, page 54.

J. G. Jackson. M & N. Hanhart lith. Printers J. Prandard.

CHANTRY BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL,
WARWICK.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

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right feir hath writen on the bolle thereof wtouteforth Calīce salutaris accí-piam t nomen Dnī inbocabo & on the foet therof in blewe enamaill a patible[e] & mary & Jhū & besides that writen Jhs xps and of the patene of this chaleys is write Bndicta sit sca Trinitas atq. indibisa unitas and this chaleys & patene weieth in al xxxii unces & di unce, and the other Chaleys hath on ye foet a patible & mary & Jhū & aboute the rēnaunt[f] of the foet is write Christus Jhc, the patene of this chaleis is al playne savyng it hath wtinforth an ymage of the fader al mighti god holding afore him his sone upon the cros & this chaleis & patene weieth xx unces & a quart of a unce.

It. i caas[g] for a corporas[h] & a corporas halued[i] therin, the caas is of blewe cloth of golde havyng a reed cros of cloth of golde.

It. i philatorie[k] of white silk mailled wt gold werk & it conteneth in length by estimacōn ii yardes i quart

It. for the seide chapell ii pleine mass bokes wherof one is right feire coverede with grene cloth of gold havyng rounde claspes of silver over gilde & in either claspe a scochyn of Warrewyk armys & this boke is made of fyne velym rased[l] richly lymned and florisshed wt gold thrugh al the book, and it hath under the patible in the margin afore the canon viii baners of diverses armes of my forseide lord late Erle, and the other massbook lacking claspes is larger & of bigger velym & every leef thereof conteyneth in length xviii unches the cheef festes therin lymned with gold, it hath a feire patible & mari clothed in blewe & John in ꝑpuri upon reede & under the patible in ye margyn a litel cros florr' of gold on a ground of blew & reed quartly.

It. for the chapel ii large cruettes of silver keverd al gild either havyng aboute his middel a frette of ragged staves the one havyng on his side graven this lrē T & the other an A———(24 oz.)

[e] patible signifies a representation of the crucifixion; as in old French, patibulè—exposed to shameful punishment. The word occurs, in this sense, in Hall's Chronicle, (reprint) p. 606. Also in Gervase's account of the destruction of Canterbury Cathedral by fire, A.D. 1174, "inter columnas crux stabat deaurata, in cujus *patibulo* per circuitum sexaginta cristalli erant perlucidi."

[f] remnaunte i.e. the remaining part. [g] case.

[h] The corporas or corporal was a white linen cloth laid on the altar during the celebration of mass, and on which the elements were consecrated. The case in which it was kept, when not required for use, was frequently richly ornamented. [i] hallowed or consecrated.

[k] A philatory is described in Pugin's splendid "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament," as "a transparent reliquary, placed horizontally, with an ornamental top." The word however is here used to signify the veil which was made use of in bearing the reliquary; which, passing round the neck of the person bearing it, hung down on each side, to enable him to carry it without touching it with the hand.

[l] usually means erased: it may perhaps here signify dressed with the pumice stone.

It. iii large paxbredes[m] of silver al overgild of one facion every havyng at his bak an handell of silver gild to stande by & to be born by, wherof ii er assigned for the seide chapell & the third for the hie auter of the collage———(33 ½ oz.)

It. for the chapel i litel old cros of tymber keverde al w^t plate of silver gild behinde & befor & the ii sides therof not gild & the iiii endes therof like olde floures delice and in this cros ar mony reliques closed & in the middel therof is a litel cros made of the holy cros & this cros ligeth in an old caas garnisshed with coper gild.

It. for the chapell i litel bacyn of silvere the swages[n] therof gild havyng in the boce therof gild an angel knelyng environed w^t vi beres ———(23 ¼ oz.)

It. for the chapel ii feir candelstikes of silver . . . . & in the heds & in the shankes of either ar graven long ragged stavyes——(39 oz.)

It. for the collage chirche a scalop of silver to mynystre in salt at the halewing of haliwater ——(1 oz.)

It. the foet & the vice[o] of the cros of silver wel gild garnisshed w^t iiii stones . . . . whuche foete wel gild stonding on iiii feet weieth w^t y^e forseide vice (13 ⅛ oz.) whuche cros w^t the foet is ordeyned to stand on y^e same auter in y^e forseid chapell in highe festes & y^e cros alone in pcessions.

It. for the seide chapel & for the choer in tyme of nede i haliwater stope of silver havyng a bayll & i springel therto of silver the swags[n] gild y^e baill & y^e springel therof ar rounde graven with frettes[p] & y^e stope al playne——(25 oz.)

It. for the same use i clos ship for encence of silver standing on a foet of silver somwhat brused the shittyng thereof above is a libarde[q] hed gild——(12 oz.)

It. i good & strong senser complete of silver the swages gild nothing failling therin & it hath a shelle of Iron in y^e fuyr plate (52 oz. without the shell.)

It. for the seide chapell & for the choer as it shal be requisite certeyne vestymentes overwered[r] of blewe satyn enbrowded w^t sterres of gold . . . .

[m] This word is already explained under the former Inventory pp. 14—20.

[n] swages are a sort of fluted ornament in goldsmiths work. R. Holme (B. 3, c. 5) says that swaging is to put edges or threads to the skirt of any part of a plate. A swage, an anvil, which has on its face small half round nicks, called swages, pp. 308, 379.

[o] A screw to which the lower extremity of the cross was attached when fixed on the foot.

[p] probably allusive to the Despenser arms (which are charged with a fret in the 2nd and 3rd quarter) of which house Isabella, Countess of Warwick was the heiress.

[q] leopard.

[r] very much worn with use.

ii gode coopes[m] wherof one hath in his hode[s] an ymage of the trinite, and the other hath in his hode an ymage of our Saviour Jhū sittyng on the regne bowe.—It. vestymentes of the same complet for a diacon & for a subdiacon with iii fanons[m] & iii stoles.[m]—It. i goode lecturne clothe wel frenged w[t] blewe silk.—It. i fruntel[t] frenged conteyn' in lenghe ii yardes & ½ large & a pilowe for an auter of the same werke.

(Other entries of Vestments.)

It. i frenged baner of y[e] armes of England & Fraunce quarterly beten upon tartaryn blew and reed quarterly.—(2¼ yards.)

It. i frenged baner of y[e] armes of fraunce of y[e] flour de lis beten upon blewe tartaryn.—(2¼ yards.)

It. i baner of double satyn richly enbrowded w[t] tharmes of my seid lord late Erl & in middes therof a littel scochyn of the spensers[u] armes quarterly with other (2¼ yds) & a olde shete to put it ynne.

It. i baner of seint George muche wered of worstede.—(2¼ yards.)

It. i grete standard of reede double satyn enbrowded w[t] beres & griffons holding a braunche betwene them & also w[t] beres & ragged stavys.—(3 yds.)

It. a paxbrede silver & gilt havyng atte his bak a handell of silver gilt to stonde bye & in y[e] forche[v] parte powdred with lyllies havyng a patible Marye & John with an arche above haveyng above hit y[e] sonne & y[e] mone in angles (10 oz.) y[e] gift of maister John Huggeforde squyr.

It. i penoun of blak satyn wroght w[t] white ragged staves.—(4 yds.)

It. i cloth of arrace werk wrought upon silk of y[e] deeth of our lady & xi apostels aboute her—(3 yds long 1¼ broad.)

It. i cloth of arroce of the salutacōn of our lady.—(2½ yds long 2 yds broad.)

It. iii peces ordeynede for valaunce of a bed every of hem made of satyn blak & reed depted endelonges[w] & wel enbrowdede w[t] images of men & wymen alle in y[e] blak satyn & in y[e] reed satyn are floures enbrowdede (each piece 4 yds long 22 ½ inches broad).

[s] hood. The cope formerly had a hood attached to the back, which was afterwards superseded by a similarly-shaped piece of flat embroidery. The ornamental, was substituted for the real, hood, (it is believed) in the 14th century; and of this description are the hoods mentioned in this Inventory.

[t] reredoce is here used in the same sense as in the former Inventory (see page 19, note v). The frount and fruntell formed the antependium or hangings in front of the altar; but it is not very easy to determine exactly the difference of meaning in these two words: it has however been conjectured, by a high authority on these subjects, that, as many of the old frontels were finished with a valance or upper hanging which reached down about a third of the depth, the words may respectively signify these two portions of the decorations in front of the altar.

[u] Le Despenser.

[v] Probably forthe or fore part: c and t are in M.S. so similar that they are scarcely distinguishable, and easily written one for the other.

[w] depted endelonges—signifies, paly, or in alternate upright bands.

It. i reredoce[t] of whyte satyn lyned w[t] lynnen cloth havyng a cros of reed satyn & having rynges & a corde to hange by.—(3¼ yds long 2¼ broad.)

It. i frount[t] and i frountell[t] accordyng to y[e] seide reredoce of y[e] same satyn & of y[e] same lengthe & lynde in lik wisse havyng also crosses of reed satyn.

It. i feir nyewe book of velym welbounde hilled[x] w[t] a doo skyne & lyned w[t] rede the claspes of coper gild called a lectornarie & collectorie conteining in it y[e] begynynges of antemes of Invytatories noted & of alle other p̄synges of God throghe al y[e] yere aftyr y[e] rule of Sarum.[y]

It. ii large nyewe grailles[z] made of gode velym wel bounde one of heme clasped w[t] claspes of coper gild & y[e] other y[e] claspes ar brokyn of.

It. iiii feire nyew grete candelstikkes cald standardes of laton ordeyned to stande aboute the tumbe of my seide lord late Erl every of heme standynge on iii beres[a] of latone.

It. i nyewe lectourne of tymber wel made standing in the forseide nyewe chapell.

It. the evidences of iii tenementes in Warrewik late William Hopkyns set togeder by seint Marie churchyard their whuche y[e] forseide executours of my seide lord late Erl purchased to be amorteysede for y[e] enlarging of the forseide chircheyard & for other causes as necessarie whuch evidences conteneth in nombr of writynges asseilled and they ar alle to geder.

Four stately monuments (each of which is marked on the ground plan of the Church, and shewn in the interior view of the Chapel) arrest the eye of the visiter on entering this gorgeous receptacle of the dead. Nearly in the centre of the building stands the tomb of Earl Richard, its founder; westward of which, inclining a little to the south, is that of Ambrose Dudley, known by the title of "the good Earl of Warwick:"

[x] covered.

[y] The rule or "use of Sarum" as it is usually called (see Invent. pp. 14, 15.) was the Ordinal or service book compiled by Osmund Bishop of Salisbury, A.D. 1077, for the use of his Cathedral, which was afterwards generally adopted by the Churches of this kingdom. Ranulph in his Polychronicon states "now well nygh all Englonde, Wales, and Irelonde usen that Ordynall." lib. 7. c. 3.

[z] A graille or gradual is a devotional book containing portions of the Church services in use prior to the Reformation. By a statute (3 and 4 Ed. VI. c. 10) it was enacted that "all books called Antiphoners, Grails, Processionals, Legends, Portuasses, Couchers, or other books whatsoever heretofore used for service of the Church, shall be forbidden for ever to be used or kept in this Realm." All the above-mentioned books occur in the former Inventory.—See page 15.

[a] The bear was the well known cognizance of the Earls of Warwick.

against the south wall, nearly at its eastern extremity, lies entombed the youthful Lord Denbigh, son and heir of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; whose own costly monument, comprising that of his Countess, occupies a central position against the north wall. Independently of the historical interest attached to each of these monuments separately, from the high rank of those to whose memories they are erected, they are no less interesting as exhibiting, in a series, the great change that took place in sepulchral architecture about the middle of the 16th century; and present a striking contrast, in the juxta-position of the superb monument of the founder, with the many-coloured columns, obelisks, and ornaments, surmounting that of the Earl of Leicester, which Mr. Markland describes in strong though hardly-exaggerated language as "rather resembling a mountain [a] of confectionary, than a solemn sepulchral memorial." The procession [b] which attended the corpse of this haughty noble to its last resting-place, displays the pomp and pageantry of the day.

The following persons were also buried in this Chapel.—Elizabeth, Lady Latimer, third daughter of Earl Richard the

[a] See "Markland's Remarks on English Churches," a very valuable work, containing observations on the object and use of monumental memorials, well deserving serious attention.

[b] This document is preserved among the M.S.S. in the Ashmolean library, at Oxford, (818. viii.)

The prosedinge at therle of Leicester's funerall from Kynelworth Castle to Warwyke Churche.

Conductors, 2.
The Poore, 100.
Servauntes in Coates to the nomber of 40.
Trumpettes, 2.
Standard, Mr Isley.
Gent. servantes to the Lordes in Cloakes, 100.
Trumpettes, 2.
The Guidon of Leic[r]. borne by
Mr Griffin of Dingley
Windesor. Leicester Herawld.
The Horse of Leic[r]. ledd by Mr Baptist.
The Maior of Coventry and his Bretheren.
Gent. of the Defunct in Cloakes, 100.
The Horse of the Lo. Steward. ledd by Mr ....
Esquires in gownes.
Mr Wednester. } Mr Awditor and
Mr Besbedge. } the Clark Comptrol[r].*

Doctors of Physicke.
Knightes.
Chapleyns.
Doctor Attaman & Mr Downhall.
Secretaries.
Officers of Howshold { Thresorer. Steward. Comptroler.
Bisshope.
The great Banner borne by S[r] Hughe Chomley Knight.
Officers of Armes { Healme and Creast. Sworde. Targe. Coate of Armes.
Mr Tho: Arden—Gent. Huissher.

* Altered to Mr. Downhall.

founder, with her son Sir Henry Neville, and her son in law Oliver Dudley, (both of whom were slain in Edgcot [c] field, A. D. 1469.) and perhaps [d] her husband George Neville Lord Latimer, who also died in the same year: she left directions in her will, that monumental effigies [e] should be placed over their vault, which was situated at the head of her father's tomb; but these directions seem never to have been complied with, as Leland, [f] in his visit to the spot about the year 1539, speaking of Sir Henry Neville, states "there is neither tombe nor scripture seene." Joan, widow of Sir H. Neville, left instructions in her will to be buried here: and Richard Plantaganet, second son of George, Duke of Clarence, completes the list.

During the sacrilegious outrages of the great rebellion, it was not to be expected that the beauty of this Chapel should escape

Clement Fisher.	THE BODYE, borne by, viz.	Mr Wrighte.
Willm Goodyere.		Mr Leighton.†
Willm Harman.		Mr John Flood of Yale.
John Wake.		Mr Bolde.
Tho. Stafferton.		Mr Kytchin.
Willm Poynes.		Mr Nich[s] Poynes.
S[r] John Poynes.	Supporters of the Paule.	S[r] Charles Blunt.
S[r] John Tracye.		S[r] Phillipe Butler.
S[r] Tho. Throckmorton.		S[r] Thomas Gorge.
Mr John Jobson.	Bannerolls.	Mr John Tracye.
Mr Edward Jobson		Mr John Dudley.
Mr Tho: Jobson.		Mr Edward Blunt.

Mr Garter with Mr Willm Heydon, Gent Huissher.
The Chief Mourner, the Earle of Essex.

S[r] Rob[t] Sydney, Assistant.
Mr Nevell, Trayne bearer.
The Gent. of the Horsse leading a spare horse of the defuncte, somewhat of the lefte hand, and a little behynde.
The Earle of Huntington.
The Earle of Lincolne.
S[r] John Harrington. } Assistantes.
S[r] Tho. West. }
Lord Dudley.
Lord Wentworthe.
Lord Ritche.
Lord Shandoys.
S[r] Willm Knowles. } Assistantes.
S[r] Fran. Knowles. }
Yeomen Conductors, 2.
Yeomen in Coates.

† Altered to Jones.

[c] A full account of the battle of Danesmoor, or Edgcot, is given in Beesley's History of Banbury, pp. 178—184.

[d] If the extract from Lady Latimer's will, given in the following note be carefully examined, it does not expressly state or imply that Lord Latimer was buried here with them; for his body is not mentioned among those near which she desires to be laid: and the stone directed to be laid over his remains is also mentioned separately. Dugdale was of opinion that he was buried at Wells. See Dudg. War. p. 360. b.

[e] "My body to be interred in the Chapel of our Lady in the Collegiate Church at Warwick, which the right famous renowned honourable and Christian Prince of noble memory my lord my father Sir Richard Beauchamp late Earl of Warwick, caused and ordained to be made, and that my said body be laid over both the head of my said Lord and father, between my natural born son Harrie Latimer and Oliver Dudley late my son in law: and I will that there be four several stones of fair marble, with images upon them of copper and gilted, convenable and convenient for mine estate and their degrees with the epitaphs of our births and deceases, and other meetly things, to such purpose written upon the same stones, be purveyed and laid upon us, and the like stone upon my lord my husband. . . . . Furthermore I will that there be bought a pair of goodly vestments of white damask powdered with bears and ragged staves of gold, and in the orfraie my scutcheon to be well and richly embroidered, given and delivered to the said Chapel in Warwick; a vestment of black stuff with a like scutcheon in the orfraie, to be used in the Church for my Lord my husband's soul."—Nicolas's Test. Vetusta. vol. i. p. 358.

[f] Leland's Itin. vol. iv. p. 62.

uninjured: and we consequently find, that on Wednesday, the 14th of June, 1642, a band of the rebels, under the command of Col. Purefoy, entered its walls and commenced their odious work of destruction: they "did beat down and deface these monuments of antiquity; and not content with this, by the same command they break down the Cross in the Market-place, not leaving one stone upon another, Purefoy all the while standing by, animating and encouraging them until they had finished their so barbarous work."[g] It is probable that the altar, with its decorations, was then broken down if not entirely removed, as the tablet, in memory of Lady Katharine Leveson, was first erected under the East Window, in which place it remained till the present altar-piece was put up, in the year 1735: and it was, most likely, placed there in order to assist in concealing the marks of violence and devastation on that spot.

To the munificence of that lady, the Chapel is indebted for its present appearance: she gave £50. during her life, to be expended on its immediate repairs, and left £40. per annum, chargeable on her estates, for the perpetual support and preservation of the building and monuments: She appointed the heir of Sir William Dugdale, and the Mayor of Warwick for the time being, trustees for the management of this fund: and the following extracts[h] from these accounts, will furnish the most interesting and authentic history of the repairs and alterations this building has subsequently undergone.

1678. Paid to Mr. Richard Bird for his work in painting the Resurrection in oyle, at the west end of the Chapel (y^e^ like before being decayed)	6	0	0
—— Paid to Mr. Marshall's Executors in London for the monument of white marble at the east end of the Chapel containing a memorial of the Lady Katherine Levison's gift	20	0	0
—— Paid Mr. Beard the stone cutter who came from London to repair the breaches and decays in the Earl of Leicester's, and Ambrose Earl of Warwick's monuments .	1	2	6

[g] Mercurius Rusticus, c. vi. p. 70.—Among the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum, vol. vi. p. 93, the same fact is also mentioned—"Sir W^m^ Purefoy Collonel and Governor of Coventry fought resolutely against the Crosse in the Market place at Warwick and against the antient monuments in the Earles Chapell in S^t^. Maries Church there for which he had £1500 given him, but when he should have fought with the Enemy hid himself in a barley field." See also Vol. 7, of the same Collection.

[h] These extracts are printed from two copies in the library of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge, one of them in the hand-writing of that eminent antiquary, the late W. Hamper, Esq.

—— Paid more to him for seven weeks work in repairing the decays of these monuments and of that for the Earl of Leicester's son 7 0 0
1681. Paid for paveing the Chapel &c 18 11 0
—— Paid Mr Nicholas towards the charge and work in Enameling, gilding and varnishing the Escocheons &c of Earl's Beauchamp's Mon[t] 12 15 9
—— Ditto ditto for gilding the statue and other parts of said tomb . . 20 0 0
1682. Paid more for the said cost and work 20 0 0
1684 to 1706. Paid to Benjamin Smith for lettice wire for the great window to preserve the painted glass 8 15 0
—— Paid by Mr Henry Rogers for guilding the Hears over Beauchamp Mon[t] 49 2 6
—— Paid for boxes that carry'd the Hears to London 0 8 9
—— Paid to Samuel Dunckley upon account of Mason's work in building the portall 17 0 0
—— Paid to Mr Richardson four years looking after the tombs, due Mich[s]. 1706 8 0 0
—— Paid to Sir William Wilson for work ab[t] the Lady's Chapel . . . 0 15 0
—— Paid to Mr Fish in part for drawing the Mon[t] of Amb. E. of War. . . 2 10 0
1708, May 4. Paid by Mr N. Rothwell (Mayor) to Mr Dunckley in part of his work about building the Porticoe att the Entrance into the Chappell 10 0 0
(£13 afterwards in full to Dunckley)
—— May 31. Paid Nicholas Kington Joyner for the doors for the Chappell and the Gallery & Sash Window over the Porticoe 29 9 6
1709, May 2. Paid to Nicholas Kington a bill for making good the stalls damaged by the late great dreadfull fire in Warwick on Sep. 5 . . . . . 4 5 0
—— Feb[y] 9 & 21. Paid Mr Whadcock in part for the velvett[i] covering for the Monument 21 15 0
Making the said covering[i] 2 10 0
1716. Paid Mr Paris for iron work about Dudley's monument 40 0 0
—— —— Mr Barnes for the tabernacle 16 6 0
—— —— Mr Acock for gilding and painting the coronett for E. of Leicester, gilding about the tabernacle, coloring side walls, & old tabernacle &c. 20 4 3
—— —— Mr Paris for the coronett for y[e] Earl of Leicester 1 7 6
1731, July 13. Paid John York for mending the lines,[i] and new leads, &c. for Beauchamp Mont. 1 3 3
Many other payments occur at different times connected with this subject.
—— July 14. Paid Mr. John Barnes for the pavement with black & white marble 95 9 0
1735. Paid Mr. Barnes for taking down the old monument[k] 1 15 2
—— —— more for erecting the new Altar Piece and for the marble . . . 190 8 10½
1738. —— remainder of his bill of £99. 8s. 0d. 59 8 0
1775. —— Robt. Moore for repairing, mending, whitewashing, and putting up the painting of the Resurrection in the Chapel 1 14 0
1779. Jan. 13. Mr. Francis Hiorn, for taking down and rebuilding 14 pinacles including all materials 75 19 10
—— June 1. Mr. Francis Hiorn, his bill for workmanship and materials employed in entirely new working, faceing, repairing, and painting the western compartment of the said Chapel, taking out the whole window, and rebuilding it; new leading and putting up the stained glass in the top part of it, and glazing the lower part of it with new Bristol glass. 158 16 0

Large stone masons bills also appear in the years 1785, 1789, 1790, and a large bill for painting and gilding in 1793.

It is impossible to close this portion of the subject, without expressing a regret at the loss of "three bundles," formerly in the library of the Church, and most probably destroyed in the much-to-be-lamented fire, "containing many secrets of writings, Accounts, Inventories, Receipts, Bonds, Articles, &c. relating to the foundation, building, adorning, and completing of Richard, Earl of Warwick, his Tomb, and Chappel of the Collegiate Church at Warwick, many or most of which are not mentioned in Sir Will. Dugdale's Warwickshire."[l]

[i] All these items relate to the pall which laid over the hearse of Earl Richard's Monument.

[k] The tablet erected to commemorate Lady Katharine Leveson's bequests, which was then removed to its present position, against the North Wall.

[l] Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ. Tom ii. p. 205. a.

Exterior of the Chapel.

The south and east walls of this edifice, with their projecting buttresses, and the vestry at the east end, are the only portions which can readily be seen from the exterior. The west wall connects it with the south transept of the Church, in which is the principal doorway; a communication is formed with the choir of the Church, through a doorway in the lobby, between the chapel and the choir, but there is no external entrance whatever to this chapel.

South Side.

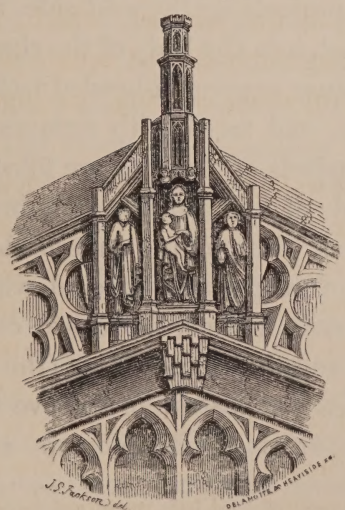
On viewing it from the south, the effect conveyed to the eye is that of a rich, rather than a beautiful structure; the walls, where not pierced by lights, being entirely covered with panelled tracery. The exterior elevation on this side is divided longitudinally into three compartments, by buttresses of unusual projection, purposely so constructed to sustain the pressure of the stone-vaulted roof, each compartment containing a depressed and four-centred arched window, which occupies the whole width. Each window is divided into two principal divisions by a mullion, faced with numerous small reeded mouldings, which curves off in the head in opposite directions, so as to meet the corresponding curve of the arch. Each division contains three principal lights, foliated in the heads, and seven small panel lights above, some of which are foliated, and these are formed by the mullions being carried up vertically; the head of the window, over the principal divisional mullion, contains four small lights; the subordinate mullions are moulded, but the mouldings are small. Over each window is a hood moulding, of meagre proportion; above this, and reaching up to the cornice moulding, the surface of the wall is covered with sunk panel work, in twelve compartments. The cornice moulding consists of a cavetto or hollow, and above this rises an horizontal parapet, faced with two sunk panels in the centre, and on each side with four quatrefoils within squares, containing alternately a four-leaved flower and

a shield. From an horizontal moulding below the window sill, down to the base mouldings, the surface of the wall is covered with a series of eight sunk panels with ogee heads, which are foliated within, cusped and feathered; the spaces on the sides of the head are filled with small sunk panels. The base mouldings consist of a set off of overlapping members, into which the moulded frames of the panels die, a row or band of fourteen sunk quatrefoils in circles within squares, and a series of surbase mouldings beneath.

Buttresses. The buttresses are divided into three stages. The lowest contains in front, a bracket and projecting ogee-headed canopy above, set angular-wise, and crocketted; above this is a sloping serrated set-off. The second stage is panelled in front, broken however by an angular-shaped and crocketted pinnacle, the shaft of which dies in the set-off below; the sides of the buttresses of both these stages are covered with sunk panel work. Over the second stage rises a crocketted pinnacle, from which springs a kind of semi-ogee-shaped *arch buttant*, or flying buttress, pierced with open panel work, and terminating in a finial just under the crest moulding of the parapet, which, at these points, is surmounted by a singularly-shaped square pinnacle panelled on the sides, with a projecting capping, having a sunk quatrefoil on each face.

East End. The east wall of the vestry, which is carried out behind the altar, resembles a rich stone screen, covered with panel work: it is divided into three compartments, by intervening buttresses, and surmounted by an horizontal parapet, filled with a band of sunk quatrefoils; a similar band also occurs just above the surbase mouldings; a portion of the panel work in the middle division of this wall is pierced, so as to form a two-light window, cinquefoiled in the heads; a similar window also appears at the south end of the vestry. The parapet is carried up so as to conceal, externally, the sill of the great east window of the chapel, and the vestry is carried behind the altar, to the extent

of the projection of the main buttresses, disposed rectangular-wise, which flank the eastern elevation of the chapel. Above the roof of the vestry rises the east window of the chapel; this occupies nearly the entire width of the building, there being only a single sunk panel on each side; the arch of the window is depressed and four-centred, but the contour is not pleasing to the eye. This window is divided into three principal compartments, by mullions, unusually massive, running vertically up to the head, without any curve whatever; these have, externally, a clumsy appearance; the decorative use to which they have been applied in the interior will be stated hereafter. The middle division of this window contains three principal lights, foliated in the heads, with mullions running vertically up into the head, which is filled with smaller panel lights, whilst each of the lateral divisions contains two principal lights, with smaller lights above, similarly disposed. The surface of the wall over the window, is covered with sunk panel work; and the parapet of the gable, (running pedimental-wise and conforming to the pitch of the roof,) is covered with sunk quatrefoils, containing alternately a shield and four-leaved flower. In front of the parapet, at the apex of the gable, and occupying the common position of the gable cross, is a recessed and canopied niche, containing an image of the blessed Virgin, bearing in her arms the infant Christ, with a figure[1] on each side. Below this niche is a shield, of a form usual in the tilting shields of the reign of Henry the Sixth, charged with the arms of Newburgh.[m]



[1] The side figures, intended to represent Simeon and Anna the prophetess, were sculptured by King, of Warwick, about 1780, to replace two figures, totally perished; the centre figure was not touched.

[m] The arms of Newburgh, the family on which the Earldom of Warwick was bestowed by the Conqueror, were *cheque az and or, a chevron erm.* The sculpture however is so much worn, as to exhibit the appearance represented in the above vignette.

North Side.

The north wall, not being exposed to view, can only be examined by getting on the roof of the lobby, lying between the chapel and choir; the work is excessively plain and meagre, being entirely devoid of panelled tracery, and without even hood mouldings over the windows; presenting a bare and unrelieved surface, and exhibiting a striking contrast to the rich panel work on the south and east walls.

Much of the external ornamental stone work of this chapel, has, from the friable nature of the stone, decayed, and been recased; but sufficient attention and care have not been paid to the working of the ornamental details, which, even in the original work, are by no means either well designed or executed. Some portions of the panelled tracery, with which the building is externally covered, are shallow in the sinking, and have a meagre appearance, whilst other portions are sunk sufficiently deep to give the proper degree of relief.

Interior of the Chapel.

Entrance.

The western portal,[n] which forms the principal entrance, projects, on the west side, into the south transept, and, on the east, into the body of the chapel. The doorway is formed by an obtuse segmental-headed arch, apparently struck from three centres, and faced with numerous small architrave mouldings, the spandrels of the head are filled with quatrefoils in circles; on each side of this doorway are a bracket and canopied niche over, covered with minute tabernacle work; above the doorway, the front of the portal is covered with sunk quatrefoils, containing four-leaved flowers, a cavetto or hollow moulding, containing foliage and the ragged staff (the cognizance of the Beauchamps,) ofttimes repeated, and, above this, an escutcheon, charged with the arms of Beauchamp, supported on each

[n] In "a brief description of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary," published at Warwick in 1757, it is stated that this entrance was "designed, built, carved, and finished in Warwick sand-stone, in the year 1704, by a poor mason of Warwick;" but as Mr. Nichols well observes (in his description of the Beauchamp Chapel) "it is too perfect in its details not to have been closely copied at least from the original doorway, even if it is not a perfect restoration." Several payments to Samuel Dunckley for mason's work in building the "portal" or "porticoe," appear in the extracts of accounts given at page 64.

side by the bear and ragged staff; other accessories occur, and the whole is finished with an horizontal crest or cornice moulding. The work appears to consist of a portion of the original doorway, intermixed with mouldings, and work of the early part of the eighteenth century: it is difficult to define precisely, what part is original, and what modern; but the crest or horizontal cornice moulding with which the portal on this side is finished, from its very contour, (for it is a common moulding of the seventeenth century,) is evidently of late date; and so, apparently, are the sculptured escutcheons, and portions of the work about them. Through this portal, by a descent of several steps, access is obtained into the body of the chapel; for, in consequence of there being no crypt beneath the chapel, as beneath the choir, the pavement is considerably lower than that of the church and choir. The soffit of the arch of the portal is richly panelled, with tracery in the heads of the panels. Over that portion of the portal which projects into the chapel is a small gallery, to which there is now no apparent access. The frieze of the portal, just beneath the gallery, is filled with deeply cut sculpture, of vine leaves and grapes, after a design very common in the fifteenth century. In the middle of this cornice is the busto of an Angel, bearing a shield, on which the arms of the founder are blazoned. The front of the gallery is divided into six square compartments, with quatrefoils within, enclosing blank shields.

West End.

The west wall of the Chapel is pierced with a plain window, altered, about thirty years since, from one of very inelegant proportions which previously existed, and which was probably the "sash window" inserted at the time of rebuilding the Church after the fire (see page 64). It does not appear whether there was any window here originally, as the only decorations mentioned in the original contracts[o] for build-

[o] The "covenants betwixt the Executors [of Richard Beauchamp] and the several artists that were employed in the most exquisite parts of its fabrick and ornaments, as also of the costly tombe," are printed at full length in Dugdale's Warwickshire, pp. 354-6. They may also be found in Nichols's Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, and Britton's Architectural Antiquities.

ing the Chapel, were "a parclose[p] of timber, about an organ loft, ordained to stand over the west door"; and a painting on the west wall of "the Dome[q] of our Lord God Jesus",—i.e. a representation of the day of Judgment—"and all manner of devises and imagery thereto belonging, with the finest colours and fine gold." The contract for the latter work was undertaken by John Brentwood, citizen of London, for the sum of £13. 6s. 8d. This painting, decayed and obliterated by time, was repainted in oils in 1678, and again underwent repair in 1775. Though now entirely effaced, it was in existence within the memory of the present verger.

North and South Walls.

The north and south walls of the chapel are covered from the pavement up to the window sills with panel work tracery in two divisions, the compartments beneath each window terminating in a canopied niche, which contains a bracket: three windows, in each wall, occupy the whole space above. That portion of panel work with which the lower part of the west wall is covered, is surmounted by a bold cavetto, or hollow cornice, moulding crowned with a row of the Tudor flower; in this cavetto are inserted at intervals masses of foliage and animals, well and boldly sculptured; among the animals, is a spirited representation of a lion springing on a hart.

Stalls.

Entering the chapel, on either side are stall[r] seats without divisions, arranged choir-wise, with desks before them. The standards, or ends, of these desks terminate in carved finials, and in front of the desks are also seats, on the

[p] "Parclose" signifies a screen, and usually denotes those which separated chapels, at the east end of aisles, from the body of the church.

[q] A similar subject was painted on the walls of the chapel of the Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon; and a like painting is still carefully preserved in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Coventry.

[r] These stalls and screenwork at the back, are noticed among the original agreements (28 Hen. vi.) whereby Richard Bird and John Haynes, citizens and carpenters of London, did covenant to make and set up in this chapel "a pair of desks of timber, poppies,* seats, sills, planks, reredoses† of timber, with patands‡ of timber, and a crest of fine entail with a bowtel§ roving on the crest." The existing wood work exactly corresponds with this description.

* "Poppies," the finials on the standards of the desks. † "Reredoses," the screens of timber at the back of the seats. ‡ "Patands," are supposed to mean the sleepers, sills, or plinths of the timber work, into which the rest of the wood work was framed. § "Bowtel," the bead moulding carried or "roving" horizontally along the top, or "crest."

elbows of which are, well and elaborately carved, representations of muzzled bears, lions and griffins; the panel work in front of the desks consists of quatrefoils within circles containing shields. At the back of these stalls is a screen, attached to the walls, of panel work tracery of wood, surmounted by a cornice moulding with a crest of the Tudor flower, on the top of which a bead moulding is carried horizontally. This screen extends only so far as the stalls which are contained within the first or western bay of the chapel.

Altar.

The Altar-piece, under the east window, consists of sculpture in relievo, well executed, representing the annunciation of the blessed Virgin. It was the work of Collins, from a design by Lightoler, and erected in the year 1735. Over it is a projecting canopy of tabernacle work, which, however creditably designed for the period when it was put up, is out of character with the building, and faulty, both in general design and in detail. The platform on which the altar stands has an ascent of three steps: the piscina, which was doubtless in the south wall, is probably concealed by a monument, which will be presently described.

East End.

The great east window, as seen from the interior, presents unusual and peculiar features; the massive vertical mullions by which it is divided into three principal compartments, together with the window jambs and architrave mouldings, are covered with numerous canopied niches containing imagery gilt and painted; at the apex of the window is the image of our Saviour. The niches round the window and upon the mullions contain upwards of thirty images, a greater number perhaps than is now to be met with in the interior of any other of our English Churches; amongst these images are those of St. Michael, St. Catherine, St. Margaret, and St. Barbara, with their emblematic accompaniments: whilst we also see, conven-

tionally represented, virtues, principalities, and powers. The effect of the varied colours on the stone work of this window, coupled with that produced by the stained glass with which the window is filled, is very gorgeous and striking. On each side of this window (within the mouldings of the windows in the side walls, which here come in contact with the mouldings of the east window) is a large niche,[s] with a rich canopy of tabernacle work above, designed for the reception of an image: but they are now emptied of their contents, probably by the hand of the iconoclast of the 16th or 17th century: beneath each of these is a smaller niche,[s] corresponding with others of similar design which occur on the north and south walls.

Vestry or Sacristy.

In the east wall, on the north side of the altar, is a doorway, leading into the vestry;[t] this is a narrow room or closet, extending in length the width of the Chapel, and in breadth as far as the projection of the buttresses; it is lighted by a two-light window in the east wall, and a similar window at the south end, but now contains nothing worthy of notice.

Roof.

The roof is groined in three bays or divisions, the bearing shafts consist of numerous small members and run up vertically between the windows; the arch of the roof is nearly flat, the principal lines of the groining ribs are diagonal, transverse and longitudinal, and from these issue other ribs, which subdivide the arc of the roof into numerous compartments of different geometrical forms and sizes; no less than

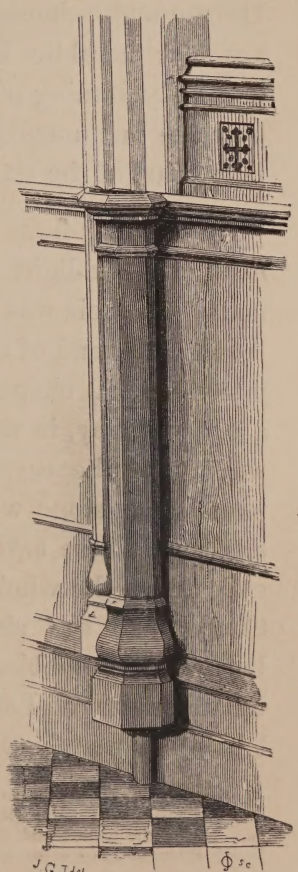
[s] The two lower niches are traditionally stated to have been filled with images of solid gold, but the more probable occupants of all four will be found in the following agreement, which occurs among those preserved by Dugdale.—"Kristian Coleburne, Peinter dwelling in London 13 Junii 32 H. 6. covenanteth, &c. to paint in most fine, fairest and curious wise, four Images of stone ordained for the new Chapell in Warwick; whereof two principall Images, the one of our Lady, the other of S. Gabraell the Angell; and two lesse Images, one of S. Anne, and another of S. George: These four to be painted with the finest oyle colours, in the richest, finest, and freshest clothings that may be made of fine Gold, Azure, of fine purpure, of fine white and other finest colours necessary, garnished, bordered, and poudered in the finest and curiousest wise:" Dugd: Warr: p. 356.

[t] In the black Book of Warwick, this building is called the treasury,—"the whole discours of this matter lieth in the treasury behind the ladie Chapell."

forty being comprised within each bay, so that the roof has the appearance of being reticulated, or covered with net work: the compartments formed by the ribs are deeply recessed, the bosses at the intersections are painted and gilt, and small octagonal and hexagonal compartments[v] are formed by the converging of numerous ribs to one point. This will be best understood, by referring to the ground plan of the Church.

Lobby. In the north wall, rather nearer to the east end of the Chapel than the west, up an ascent of six steps, is a doorway leading into a small lobby, which contains some ancient stall seats, with desks in front, and on the opposite side of this lobby is another doorway, forming an entrance into the choir of the Church.

Chantry. Eastward of this lobby is a door leading into a small chantry chapel, of the same size as the lobby. The roof of this chapel is richly groined with fan tracery, forming minute compartments, with pendant cones and semicones, but the workmanship is of inferior execution. At the east end is a small two-light window, on each side of which is a very rich and elaborately worked canopied niche, with an iron holdfast still remaining inserted at the back, by which the image formerly contained within it was secured. Beneath the window is a small portion of ornamental work; and below this, the surface of the wall, from which the ancient altar has been removed, presents a blank and bare appearance. On the south side of this little chapel, and near the site of the altar, is a small Piscina, with an an-



WOODEN PISCINA.

[v] The central compartments, three in number, are ornamented as follows:—1. A figure of the

gular-shaped stem, constructed wholly of wood, a very rare and curious, if not unique, example of that material. On this side is a screen of open panel work, divided into seven compartments. On the north side of this chapel, a flight of well worn steps leads to some perforated wooden panel work, and to a small aperture in the wall of the choir, through which, the elevation of the Host, at High Mass, at the high altar, might be seen. This little chapel may possibly have been constructed for the performance of low Mass, diurnally, by a single Priest, with an acolyte only, in commemoration of the founder of the chapel; the principal altar being used at high Mass, by the Priest, with Deacon and Subdeacon. On an old chest, lying in this chapel, are four heraldic barred helmets,[w] made purposely for, and originally forming portions of, funeral achievements, fastened up over the monuments in the chapel. They appear to be of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Returning from this chapel into the lobby, we pass by the head of a two-light decorated window, by which the crypt beneath the choir was lighted, before the Lady Chapel was built. At the west end of this lobby, and opposite the doorway leading into the small chapel thus described, is a doorway leading into a second lobby, in the north wall of which, the head of another window of the crypt is visible; the roofs of both lobbies are panelled, in stone work, but the designs of panelling are dissimilar. These two lobbies, and the small chapel at the east end, fill up the whole space between the north wall of the Lady Chapel and the choir of the Church; the divisional walls between the lobbies and small chapel, being formed by the buttresses of the Lady Chapel. At the west end of the second lobby, is a newel staircase, which leads up to the external roof

Virgin Mary, represented as "Queen of Heaven," bearing the sceptre and globe, the moon at her feet, and surrounded with a glory. 2. A slanting shield, charged with the founder's arms, surmounted by the helmet and crest encircled with a coronet. 3. The Newburgh arms, supported by a half length figure of an angel.

[w] One of these may have formed part of the achievement of the Marquess of Northampton, which was affixed in the Choir of the Church. See page 29.

of the lobbies, and to the space between the chapel and choir. From this position, the meagre and naked appearance of the wall, on the north side of the Chapel, may be discovered. In the pavement of the lobbies, and of the small chapel at the east end, are numerous small encaustic tiles, of different devices. The pavement of the Lady Chapel, of squares of black and white marble set lozenge-wise, is of recent date, as shewn in the accounts for repairs.

Monuments.

Nearly in the centre of the Chapel, stands the costly and magnificent Monument of the founder, Richard Beauchamp. It consists of a high tomb, of grey Purbeck marble, bearing his recumbent effigy. The sides of this tomb are divided into five compartments, and each end into two compartments. Each compartment contains a large canopied niche, called in the contract, "a principall housing," and each of these niches is flanked by divisions of sunk panel work, with a smaller niche above; the "entail," or decorative part, is minutely and elaborately sculptured. Below each principal niche, is a cusped quatrefoil within a square, this contains a shield charged with armorial bearings, enamelled on copper, and is thus described in the contract: "under every principall housing a goodly quarter for a scutcheon of copper and gilt to be set in." The principal niches or "housings," fourteen in number, contain as many images, called weepers and mourners, these are cast in the metal called latten, and are gilt. Seven of these images are of males and seven of females, and they represent personages of rank, allied by blood, or marriage, to the deceased. The smaller niches, eighteen in number, contain the like number of small images of Angels, likewise cast in latten, and gilt, these carry scrolls in their hands, on which is engraved the following legend,

Sit Deo laus et gloria defunctis misericordia.

The costume of the male weepers consists of a mantle or mourning habit, opening on the left shoulder and down the left side; on two of these images the hood is represented drawn over the head, on the others it falls round about the neck and shoulders; beneath the mantle, on some of the images, is disclosed the dress, consisting of a long gown with a tippet or cape covering the shoulders. The female weepers appear in the mitred head dress, with a short mourning tippet hanging behind, and in low bodied gowns with bands round the waists, and in loose mantles open in front. If these effigies do not exhibit the great diversity of costume in which those which surround the tomb of Thomas Beauchamp, in the choir, are portrayed, they are far more elegantly and skilfully designed, and the drapery of each is disposed with considerable taste. They represent the following personages, commencing with the figure at the west end of the south side, and going round the tomb from left to right.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

1. Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, holding a scroll in his right hand. On the escutcheon beneath. Quarterly 1 & 4, *ar. three lozenges conjoined in fess gules, quartering, or, a spread eagle vert*, 2 & 3, *gules a saltire ar. under a label of three points compone ar. and az.*

2. Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, holding a book. He was second husband to Eleanor, second daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his first marriage. On the escutcheon beneath. *France and England quarterly, within a border compone az. and ar.*

3. Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, husband to Ann, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. On the escutcheon beneath. Quarterly 1, *France and England quarterly, within a bordure ar.* 2, *az. a bend cotised ar.*[x] *between six lioncels rampant or.* 3, the same, *the bend charged with three mullets, pierced, of the field*, 4, *or. a chevron gules.*

4. John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, holding a book. He married Margaret, eldest daughter, by the first marriage, of the Earl of Warwick. On the escutcheon beneath. Quarterly 1, *az. a lion rampant within a border or.* 2, *gules a lion rampant within a border engrailed or.* 3, *ar. two lions passant guardant gules.* 4, *ar. a bend between six martlets gules.*

[x] On many of the shields, the gilding is so much worn off, and the white so much discoloured, that in this instance (as in several others) it is difficult to say whether the blazon should be described as *or*, or *argent*.

5. Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, (the King Maker) holding in his right hand a book, enclosed within a forelle[y] or linen case. He was husband to Ann, only daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his second marriage. On the escutcheon beneath. *Gules a saltire or. under a label of three points, compone ar. & az.* AT THE EAST END.

6. George Neville, Lord Latimer, holding a rosary, or chaplet of beads. On the escutcheon beneath. *Gules, a cross flory or, quartering, gu. a saltire or, on the saltire two links of a chain.*

7. Elizabeth, wife of Lord Latimer, holding a chaplet of beads. She was third daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his first wife. On the escutcheon beneath. (as the last) *empaling Beauchamp and Newburgh quarterly.* ON THE NORTH SIDE.

8. Ann,[z] wife of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, only daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by his second marriage. She is represented holding her right hand up to her chin, and with a chaplet of beads in her left hand. On the escutcheon beneath. *Beauchamp, Newburgh, Montagu, Monthermer, Neville, Clare, and Despenser.*

9. Margaret, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his first marriage. She was the wife of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and is represented with a scroll in her right hand. On the escutcheon beneath. Quarterly, *Talbot* (as No. 4) *empaling Beauchamp and Newburgh quarterly.*

10. Ann, wife of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. She is represented holding a chaplet of beads in her right hand. On the escutcheon beneath. Quarterly, *Stafford* (as No. 3) *empaling gules, a saltire ar.*

11. Eleanor, wife of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, second daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his first marriage. She is represented with a book. On the escutcheon beneath. *Beaufort* (as No. 2) *empaling Beauchamp and Newburgh quarterly.*

12. Alice, daughter of Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, wife of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. She is represented holding a chaplet of beads with both her hands. On the escutcheon beneath. (as No. 1.) AT THE HEAD OF THE TOMB.

13. Cicely, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury; she married Henry Beauchamp, son of the Earl of Warwick. She appears with a roll in her hands. On the escutcheon beneath. 1, *Beauchamp*, 2, *or, three chevronels gu.* 3, *Newburgh.* 4, *quarterly ar. and gu. in the 2nd and 3rd quarter a fret or, over all a bend az. empaling Neville* (as No. 1.)

14. Henry Beauchamp, son of Earl Richard, afterwards Duke of Warwick, and king of the I. of Wight. He appears holding a forelle, containing a book, in his left hand. On the escutcheon beneath. (as the dexter side of No. 13.)

In the contracts for this monument, William Austen, citizen and founder, of London, covenanted "to cast and make an image of a man armed, of fine latten, garnished with certain ornaments, viz: with sword and dagger; with a garter: with a helme and crest under his head; and at his feet, a bear musled; and a griffon, perfectly made, of the finest latten, according to patterns, and layd on the tombe"; also, "an hearse to stand on the tombe, above and about the principall image that shall lye in the tombe, according to a pattern".

The best description, however, that can be given of this effigy, is the detailed account by Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, in his "Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour." "The monumental effigy of the Earl of Warwick is all brass, exactly like a suit of armour, and laid on his sepulchre; his breast and back plates have each placates or placards, rising up with scalloped edges, to points, before and behind, and on the front one appear the screw holes which held the lance rest. Each of these placards is fastened at top, with a strap and buckle. The elbow pieces, particularly that part within the bends of the arms, are very large, that on the bridle arm being the greatest of the two, and are so ridged as to look like several successive plates. Upon the espaulieres are placed pauldrons, also ridged, with the edges turned up, so as to form the prototypes of pass-guards. Pendant from the last tassett is the apron of chain, which is continued all round, being likewise behind appended to the last culette, which, from the appearance of the buckles

[y] "Forelle, to kepe yn a boke." See "Promptorium Parvulorum," edited for the Camden Society by Mr. WAY, where, in a note to this word, he states—"Two of the mourners, whose figures are seen round the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, at Warwick, hold each a book, wrapped in the forelle, or chemisette."

[z] Mr. Nichols (in consequence of the quarterings on the shield beneath) considers this to be Ann, only child of Henry, Duke of Warwick, and granddaughter to the deceased: but it represents too old a person for a child who died at ten years of age. A shield precisely similar, formerly in the Church of Wolverton, in this county, is engraved in Dugdale's War. p 507 and assigned to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick: it may therefore be considered as his wife's shield, her armorial bearings being quartered instead of empaled. She occupies the niche corresponding to her husband's on the south side: and it may be here remarked that each of the five female figures on this side of the tomb, are arranged exactly opposite the figures of their respective husbands on the other side.

and straps, might, it seems, be removed at pleasure. Besides the two large tuilles over the thighs, there are two tuillettes at the hips, and these are elegantly ridged. The cuisses are also ridged all the way up, so as to resemble so many distinct pieces, and in this specimen we have a distinct display of those lateral pieces attached by hinges to the cuisses, by which we learn that they did not envelope completely the under part of the thigh, but only reached to where the saddle could meet, allowing the rider a better seat on his horse. These pieces were held in their places by a buckle and strap. This warrior has the garter round his left leg a little below his knee." The genouilleres form a protuberance in front of the knees, and are ornamented at the sides, the jambs are plain, and the sollerets pointed and formed of overlapping plates; they are also made right and left, and the feet rest against a muzzled bear and a griffin. The hands are bare, not conjoined, but uplifted in front of each shoulder, in an unusual position; the head, which is bare, with curled and close cropped hair, reposes on the tilting helmet, the upper part of which is surmounted by the crest and environed by a coronet: within it is seen a lappet of mail, intended probably to fall about the neck, when the helmet was worn. Attached to the left side is the sword which hangs down straight: the dagger (now gone) was on the right side, as appears by the screw-holes yet to be seen there.

The standing hearse on the tomb over the effigy, was for the purpose of receiving the pall, and is one of the few examples of the kind now existing. It is composed of six hoops of latten, connected by five poles of the same metal, moulded at the ends, and enamelled with armorial bearings.[a] At each corner of the tomb is a similar pole of the like metal, moulded at each end, and these were probably used for the purpose of sustaining some of the mortuary lights burning about the tomb. The pall, of crimson velvet, with deep gold fringe, was removed about half a century since, in consequence of the injury done to the sculpture on the sides of the tomb, by its being so frequently drawn up and let down, to inspect the monument. On the moulded verge of the tomb are inlaid two narrow plates of latten, which surround it, and bear the inscription given below: the letters are raised and not incised, and are interspersed with the bear and ragged staff. These plates are described in the contracts as—"Two narrow plates to go round about the tomb."—"Either of the said long plates for writing shall be in bredth to fill justly the casements provided therefore."—"In the two long plates they shall write in Latine, in fine manner, all such declaration as the said executors shall devise, that may be conteined and comprehended on the plates; all the champes about the letter to be abated and hatched curiously to set out the letters." The inscription is not however in Latin but in English, and runs as follows, the bear being represented by * and the ragged staff by ‡:—

*Preieth deoutly for the Sowel whom god assoille of one of the moost worshipful knightes in his dayes of monhode & conning‡Richard*Beauchamp‡late Eorl of Warrewik*lord Despenser of*Bergevenny & of mony other grete*lordships whos body resteth here vnder this tumbe in a fulfeire bout of Stone set on the bare rooch thewhuch visited with longe siknes in the Castel of‡Roan therinne decessed ful cristenly the last day of*April the yer of oure‡lord god A M CCCCxxxix,‡he being at that tyme*Lieutenant gen'al and goberner of the Roialme of ffraunce and of the Duchie of Normandie by sufficient‡Autorite of oure Sou'aigne lord the King*Harry the vi. thewhuch body with grete deliberacon' and ful worshipful conduit*Bi See*And by*lond was broght to Warrewik the iiii day of‡October the yer aboueseide and was*leide with ful Solenne exequies in a feir chest made of Stone in this Chirche afore the west dore of this‡Chapel according to his last wille*And‡Testament‡therin to reste til this‡Chapel by him devised i' his lief were made Al thewhuche Chapel founded‡*On the Rooch And alle the membres therof his‡Executours dede fully make And Apparaille**By the Auctorite of his Seide last Wille And‡Testament And*therafter By the‡same Auctorite Theydide*Translate‡ful*worshipfully the seide Body into the bout abouseide, Honnred be god therfore * ‡ * ‡ * ‡ D

The effigy on the tomb was regilt in 1681, and the escutcheons enamelled at the same time, as appears by the accounts. The limits of this work do not admit of the contracts for this monument being printed at length, they will be found however as shewn at page 69, note o. The monument and effigy are also described in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, in Stothard's Monumental Effigies, and in Blore's Monumental Remains; in each of these works, they have been fully and admirably illustrated.

[a] The central pole has the arms of France and England quarterly at its eastern end, and the cross of St. George, or the badge of the garter, at the other: the other four have the arms of the deceased at each end.

MONUMENT OF ROBERT DUDLEY, BARON OF DENBIGH.

The monument of the infant son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, (whose death was considered of sufficient importance to be recorded in one of the old Chronicles,[b]) is placed near the east end of the Chapel, close to the south wall, against the spot supposed to have been occupied by the Piscina, the mutilated remains of which, in all probability, it conceals. It consists of a high tomb set on a projecting plinth of alabaster, with a base of black and white marble. From this base, at the angles of the tomb, rise four black columns, with bases and capitals of white marble, of the corinthian order; these columns, with intervening cartouches or trusses, support an entablature with a projecting cornice, on which the cognizance of the ragged staff is several times repeated. In front of the tomb, on an oblong panel of black marble or slate, is the inscription containing the expression "noble Impe" then used to signify the scion or graft of a noble race or stock. At the back of the tomb (surmounting it, and affixed to the wall) is a plain panelled horizontal tablet, with an escutcheon above, contained within a wreath, with scroll work about it, flanked on each side by a bear and ragged staff. This shield contains 16 quarterings of the arms of Leicester. On a plain slab on the top of the tomb lies the recumbent effigy (three feet six inches in length) of the child, well and elaborately sculptured. He is represented bare-headed with a richly ornamented circlet about his temples on which the cinquefoil[c] is very conspicuous; the head reposes on a tasselled cushion, the borders of which are wrought in raised patterns, with cinquefoils and arabesque work. The body dress consists of a rich coat or gown, reaching from the throat to the feet, buttoned in front from the chin down to the waist, round which it is fastened or encircled by a band or sash, from thence the skirts open in front down to the feet; the borders are purfled, or edged with fur. This coat is covered with raised work of fleurs-de-lis, cinquefoils, and ragged staves; from the shoulders, hanging down behind, are long bands or liripipes reaching nearly to the feet; round the neck is a falling collar of rich lace work; the hands and arms lie on the breast, and the sleeves have laced cuffs turned back at the wrists. On the feet are plain round-toed shoes, and these rest against a muzzled bear couchant with a collar and chain. The inscription on the tomb is in plain Roman letters, and as follows:—"Heere resteth the body of the noble Impe Robert of Dvdley bar' of Denbigh, sonne of Robert Erle of Leycester, nephew and heire vnto Ambrose Erle of Warwike, bretherne, bothe son'es of the mightie Prince Iohn late Dvke of Northvmberland, that was covsin and heire to S^r^ John Grey Viscont Lysle, covsin and heire to S^r^ Thomas Talbot Viscont Lysle, nephew and heire vnto the Lady Margaret Covntesse of Shrewsbvry, the eldest davghter and coheire of the noble Erle of Warwike S^r^ Richard Beavchamp heere enterrid, a childe of greate parentage, but of farre greater hope and towardnes, taken from this transitory vnto the everlastinge life, in his tender age, at Wansted in Essex, on Sondaye, the 19 of Ivly, in the yere of ovr Lorde God, 1584. Beinge the xxvi^th^ yere of the happy reigne of the most virtvovs and Godly Princis Qveene Elizabethe: and in this place layed vp emonge his noble avncestors, in the assvred hope of the generall resvrrection."

MONUMENT OF ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.

This monument, the production of an age when gorgeous designs superseded those of taste, is placed against the north wall of the chapel, and consists of a high tomb, on which lie the recumbent effigies of the Earl and his Countess. The tomb projects considerably from the wall, and is divided in front by small pilaster-like projections, which are flowered, into three compartments. The centre contains an escutcheon (surrounded with the garter and motto) on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of the Earl in 12 quarterings: those on each side contain the cinquefoil[c] and ragged staff. At some height above, at the back of the tomb, is a ponderous horizontal entablature, supported at each end by two corinthian columns, the shafts of which are black and the capitals white; the lower parts of these columns are covered with the cinquefoil and

[b] The ninteenth daie of Julie, Robert baron of Denbigh, the onelie sonne and heire of Robert Earle of Leicester, departed this mortall life, being then of the age of three yeares and somewhat more, at Wansted in Essex, the solemnitie of whose funerall was there honorablie kept on the first of August; and after, his bodie was conveied to Warwike, and there in the chappell of Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwike his ancestor honorablie intoomed, on the one and twentith of October. In memorie of whom (but not as an epicedium, nor yet as an epitaph) these verses of fit invention and devise may well be used:

O puer, o expressa patrum sed maior imago,
Nunc bona cum domino spes tumulata iacet;
Sic rosa, sic teneræ sulco resecantur aristæ,
Candida sic primo lilia vere cadunt.—HOLINSHED, sub Anno 1584.

[c] The cinquefoil was the ancient badge of the earldom of Leicester, and was borne by Robert de Bellomont Earl of Leicester (temp. Hen. 1), brother to Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. His arms were, *gules, a cinquefoil erm. pierced of the field.*

ragged staff, and they are set on plinths recessed on each side of the tomb, which are of the same height as the tomb. In front of each of these recessed plinths is an escutcheon surrounded by the garter, one charged with the arms of Dudley, the other Dudley empaling Knolles—*ar. a lion rampant double-queued vert. empaling, quarterly* 1 *and* 4, *az. crusily a cross moline voided or,* 2 *and* 3 *gules on a chevron ar. three roses of the field.*

Under this horizontal entablature is a semicircular-arched cove, slightly recessed, containing at the back an oblong inscribed tablet, surrounded by scroll work, with a bear and ragged staff on each side. Within this cove are represented sixteen small funeral penons, charged with different armorial bearings;[d] the soffit of the cove is covered with scroll, panelled, and embossed work, and the corona in front with the cinquefoil and ragged staff. In each spandrel is an escutcheon surmounted by a coronet, charged with the armorial bearings of Dudley empaling Knolles.

Behind the corinthian columns (which are detached) are, sculptured in relief, in medallions, warlike weapons and defensive armour of antique or Roman design. The soffit of the entablature contains pendant ornaments, with a large cartouche or truss and pendant ornament in the centre. In the fascia or frieze of the entablature are represented the cinquefoil alternately with the ragged staff; above is the cornice, ornamented with the echinus. The entablature is surmounted in the middle by a square pedestal, with scroll work on each side and above it. This pedestal contains an escutcheon charged with the armorial bearings of Leicester (51 quarterings,) empaling Knolles, and is surrounded by the garter and the collar of the order of St. Michael, with the jewel of the order suspended from it; above the escutcheon are three helmes, one open barred, with a coronet above with a crest, the bear and ragged staff, the other two close vizored, one being surmounted by a cap of estate and mantling, the other by a coronet and crest. The supporters to this escutcheon are two lions; beneath it on a scroll are inscribed the words "Droit et Loyal." This pedestal forms the plinth to a smaller pedestal set upon it, on the summit of which is represented a bear muzzled and chained, with a ragged staff. Over each end of the entablature in front, is a square-shaped semicircular arched canopy or alcove, of semi-classic design, open at the sides; this contains a small sculptured figure, partially draped, but with the arms and breasts bare, representing one of the virtues. These canopies are surmounted by obeliskal terminations. The whole monument is painted in polychromy, but with such a perversion of taste, as to convey to the eye the idea of the very character which has been assigned to it in the designation of "a mountain of confectionary."[e]

The recumbent effigy of the Earl is placed on the right of that of his Countess, and on the south or front of the tomb; he is represented with his head bare, and reposing on two square double-tasselled cushions, one placed on the other, the uppermost being ornamented with raised work. The hair on his head is short and curly; over his upper lip are mustachios, and he has a beard hanging down, the extremities of which are cut or dressed square in accordance with the fashion then prevalent. His body armour consists of a corslet, (for so in the reign of Elizabeth the breast and back plate were called,) with a narrow escalloped skirt, attached to which are two large tassetts of one piece each, but scored or marked so as to resemble several, and these cover the trunk hose in front of the thighs, which latter are further protected by cuisses fastened with straps; the knees are incased in genouilleres, the legs in jambs, which cover the insteps, and terminate in a point in front; and on the feet are round-toed sollerets, to which, short-necked rowelled spurs are affixed. The feet are supported by the gauntlets, which are of plate of flexible laminæ; the gloves of the gauntlets are covered with plate only at the backs of the hands and fingers. The arms, from the elbows to the wrists, are incased in vambraces, the cuffs of the wrists are turned back, and the hands are bare and upheld in the attitude of devotion; the sword is attached to an ornamented belt, fastened by a hook to the skirt of the breast plate, and crossing over to the left side. The whole of the armour is richly ornamented. Over the corslet is worn the mantle of the order of the garter, lined with fur, and connected or fastened in front by a jewelled morse or clasp. Over the mantle is the tippet of fur. Hanging down in front over the breast is a collar of escallop shells, from which, by a small chain, is suspended the jewel of the order of St. Michael.[f] Round the left leg below the knee is worn the garter of that order; the insignia of the garter likewise appear on the mantle over the left shoulder. The effigy is painted to resemble life, but the hands appear to be modern additions.

The recumbent effigy of the Countess of Leicester appears on a plinth or slab at the back or north side of the tomb, raised somewhat above that of the Earl, in a gradation not then unusual in canopied monuments like this adjoining a wall. She is represented with her hair turned back

[d] The heraldic decorations on the tombs of the Dudley family are so numerous, that a minute description of them would occupy too much room in these pages. They are given very fully in "Nichols' Description of the Beauchamp Chapel."

[e] See p. 61. [f] See at p. 27, the account of his celebration of this order in the choir of the Church.

in front, with a jewelled circlet round the back of the head, on which is also worn the coronet; about her neck is the standing double ruff. Her dress consists of a high and close bodied gown, the extremity of the bodice of which terminates in a peak below the waist, and the skirts of the gown fall from thence in folds to the feet; the hands are upraised and joined as in prayer, and the cuffs of the sleeves are turned back at the wrists. Over the gown is worn a scarlet mantle, lined with ermine, with a tippet of ermine. The mantle is fastened by a morse in front of the breast, with long pendant cordons, reaching nearly to the feet, gilt and tasselled at the extremities. The feet appear in small round toed high heeled shoes, and the petticoat is seen near the feet beneath the gown. On the tablet at the back of the monument is the following inscription:—"DEO VIVENTIVM S. Spe certa resurgendi in Christo, hic situs est illustrissimus ROBERTVS DVDLEYVS, JOHANNIS DVCIS NORTHVMBRIÆ, Comitis WARWICI, Vicecomitis INSVLÆ, &c. filius quintus; Comes LECESTRIÆ, Baro DENBIGHIE, ordinis tum S. Georgii, tum S. Michaelis eques auratus; Reginæ ELIZABETHÆ (apud quem [*sic*] singulari gratia florebat) Hippocomus; Regiæ Aulæ subinde Seneschallus; ab intimis Consiliis; forestarum, parcorum, chacearum, & citra TRENTHAM summus Justiciarius: Excercitus Anglici a dicta Regina ELIZ. misi in BELGIO ab Anno MDLXXXV°. ad Annum MDLXXXVII^m. Locum-tenens et Capitaneus generalis; provinciarum Confederatarum ibidem Gubernator generalis, et præfectus; Regniq' ANGLIÆ locum-tenens contra PHILLIPPUM II. Hispanium numerosa classe et excercitur ANGLIAM MDLXXXVIII. Invadentem. Animam Deo servatori reddidit anno salutis MDLXXXVIII. die quarto Septembris; Optimo et charissimo marito mœstissima uxor LETICIA, FRANCISCI KNOLLES ordinis S. Georgii equitis aurati, et Regiæ [*sic*] Thesaurarii filia, amoris et conjugalis fidei ergo, posuit."

By the side of this monument hangs a wooden tablet, on which (in black letters on a gilt ground) are lines "upon the death of the excellent and pious Lady Lettice Countesse of Leicester, who dyed upon Christmas day in the morning, 1634." Signed "Gervas Clifton." They do not however possess any literary merit.

MONUMENT OF AMBROSE DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK.

In the body of the Chapel south west of the monument of the founder, is a high tomb on which is placed the sculptured recumbent effigy of Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, who died A.D. 1589. The sides of this tomb, which is insulated, are each divided into three compartments by pilasters, covered with arabesque work, with a detached column at each corner of the tomb, the capitals of which support an entablature; each divisional compartment contains an escutcheon, charged with armorial bearings, and surrounded with scroll work, with an inscribed scroll work panel beneath. In the single compartment at the head of the tomb is an escutcheon contained within a garter, with two lions as supporters; above this is an open barred helme, surmounted by a crest and mantling, with the bear and ragged staff forming the crest, the motto being "*Omnia Temp' Habet.*" In the corresponding compartment at the foot of the tomb is a plain escutcheon, supported by a lion and a goat, with the mottoes "*Omnia Temp' Habet*" and "*Che Sara Sara.*" The recumbent effigy of the Earl reclines on a mat rolled up under the head so as to form a pillow. He is represented bare-headed (with the exception of a metal coronet which is placed on the head) with curly hair, mustachios and a peaked beard. His hands are upraised on the breast and joined in a devotional attitude. His corslet is ornamented and the skirts are escalloped, and to these are affixed tassets, each composed of one piece only, but worked and scored so as to resemble several plates; beneath the tassets the trunk hose are visible. The thighs are protected in front by cuisses, which are ornamented and fastened by a single strap round the underpart. The genouilleres are ornamented on the sides, the jambs and sollerets are in one, the latter are round-toed. The garter of that order encircles the left leg below the knee. The arms are protected by rerebraces, elbow pieces and vambraces; the cuffs of the wrists are vandyked, and round the neck is a falling collar, worked and vandyked on the edge. The mantle is green, open in front, and fastened by a jewelled morse. On the left shoulder of the mantle appear the insignia of the order of the garter. The sword belt is plain and coloured to resemble black leather, the sheath of the sword is also plain and black. The armour is gilt and embossed; at the feet is a muzzled bear. The three escutcheons on the south side are blazoned with the armorial bearing of the deceased empaling those of his three wives respectively. 1. Anne, d. of Wm. Whorwood, Esq. 2. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Gilbert Taylboys, Knight. 3. Lady Anne, d. to Francis Russell Earl of Bedford. On the north side are the alliances of the Earl's Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather. The escutcheon at the west end is charged with the quarterings of Dudley alone: whilst that at the east end contains Dudley (16 quarterings) empaling Russell (14 quarterings). On the entablature of the tomb is the following inscription:—"Heare under this tombe lieth the corps of the L. Ambrose Duddeley who after the deceases of his elder bretheren without issue was sonne and heir to John Duke of Northumberlande to whom Q: Elizabeth in y^e^ first yeare of her reigne gave the manor of Kibworth Beachamp in the

county of Leyc: to be helde by y^e^ sevice of beinge pantler to y^e^ Kings & Qvenes of this Realme at their Coronations which office and manor his said father and other his ancestors Erles of Warr: helde. In the second yeare of her reigne y^e^ said Qvene gave him the office of Mayster of the Ordinavnce. In the fowrth yeare of her sayd reigne, she created him Baron Lisle and Erle of Warwyk. In the same yeare she made him her Livetenant Generall in Normandy and dvringe the tyme of his service there he was chosen Knight of y^e^ Noble order of y^e^ Garter. In the Twelvth yeare of her reigne y^e^ said Erle & Edward L: Clinton L: Admerall of England were made Livetenantes Generall joinctely and severally of her Ma^ties^ army in the north partes. In the Thirteenth yeare of her reigne the sayd Qvene bestowed on him y^e^ office of Chief Bvtler of England, and in the xv^th^ yeare of her reigne he was sworne of her Prevye Covnsell. Who departinge this lief w^th^ovt issve y^e^ xxi day of Febrvary, 1589, at Bedford Howse neare the city of London, from whence as him self desired his corps was conveyed and interred in this place neare his brother Robert E: of Leyc: & others his noble ancestors, w^ch^ was accomplished by his last and welbeloved wiefe y^e^ Lady Anne Covntes of Warr: who in fvrther testimony of her faythfvll love towardes him bestowed this Monvme't as a reme'brance of him." D

LADY KATHERINE LEVESON.

Against the north wall is a marble tablet to commemorate the bequest to this chapel of "the Lady Katherine Leveson (late wife of S^r^ Richard Leveson, of Trentham, in the county of Staff. K^t^ of the Bath) one of the daughters and coheirs of S^r^ Rob. Dudley, Knt. son to Robert late Earl of Leicester, by Alicia his wife, daughter to S^r^ Tho. Leigh of Stonley Knt and Bart." who did by her last Will and Testament bearing date xviii^o^ Dec^r^. 1673 bequeath forty pounds per annum, issuing out of her manor of Foxley, in the county of Northampton, for its perpetual support and preservation of the monuments in their proper state. ARMS. *Vert. three leaves or. empaling, or. a lion rampant double-queued vert.* D

Painted Glass.

Rich as this Chapel was in the accessories of architectural detail, in sculptured and gilt and painted imagery and frescoes, it would have been incomplete but for the deep-toned coloured glass designed to fill the windows. In the east window, Dugdale informs us that beside the "costly portraitures in glasse of Earl Richard with his wives[g] and children" were "the pictures in their full proportions of St. Alban the protomartyr of England, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. John of Bridlington, and of St. Winifride"; whilst in the side windows the different hierachies of angels were conventionally represented.

By a contract, entered into the 23rd day of June, 25 Henry VI. John Prudde, of Westminster, Glasier covenanted "to glase all the windows in the new chappell in Warwick with glasse beyond the seas, and with no glasse of England; and that in the finest wise, with the best, cleanest and strongest glasse of beyond the sea that may be had in England, and of the finest colours of blew, yellow, red, purpure, sanguine, and violet, and of all other colours that shall be most necessary and best to make rich and

[g] He married twice. 1. Elizabeth, d. and heir of Thomas Lord Berkeley. 2. Isabel, d. and ultimately heir of Thomas le Despenser, Earl of Gloucester.

The following curious and interesting entry connected with his first marriage occurs in an account roll of Warwick Castle, A.D. 1399, in the possession of William Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge,—"Et in expēn uxorem Dnī Ric. filii Dnī querend. de Wotton under Egge usq. Warr. cum i whirle i charect ac aliis ad numerum xxvi personarum et xxxiv equorum ..... Lxxiiis. viid. ob."

His children (one son and four daughters) have been already noticed in the description of the figures surrounding his tomb pp. 75-6.

M

embellish matters, Images, and stories that shall be delivered and appointed by the said Executors by patterns in paper, afterwards to be newly traced and pictured by another Painter in rich colour at the charges of the said Glasier: All which proportions the said John Prudde must make perfectly to fine, glase, eneylin it, and finely and strongly set it in lead and souder, as well as any Glasse is in England. Of white Glasse, green Glasse, black Glasse, he shall put in as little as shall be needful for the shewing and setting forth of the matters Images and storyes. And the said Glasier shall take charge of the same Glasse, wrought and to be brought to Warwick, and set up there, in the windows of the said chappell; the Executors paying to the said Glasier for every foot of Glasse ii*s.* and so for the whole xc*li.* 1*s.* x*d.*"

In this contract the designs are not specifically noticed, but merely generally alluded to; and, with the exception of the east window, we have nothing beyond the fragments now remaining in the heads of the windows to enable us to form an opinion on the appearance of the glass when originally completed.

The heads of the western and middle windows on the south side, and of the western window on the north side, are filled with unconnected fragments of stained glass. In the head of the eastern window, on the south side, angels are depicted with circlets round their heads, surmounted by a cross in front, over the forehead of each. They are represented performing on different musical instruments, amongst which the crowde or violin, the harp, the organ, and musical glasses are conspicuous. The back ground is of a deep azure, interspersed with yellow stars to represent the firmament. In the heads of the middle and eastern window on the north side, angels are represented with a continuous scroll before them, on which musical notes are pricked. Some of the angels are feathered over like birds, and some are in albs, with apparelled amices. They are playing on different instruments, such as the crowde a stringed instrument with a bow, pipes, bagpipes, and other wind instruments and organs. Some appear in the act of waving thuribles.

The glass with which the east window is filled, is now disposed very differently to what it was apparently two centuries ago, when Dugdale caused the figures to be delineated;[h] for of the eight kneeling figures, representing the founder and his family, one only, that of the founder,

[h] See Dugd. War. p. 330.

Richard Beauchamp, remains, and even that is imperfect, the head being taken from a female figure: he appears, as depicted in Dugdale's work, with the tabard over his armour. Of the fourteen figures which now occupy the principal lights of this window, that of the founder and three[i] others, supposed to represent St. Alban, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. John of Bridlington, are all that can be described with any degree of accuracy, the remaining figures being made up of a variety of unconnected fragments. St. Alban appears in armour of plate, over which the tabard is worn, and on his back is a rich mantle, fastened by a cordon in front: of his armour, the genouilleres, jambs, and sollerets, (which latter are pointed at the toes) are all that is visible: on his head is a cap of estate, in his right hand a staff, whilst in his left he holds a pent-house-covered cross, similar in design to many of the small ancient sepulchral crosses, formerly placed at the heads of graves. St. Thomas, of Canterbury, appears vested in a white alb, a purple tunic, a crimson-coloured dalmatic and a rich cope, with a mitre on his head, an aumasse or furred hood about his neck and shoulders, and a crozier in his hand. St. John of Bridlington, is represented as an abbot, bare-headed, vested in the aumasse and cope, and holding his pastoral staff, which is headed with a rich crook, turned inwards. Amongst the fragments with which the other figures are made up is the head of our Saviour, crowned with thorns, and encircled by a nimbus, charged with a cross. The back ground of the window is checky, with the bear and ragged staff introduced alternately in each compartment. In the smaller and upper lights of this window are represented Cherubims, holding scrolls and standing on wheels, in allusion to the mystical vision of Ezekiel, their countenances being represented of a bright red colour. It is impossible, within the limited space allowed by this work, properly to describe this window, unique of its kind, and the painted glass with which it is filled, together with the interesting fragments in the other windows. There is still ample scope for a fuller and more minute description of this glass than has hitherto been attempted to be given: the account published by Gough is however very diffuse.

The description of this Church and Chapel may be concluded by the quaint remarks of Fuller,[k] who observes that it "owes its *life* to the Monuments of the *dead* therein, most being Earls of

[i] To the shrines of each of these three, as well as to that of St. Winifred at Shrewsbury (whose figure, much mutilated, is also still discernible in this window) the founder bequeathed an image of himself in gold twenty pounds in weight.

[k] See Fuller's Worthies, 1662, p. 116.

Warwick. Of these, that in the *Body* of the Church is the *Oldest*, that in the *Chancell* is the *largest*, that in the *Chapell* (of Guilt Brass) the *Richest*, that in the *Chapter-House* (of *Fulke* Lord *Brook*) the *latest*. *Greatness* may seem in some sort to be buried in the Tomb of the Earl of *Leicester*, and *Goodness* in that of the Earl of *Warwick*. Women are most delighted with the Statue of the *Infant Baron* of *Denby*, and Scholars most affected with the learned Epitaph of Sir *Thomas Puckering*. In a word, so numerous is the Church with its Appendences, as I am enformed by my Worthy Friend, the *Minister*,[1] that he can accommodate One *Clergyman*, of all Dignities and Degrees, to repose them, in severall *Chapells* or *Vestries* by themselves."

Measurements.

Length of the Church, including the Choir, 180 feet 6 inches; breadth, 66 feet 4 inches; cross aisle, 106 feet 6 inches; height of the roof, 42 feet 6 inches; length of the Choir, 77 feet 3 inches; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches; to the top of the battlements of the Tower, 130 feet; top of the pinnacles, 174 feet; diameter, at the foot, 33 feet 4 inches; at the summit, 27 feet.

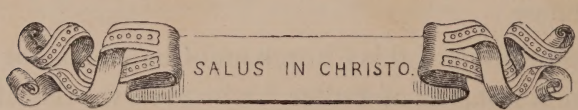
Inscriptions on Bells.

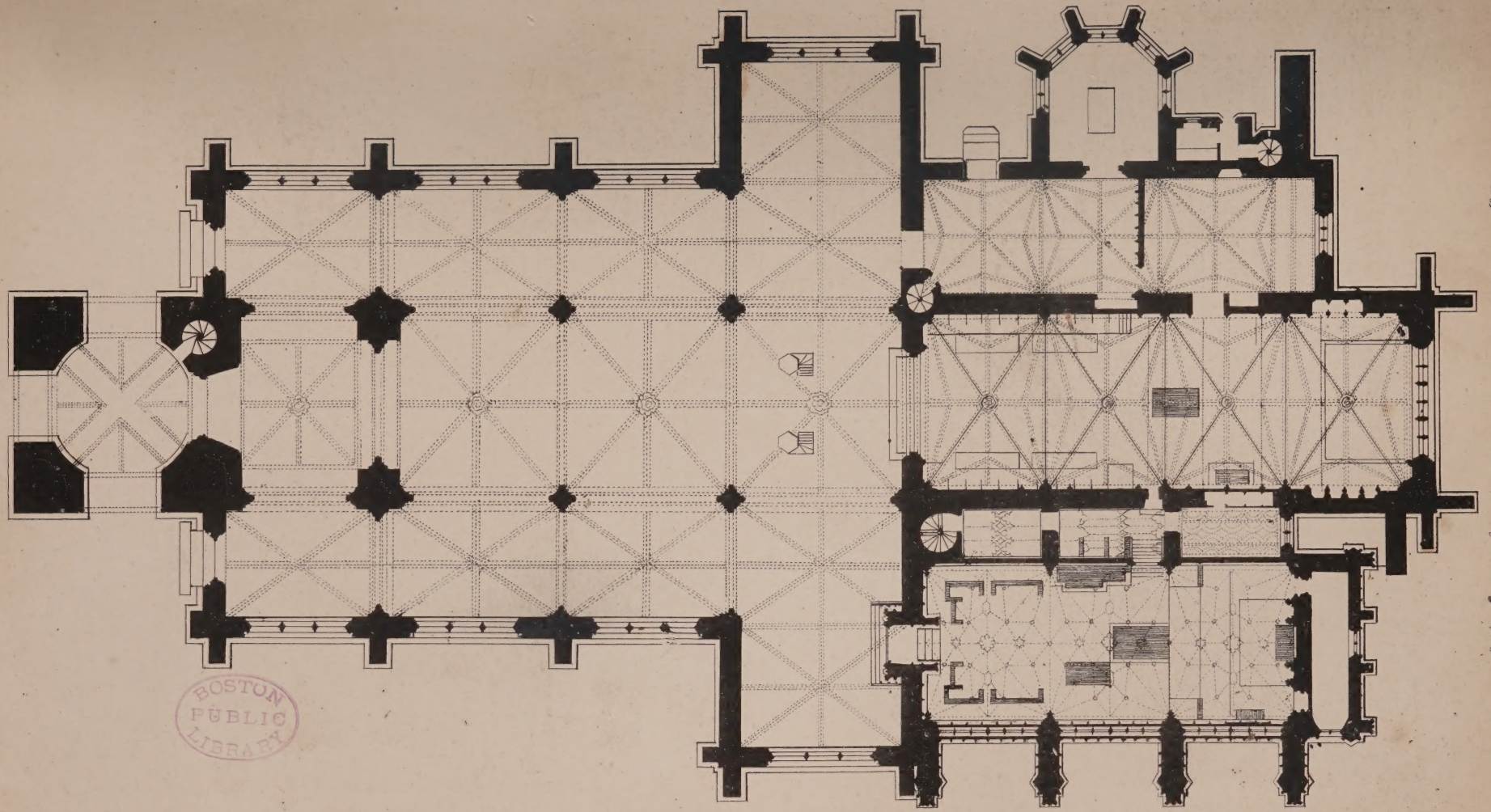
1*st Bell.*—Prosperity to all our Benefactors, A. R. 1703. 2*nd Bell.*—Prosperity to all our Benefactors: I: B Esq^r. 3*rd Bell.*—God save y^e Queen—Prosperity to this place. 4*th Bell.*—Peace and good Neibourhood, 1710 A. R. 5*th Bell.*—Abra. Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all, anno 1700. 6*th Bell.*—A. R. 7*th Bell.*—God prosper this place and all that belong to itt, A. R. 1702. 8*th Bell.*—Peace and good neighbourhood, A. R 1702. 9*th Bell.*—God preserve the Church and Kingdom and grant us peace. 1702. 10*th Bell.*—The Rev. R. P. Packwood, Vicar, I Arkesden I Allen C. H. Wardens, 1814. Prosperity to this town—T. Mears of London, Fecit.

Registers.

The present registers commence in the year 1651: and the earliest volume contains the following memorandum—"The old Regester Booke began December 12°, 1538 Annoq Henrici Octavi 30°; and endeth March 24° 1650. Soe that Booke is a Record for 112 yeares, In which the Baptismes are contained in 41 leaves, the Burialls in 32 leaves, the Marriages in 12 leaves, and the Post-scripts in the end of the Booke in 8 leaves. Sum Total 93 leaves."

[1] Mr. Venour.





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GROUND PLAN.

SAINT MARY'S, WARWICK.

St. Nicholas

gives his name to the second and only remaining parish within the Borough of Warwick, which adjoins the parish of St. Mary to the south and east, comprising so much of the town as stood formerly without the walls in that direction. Leland describes it as "a Suburbe[a] in the South East Syde of the Towne wherein is a Paroch Church of St. Nicholas."

The site of the present Church has, from an early period, been occupied by a building dedicated to religious purposes; for Rous[b] states that the Chancel of the Church standing there in his day, had been the Choir of an ancient Nunnery, destroyed by the Danes in the year 1016, which Nunnery he states occupied the whole of the Church-yard and part of the neighbouring Hospital of St John.

In the reign of Henry I. the Church of St. Nicholas was granted, by Roger de Newburgh Earl of Warwick, to the newly-formed Collegiate body of the Dean and Canons of St. Mary's, as has already been shewn under the history of that Church. Dugdale[c] states that in the year 1291, this Church of St. Nicholas "had three Rectors then belonging thereto; the fruits thereof being anciently divided into three portions, to the one of which the Dean of the said Coll. Church presented, and to the second and third the two Prebends. In 41 Ed. III. the Cure was served by two Priests, presentable by the said Dean and Canons, one of those Priests having charge of all the Parishioners on the south side the Bridge, and the other of those on the north: which Priest to whom the said south part appertained, had the south part of

[a] Itin[r]. vol. iv. p. 63.

[b] Alia etiam abbathia erat in suburbiis orientalibus Warrewici feminarum, id est, monialium, ubi modo est ecclesia Sancti Nicholai; cujus ecclesiæ nunc chorus erat chorus monialium, & occupabat totum cimiterium ejusdem ecclesiæ, cum magna parte hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ eidem adjacentis. Rossi Hist. Regum Angliæ p. 104.

[c] Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 370.

the Quire, and the other the north, in the celebration of all divine offices: and each of them ten marks per an. salary, paid by the Treasurer of the Coll. Church."

It appears that in the reign of Richard II. the Dean and Canons of St. Mary's, had, by negligence or some other cause, suffered their right to this Church to have become so questionable and uncertain, that in the 22d year of that monarch it was again conveyed to them by a charter[d] from Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey and Earl of Kent, who was at that time in possession of the Castle and domains of Warwick, during the forfeiture of them by Thomas Beauchamp[e] Earl of Warwick, who had incurred the displeasure of the King. It was then appointed a Vicarage and endowed accordingly.

The Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, falling to the Crown by the dissolution of the Collegiate Church of S. Mary, they were granted by Henry VIII. to the "Burgesses of Warwick and their successors"; and from that time continued in the possession of the Corporation till the year 1839, when the Advowson was sold, under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, and purchased by the Countess of Warwick.

During the middle of the last century the decay of the building rendered it necessary entirely to rebuild the Church. Of the former structure nothing is known, but that the tower was crowned with a low spire,[f] and that a few shields[g] of arms in stained glass ornamented the windows. The first stone of the present building was laid by R. Miller, Vicar, on Feb. 16,

[d] Among the documents formerly in the library of S. Mary's Church was the following—"The charter of Thomas Holland Duke of Surry, &c. whereby he grants to the Collegiate Church of St. Mary in Warwick, the Advouson of the Churches of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Laurence, in Warwick, and of the Church of Budbrook near Warwick, Dated July 24, 22d Rich. II. The great Seale of the said Earl is appendant in red Wax." Catal. libr. manscript. Angliæ et Hib. vol ii. p. 204.

[e] The second Thomas Beauchamp, who rebuilt the Church of S. Mary, and whose monumental brass is described at page 50.

[f] See Hollar's Views of the Town in Dugdale's Warwickshire, also those by Stukeley and Buck.

[g] Dugd. War. p. 371.

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ST. NICHOLAS, WARWICK.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

1779, and opened for divine service 17th of Sept. in the following year.[h] It was erected by Johnson, an architect of Warwick, at a cost of about £1500. The tower, which had been taken down and rebuilt about thirty years before, is not included in that sum.

The Vicarage of St. Nicholas is valued in the King's Books at £13. 6s. 8d. In the return to the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners, its present annual value appears at £218.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Hercules Morrel.	1599.
John Rogers	1599.
John Turner	1606.
Rich. Roe	1616.
Samuel Jemmat	1671.
Will. Greenwood	1713.
Marmaduke Matthews	1769.
Robert Miller	1778.
Arthur Wade	1811.

The Church.

The present Church, though faulty in general outline, in its proportions, and in detail, is nevertheless interesting, from the fact of its being one of the earliest Churches in this country erected, towards the close of the last century, on the incipient revival or renaissance of ancient Ecclesiastical architecture, and when as yet the principles of construction, adaptation and arrangement, were scarcely, or at best but very imperfectly, understood.

The Church consists of a Tower, surmounted by a Spire, a Nave with Aisles, and a Chancel, with a small Vestry attached on the north side.

[h] An entry to this effect is made in the Register of Baptisms for the parish.

It appears from the Churchwardens Accounts, that this sum was raised by

Private Subscription	£613	19	0
Collected on the Brief	86	12	5½
Borrowed on Church Estate	400	0	0
Interest on the above sum	11	15	0
Levy of 3d. in the pound	45	4	6
Sale of Pews	373	10	0

The first payment was made March 11, 1779,

To Mr. Johnson, for building the new foundation as per Contract, £147. 15s. 0d.

The remainder of the sum was paid to him in different instalments according to the different stages in the progress of the work. About £70. was paid to Mr. Bevan for the painting.

The Tower. Externally the Tower is three stages in height, each divided by an horizontal but clumsily-shaped string course. In the west wall in the lowest stage, is a circular trefoil-headed doorway, with a kind of ogee-shaped hood moulding over, terminating with a pine apple by way of finial: on the north side of the tower on this stage is a circular window and plain pointed doorway, and on the south side a circular window only. The second stage exhibits on the west side a recessed niche, with a pedimental crocketted canopy springing from clustered shafts, with a circular recess above it containing the clock: on the north side is a window, in form, resembling the niche, with a circular window above it: the south side corresponds with the north. The third stage or belfry is pierced on each side by a window of two lights, trefoiled in the heads, with a cornice above panelled with shallow sunk trefoils, and surmounted by a plain embattled parapet. At the western angles of the tower are diagonal buttresses in three stages, having shallow sunk panel work on the faces, and finished with crocketted pinnacles. The tower contains a peal of six bells. The spire is plain and octagonal-faced, rising from within the parapet, and the walls are simply pierced for lights. The north

North Aisle. aisle presents on the west side a plain ogee-headed doorway, with a hollow architrave and jamb moulding; above this is an imitation of a wheel window, but the spaces between the converging shafts or mullions are blank; over this is a shallow sunk quatrefoil containing a shield, and at the angle is a diagonal buttress of three stages. The north side is divided into four compartments by buttresses of slender projection, similar in design to the western buttresses of the tower: in each compartment is a large pointed window of two lights, trefoiled in the heads, with a smaller foliated light above, and hollow jambs and architrave; at the east end is a blank window of similar design. A base moulding or ground table runs along the wall below the windows, and the wall is surmounted with

a cornice and embattled parapet, similar to those of the tower. The cappings of the battlements are square-edged, and the mouldings of the cornice are also square.

South Aisle.

The south aisle corresponds in design and elevation with the north aisle.

Chancel.

The Chancel is of shallow dimensions in projection, and the eastern termination is in plan that of an elliptic curved apse. In both the north and south walls is a window of two lights similar to those in the aisles; at the east end the exterior presents the semblance of a window of three lights, the spaces between the mullions being filled with masonry.

Vestry.

On the north of the chancel is a small Vestry, with an external doorway on the north side, and a window of two lights at the east end.

Nave.

The nave has no clerestory, and both nave and aisles are covered by a single roof of considerable span, but the effect is far from good.

Interior.

The principal entrance is through the lower stage of the tower, which forms a vestibule or lobby, on the walls of which are affixed two monuments from the former Church. The aisles are divided from the nave on each side by one engaged and three insulated clustered piers, each forming in section the outline of a quatrefoil, and in plan apparently intended to resemble clustered piers of the fourteenth century; these rest on plain angular-shaped plinths, about four feet six inches in height, and the piers have elongated bell-shaped capitals with neck and cap mouldings. The piers do not support arches, though probably they sustain the tie beams of the roof. The ceiling is underdrawn in cellular compartments in imitation of very depressed and nearly flattened groined work, but without ribs on the edges. Engaged piers are set against the walls of the aisles between the windows. The ceiling of the chancel is

also underdrawn in cellular compartments, in imitation of flattened groining springing from engaged clustered piers at the sides.

A Gallery, containing a small Organ, is carried across the Church, at the west end. Another gallery is carried along the south aisle. The Clerk's seat, reading pew and pulpit, are inappropriately placed one before another, in the eastern part of the nave, and in front of the Altar table: and the body of the Church is fitted up with high and unsightly looking pews.

Altar. Affixed to the east wall of the Chancel is a wooden immoveable Altar table, constructed of plain panels or boards: on it are placed a pair of silver Altar candlesticks, of modern design. The Altar Reredos (on which are painted the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments) consists, in design, of an ogee arch in the centre with engrailed work running up the curve, and topped by a finial, and a plain pointed arch on each side, surmounted by an urn, with clustered reeded shafts and pinnacles between. The whole composition of this work is utterly devoid of taste. Above the Reredos are the Royal arms. There is an ascent of two steps to the Altar.

Font. The Font resembles in shape a fluted stone urn with a twisted fluted cover, and is placed at the west end of the Church.

The whole of the work of this Church, externally as well as internally, is altogether faulty in design and meagre in detail, and the mouldings are clumsy; whilst the outline of the building appears heavy and devoid of due proportions. It must however be considered as erected in an age when the mere form of the pointed arch appears to have been, though erroneously, regarded as the predominating principle of medieval architecture, and as an early instance of the revival of the so-called Gothic style.

Monuments.

ON THE FLOOR OF THE FORMER CHURCH.

An incised brass[i] effigy (in length 21¼ inches) of the first vicar of the Church. He is habited in the mass vestments, viz.—amice,[k] alb, chesible, stole, and maniple, with the apparels on the wrists and at the feet in front of the alb. The hands are united in supplication.

Hic jacet Robertus Willardsey prim. Vicari. isti. Ecclesie qui obiit xiii die mens. marcii anno dni. Mill. cccc° xxiiii°. cujus anime propicietur deus. Amen. D

(Now gone)—Hic jacet Jasperus Brittain, legum Baccalaureus, regis et ecclesiæ amator, fanaticorum fastiditor. Obiit ipsis idibus martii. A.D. 1683. D

IN THE CHANCEL.

On a lozenge slab, Mary, d. of Wats Powell, of Hilton, in Huntingdonshire, Esq. d. May 11, 1752, aged 19 years.

NORTH AISLE.

A handsome marble monument. ARMS. *az. a saltire engrailed erm. empaling* (colours gone) *a chevron. Stoughton empaling Coster.* George Stoughton, Esq. and his children, George, Henry, and Jane by Eugenia his wife, d. of John Coster, Esq. of Redbrook, in the Co. of Gloucester.

A marble tablet. Edward Williams, gent. who died Aug. 1, 1820, aged 35.

A marble tablet. William Russell, Esq. who d. March 11, 1827, aged 73. Diana Ann, his wife, d. Dec. 24, 1809, aged 67. Ann, wife of John Russell, Esq. d. June 18, 1831, aged 47.

A marble tablet. Maria, youngest d. of J. S. Bugden, Esq. of Dorking, Surrey, d. Jan. 13, 1835.

A marble tablet. Alexander Trotter, Esq. of Dreghorne, Co. Midlothian, d. Sep. 14, 1842, a. 88.

A marble tablet. Hon. William Hope, 7th son of John 4th Earl of Hopetoun, died Dec. 8, 1835, aged 20.

On the Floor.

Hannah wife of Nicholas Hutchinson, who d. Jan. 28, 1728, aged 57.

Nicholas Hutchinson, who died Nov. 16, 1732, aged 77.

SOUTH AISLE.

A marble monument. ARMS. *Stoughton empaling or. on a bend engrailed vert 3 pheons of the field.* Katherine Stoughton, wife of Nathaniel Stoughton, of St. John's, Esq. She was daughter and sole heiress to Samuel Tipping, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. She departed this life in the 18th year of her age; stone set up Oct. 23, 1724.

A small marble monument. ARMS. *ar. a mullet sa. on a chief gu. a fleur-de-lis or. empaling per pale az. & gu. a spread eagle double-necked or.* H. S. E. Aaron Rogers Generosus Obijt Sep. 6, 1709, Hic Etiam juxta sita est Bridgetta Rogers Uxor Ejus Dilectissima obijt Sep. 27, 1703. D

A small marble tablet. Cecelia, youngest daughter of James Thomson, Esq. of Primrose, near Clitheroe, who died Oct. 14, 1841, aged 29.

A marble tablet. Mary Cattell, spinster, d. Oct. 1772, aged 37. Mary, widow of Simon Cattell, d. 6th July, 1779, aged 80. John Cattell, d. 1st July, 1796, aged 66. Mary, widow of John Cattell, died Dec. 1, 1801, aged 59. George Cattell, Esq. died 26th Oct. 1818, aged 80.

A marble tablet. Ann Greenway, widow, died 19th March, 1769, aged 74. Alice Greenway, d. 6th March, 1794, aged 65. Thomas Greenway, d. 12th October, 1804, aged 68, and eight of his children, Thomas, Edward, Mary Ann, Elizabeth Croft, William Croft, Charles, Sarah and Charles, all of whom died infants.

A marble tablet. Rev. Thomas Cattell, Rector of Berkswell, for 44 years, died 14th Jan. 1836, aged 70.

Tablet. ARMS. *on a bend cotised 3 swans between six battle-axes.* Francis Dawes, died 17th June, 1804, aged 53. Ann, his wife, d. of John Garland, died 4th Sept. 1821, aged 73. John Francis, their son, died 12th July, 1805, aged 28. John Garland, died 23rd Sept. 1783, aged 66. Rev. John Garland, D.D. died 1st Sept. 1793, aged 49. Thomas Chester Dawes, M.A. died Sept. 4, 1801, aged 53.

[i] It is greatly to be regretted that this interesting sepulchral memorial has for some years been missing from the Church. As it is supposed however to be in private hands, and not destroyed, great hopes are entertained that it will be restored to its proper place.

[k] Explanations of all these terms will be found in the notes attached to the Inventory of St. Mary's Church.

On the Floor.

Thomas Cattell, d. 14th Jan. 1791, aged 73. Ann, d. of Sam. and Ann Cleaver, d. 22d Aug. 1779. Ann, wife of Thomas Cattell, d. 25th March, 1798, aged 80.

Richard Taylor, gent. d. 23rd Aug. 1776, aged 66. Sarah his wife, d. July 25, 1773, aged 58.

FLOOR IN THE NAVE.

Mary Hays, daughter of Mr. George Hays, who died August 25, 1728, Aged 29.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Hays, who died Sept. 8, 1729, aged 58.

Mary Jeacock, died 27th of Aug. 1765, aged 83. Thomas and Mary Jeacock, son and daughter of Joseph and Mary Jeacock; he died 17th April, 1770, aged 58, she died 16th Sept. 1787, aged 72.

Mori Naturale et necessarium est. Dr. Charles Courmouls, of Warwick, 18th Oct. 1761, aged —.

Hic Jacet Samuel Jemmat, A.M. Rector de Somerton, in Comitatu Oxon. per annos 46, Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius, et Hospitii Rob. Com. Leicest. Magister per annos 41. Qui obiit 3 die Maii A.D. 1713. æt. suæ. 76. A Dextra jacet Maria uxor ejusdem posterior filia Stephani Bolton Armig. A Sinistra jacet Susanna Bolton prædictæ Mariæ Soror. D

Joseph Eames, died Sept. 27, 1817, aged 49.

VESTIBULE.

A marble monument (in the former Church affixed to the north wall of the Chancel). ARMS at the top *quarterly 1st & 4th Stoughton. An escutcheon of pretence, ar. on a saltire sable 5 swans of the field.* The sides and bottom of the monument are ornamented with arms of different alliances of the family. Beatam placide Resurrectionem expectantes, sub isto tumulo requiescunt Antonius Stoughton Arm. et Dorothea Bret uxor ejus dilecta, filius Gulielmi, Antonii filii, filii Gilberti natu secundi, ex antiquissima Stoughtonorum de Stoughton in Com. Surr. familia oriundi. Hic vitam reliquit 13 Aug. 1656, æt. 71. Illa vero obiit 14 Sept. 1656, æt. 63.

Hic etiam jacent cineres Antonii Stoughton Colonell, consanguinei: Qui in uxorem habuit Mariam Obrion Com. de Inchiquin Sororem. Sub eodem tumulo requiescit Carolus Stoughton filius Nathan: tertius et Annæ Conjugis. Ob 10 Apr. A.D. 1692. D

Another monument of exactly similar size and design with the former. ARMS on the top *quarterly 1st & 4th Stoughton. An escutcheon of pretence ar. semee of crosses crosslet fitchee, a lion rampant gu.* In memoria pia Nathanielis Stoughton Arm. filii Antonii &c. et Catharinæ Tipping uxoris ejus, primæ filiæ et hæredis Samuelis Tipping, Georgii Tipping de Whitfield in Com. Oxon. Equitis Aurati filii natu tertii, per quam habuit filias duas. In uxorem habuit secundam Annam filiam et hæredem Gulielmi Brough D.D. Decani Glouc^r. per quam habuit tres filios sex autem filias, morti autem gravi succubuerunt omnes infantes. D

Hic etiam jacet Thomas Yonge de Hanley Castle in Com. Vigorn. Gen. qui Editham filiam Antonii et Dor. primogenitam duxit in uxorem. ARMS. *ar. 3 roses gules. empaling Stoughton.* D

VESTRY.

Hannah. wife of Joseph Lee, died December 30, 1777, aged 54.

Robert Patterson, died April 20, 1774, aged 57 years.

Mary his wife, died 1st December, 1780, aged 64.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1st Bell.—Matthew Bagley made mee, 1770. *2nd Bell.*—Lavdate Dominvm in Excelsis MDCXCV. *3rd Bell.*—MDCXCV. *4th Bell.*—Richard Keene cast this ring MDCXCV. *5th Bell.*—Robert Miller, Vicar, Edw^d. Williams, Edw^d. Wheeler, Churchwardens. Edw^d. Arnold Leicester, Fecit 1798. *6th Bell.*—I to the Church the Living call, & to the Grave do Sommons all. Iohn Bird and Iohn Reading, Churchwardens. Matthew Bagley made me, 1773.

Registers.

The present Registers commence in the year 1652. On the first leaf is a perambulation of the parish in 1617, copied from a former register, which (as it is there stated) was written on paper.

Among the papers in the parish chest are several ancient deeds connected with the property of the Church, some as early as the time of Hen. V.

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HASELY.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

Haseley.

This parish is situated about four miles north west of Warwick, and is intersected by the turnpike road from that place to Birmingham. The Church stands at a short distance from the road.

Before the Norman Conquest it formed part of the possessions of Azur; and was at that time, (about 1066,) granted to Hasculf Musard, and held under him by Hunfrid, ancestor of the family of Hastang; after which family, the parish of Leamington Hastang, (now usually called Hastings) in this county, takes its name.

It is noticed in Domesday Book as follows[a]—Of Hasculf the same Hunfrid holds Haseleia: there are 3 hides and half a yard land. The arable is 2 plough lands; 1 is in the Demesne. 3 villeins with a Priest[b] and 7 bordars have 2 ploughs. There is a mill of 4 shillings and 6 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long and 2 furlongs broad. It was valued at 20*s*. It is now worth 30*s*. Azur held it freely

From the family of Hastang it passed in the third generation (temp. R. I. about 1190) to William Turpin, a gentleman of the King's bedchamber; who soon after conveyed it to Roger, son of Thurstan de Cherlecote (ancestor of the Lucy family) and his heirs. This branch of the family assumed the name of Hasely, and held the manor till the 30th Ed. I. 1301-2 when it was conveyed to Guy de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, and continued part of the possessions of that Earldom, till they all came to the crown in the reign of Hen. VII. A.D. 1488.

In 1 Edward VI. it was granted by the King to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; and in a Roll of the crown lands in this county of that date is thus entered.

[a] De Hasc' ten' idē Hunfrid[9] HASELEIA. Ibi sunt. III. hidæ ꝟ dim' virg' træ'. Tr'a. ē. II. cār. In dnīo. ē una. ꝟ III. uiłłi cū pbro ꝟ vii. borđ hñt. II cār. Ibi molīn de IIII. solid. ꝟ vi. āc p"ti. Silua. I. leuu' lg. ꝟ II. q"r. lāt. Valuit. xx. solid. Modo. xxx. soł. Azur libē tenuit.

[b] Some difficulty arises from the apparently indiscriminate use of the words church and priest in the Domesday Survey. Sir Henry Ellis, says "the circumstance of Presbyteri occurring most frequently in counties where scarcely any Ecclesiæ are noticed, gives strength to the presumption that the officers of the Exchequer who abridged the inquisitions, considered the entry of the one as in most cases implying the existence of the other." Introd. to Domesday, Vol. 1, p. 289. And Nash in his History of Worcestershire, observes "whenever we find a priest mentioned in Domesday we may conclude there was a church." Dugdale was also of the same opinion, as in the present parish (as well as in other instances in the county) he states on the authority of Domesday Book, that a Church existed in the Conqueror's time, when the word in the original is presbyter. Some antiquaries however have doubted this inference. See Denne's doubts and conjectures concerning the reason commonly assigned for inserting and omitting the words Ecclesia and Presbyter. Archæologia, vol. 8. The number of Presbyteri in this county in Domesday Book is 66.

Et xvl. xs. iiid. ob de redd. et firm. totius dnīi sive maner' de Haseley cum s' pertin' percell. terr' p'd. voc. Warwikeslonde[c] & Spencers-land, non rec. qd. Dnūs Rex nunc Edwardus Sextus per Irās suas patentes .... dat xxvii die Junii anno Regni primo inter alia dedit et concessit manerium p'dc. una cum parco ībm voc. Haseley Parke[d] Johanni Com. War. &c.

After his attainder, it was again granted by the crown, (1st Mary, A.D.1553) to Michael Throckmorton, who in the following year alienated it to his nephew, Clement,[e] third son of Sir George Throckmorton, of Coughton, in this county: and his immediate descendants possessed it till the commencement of the last century, when it passed into the Bromley family, by the marriage of William Bromley, (son of William Bromley, Esq. of Bagington, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Anne) with Lucy, heiress of Clement Throckmorton, Esq. A.D. 1725.

On the death of Mrs. Price, granddaughter of the above-mentioned William Bromley, Esq. in 1822, the Haseley estate was purchased by Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. and has since been disposed of in different lots, the manor and mansion having been purchased for Mr. Henry Cummins, a minor, A.D.1844.

The manor house, though for many years tenanted as a farm house, retains some marks of its former importance:[f] no trace indeed of the ancient park is to be seen, though its metes and bounds might still be pointed out: but the arms of Throckmorton are sculptured in wood above the old fire place in the Hall; and some portraits of that family are still preserved in the house.

Dugdale[g] states that the Church was given to the monastery of St. Oswald, at Nostell, in Yorkshire, by Anfride Hastang,

[c] Warwicklonde and Spencer's land are not in Haseley, but in the hamlet of Winderton, in the parish of Brailes. See Queen Mary's Grant, and Dugdale, art. Winderton.

[d] In a book, preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, endorsed "Surveys and Valuations of land temp. Hen. VIII." appears a certificate of George Throckmorton, Knt. "Baly and Keper of the Kyngs Lordship and Park of Haseley," in which it is recorded that "in the Parke of Haseley be of Oake, and Ashe, of all sorts of tymber, rummells and others. M. M. viii^{c}. xxx. trees." The same document goes on to describe the timber throughout the lordship and the uses to which it was applied.

[e] He was father to Job Throckmorton, the author of "Martin Marprelate," who also possessed Haseley, and was buried there, Feb. 12, 1600-1. A curious letter from Job Throckmorton to Lord Burleigh, shewing his grief for having angered the Queen, by publishing against the established religion, is preserved in the British Mus. Lands. MSS. No. 53.

[f] The porch of the House (which is rudely executed in the Palladian style) has, above the door, the date, 1561, with the initials of Clement Throckmorton, and his wife, Katherine Neville, C. T. and K. T. in true lovers knots, with olive branches extending over the doorway, marking in the bud the number of their family, 6 sons and 7 daughters, as mentioned on the tomb in the Chancel; and above these is an inscription, "Non habemus hic manentem civitatem, sed futuram inquirimus." In the northern part of the parish adjoining Honiley, there has formerly been a house of some strength, surrounded by a moat, and thence called the Moat House. It is now merely a farm house, and of its former destination no legends are extant.

[g] Dugdale's Warwickshire, 496.

brother to Aytrop, (temp. Hen. I.) but confesses himself unable to discover how or when that house quitted their title to it, though the Canons of the Priory of St. Sepulchre in Warwick possessed it shortly afterwards. It would appear however from the following deed[h] that it was granted directly to them by Aytrope Hastang himself, probably about 1180.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Aitrop Hasting Salutem. notum facio universitati vestre me concessisse et dedisse deo et canonicis sancti benedicti Sepulcri in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Haseleia cum universis pertinentiis suis scilicet duabus virgatis terre et prato ad eas pertinente et una cultura terre que est inter mannagium ecclesie et parcum meum cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis que ad ecclesiam ipsam antiquitus pertinebant. Et concedo ipsis canonicis et hominibus eorum in terris ecclesie commorantibus commone pasture tam in bosco quam in plano et quietanciam pannagii et decimacionem tam de pannagio quam de frugibus et de pecoribus, &c.. Preterea concedo ut habeant sine omni contradictione heisiamenta sua de bosco meo ad edificia sua construenda et ad haias suas claudendas. Concedo etiam quod ego et heres meus acquietabimus terram et homines predicte ecclesie de omnibus serviciis, &c. Quare volo et firmiter concedo ut predicti canonici habeant et teneant omnia predicta sicut puram elemosinam meam libere et quiete in bosco et in plano in pratis in pasturis in aquis in viis in semitis cum omnimodis libertatibus, &c. Testes sunt Ebrardus Prior de Stodleia Osbertus Presbyter Mattheus Clericus de Wotton Petrus de Estlemyngton,[i] &c.

This Church was afterwards confirmed to the Canons of St. Sepulchre, by Thomas de Cherlecote,[k] lord of the manor: and they continued to exercise the right of patronage without interruption, till the dissolution of that House. The advowson was expressly granted out afterwards with the manor by Queen Mary, to the Throckmorton family; and the advowson and manor continued to descend together till the late sale of the property, when the advowson of the Rectory was reserved by Sir Edmund Antrobus, who is the present Patron.

In Pope Nicholas' taxation, A.D. 1291 (19 Ed. I.) this Church was valued at 5 marks, (66*s.* 8*d.*) and appears from the Nonæ Rolls (15 E. III. A.D. 1341) to have been then worth 76*s.*[1] In the King's books (26 H. 8th) 1534-5 it stands at £4. 9*s.* 4½*d.* Its present value is—

Rent Charge under Tithe Commutation, 1841		£218	18	0
Ancient Dos or Glebe, 58a. 3r. 14p.	67a. 3r. 11p. say	120	0	0
Allotment to ditto on Enclosure in 1834-5, 8a. 3r. 37p.				
Total value 1845 . . .		£338	18	0

[h] In the possession of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge. [i] Probably Leamington Hastings.

[k] This Thomas was strangled in the Manor House by three of his servants, and his body thrown into Haseley Pool: upon supposition of suicide, his goods became forfeited to the King, and valued at £71 5s. 4d.: but on discovery of the truth this was restored to his heirs to dispose of for the good of his soul, and his murderers were executed, 47 H. III, A.D. 1262-3.

[1] The Nonæ Inquisition (made on oath) returns the one 9th of Corn, Wool and Lamb as worth 40s.—Hence one 10th Corn, Wool and Lamb, i.e. great Tithe, was worth 36s.—and the small Tithes, including Hay, and the Glebe, are together stated at 40s.—Hence total value of the Rectory in 1341 was 76s.

Rectors since the Reformation.

John Detherych,[m] . . about 1563
William Meacock 1594
Samuel Watson . . . about 1606
No Records during the troubles of Charles the 1st, the Commonwealth, or Charles the 2nd's reign.
Samuel Ainge 1685
William Hill 1688
John Clarke 1695
William Jones 1716-7
Joseph Davie 1743
Joseph Davie, junr. . . . 1775
Bartholomew Musson . . . 1784
Thomas Cox 1791
Joshua Holmes Newby . . . 1824
William Thomas Hadow . . 1827

The Church,

which is dedicated to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, consists of a tower at the west end, nave, and chancel, on the south side of which is a projection, occupied by a monument presently to be described.

Exterior.

The Tower.

The Tower is plain and embattled, and strengthened by diagonally disposed buttresses, of two stages, at the western angles, which die into the wall half way up. On the west side is, apparently, a plain decorated doorway, with jamb and architrave mouldings, consisting of two flat faces, diagonally disposed, with a square-edged nook between; over this doorway is a bold hood-moulding which returns horizontally along the wall, till it dies into the buttresses at the angles. Above this doorway is a western window of three principal trefoil-headed lights, with six smaller lights over, which, as well as the principal lights, are divided by vertical mullions; and this window is surmounted by a hollow hood moulding, which returns horizontally. The belfry windows are of two lights each, trefoil-headed, and divided by a mullion, with the space above pierced, and are surmounted by hood-mouldings springing from corbel heads. Under the embattled parapet is a hollow cornice moulding, with heads at the angles, and on the faces of some of the battlements are plain shields; the capping of the battlement returns. The angles of the parapet are without pinnacles, though such certainly have existed; and at the south east angle is a projecting staircase, rising to the Belfry. This tower appears to have been erected either late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century (probably

[m] Neither this Rector's name, nor that of Samuel Watson, appears in the list given by Dugdale. In the earliest Terrier extant, date Oct. 16, 1585, (27 Eliz.) this Rector minutely describes the Glebe

under the Beauchamps); as it exhibits in the doorway marks of the earlier, in the superstructure marks of the later style prevalent in those centuries. The flat diagonal faces in the jambs of the doorway used in lieu of the quarter round mouldings are unusual.

The Nave.

The Nave appears to have been rebuilt, with the exception of the south doorway, in the sixteenth century, and, probably, by Clement Throckmorton, whose tomb appears in the Chancel; it is lighted on each side by a plain square-headed debased window, of four lights, simply divided by plain vertical mullions, by a window of two semicircular-headed lights on the north side, and by two modern dormer windows. The south doorway is very plain and rude, the arch is semicircular with chamfered edges, and it appears of the style of the thirteenth century. There is a descent of three steps from this doorway into the Church.

The Chancel.

The east wall of the Chancel was rebuilt A. D. 1753,[n] and contains a plain semicircular-headed window, in the modern Roman or Palladian style. Towards the east of the Chancel, on the south side, is a gable-roofed projection, of shallow dimensions, not more than two feet six inches in depth, evidently built for the tomb it now contains. This is lighted below by a window of four square-headed lights, divided by plain chamfered mullions, and above this is a smaller square-headed window of three lights, the mullions of which are of wood, and moulded with a round and fillet on the face, in the fashion of window mullions of the reigns of Elizabeth and James. In the south west wall of the Chancel is a small window.

lands, then by computation about 50 acres in extent; after which he makes the following remark, giving a slight insight into the mode of husbandry then prevalent. "The sayd lande, closes, and meadow grounde will keep Winter & Somer by estimacon fyve kyne, one horse & twentye sheepe, and the Incumbente may yerely sowe eighte ploughe acres vidz. foure w^th^ winter Corne, and foure with otes."

The following entries in the same terrier seem also worthy of note, for their simplicity. "We have in o^r^ Churche a faier Byble of the great volume versefyed, whether it be such a byble as is specifyed or no I knowe not I have one psonage & no more—I have taken no degree in Schoole. A preachar Lycensed I am not, but in myne owne Cure & not elsewhere, I doe, according to my function, and the poore talente that God hath given me."

[n] From the initials R C., which are found with the above date on the gable of the chancel, it is pretty clear that this repair was executed by Richard Chester, Esq., who married Lucy, the last of the Throckmortons, the widow of Wm. Bromley. He resided with her at Haseley Manor House from 1741 till about the above period. Mrs. Lucy Chester died in 1773. The vault of the Haseley Throckmortons is immediately under the east end of the chancel.

Exterior.

The Tower. The Tower, which is of small dimensions, measuring internally only nine feet four inches by nine feet, contains a peal of three bells; the arch in the east wall is a plain pointed double-faced arch, with chamfered edges, and the jambs have shallow caps, composed of a few meagre mouldings.

The Nave. The Nave has a coved roof, divided into parallelogram compartments by ribs; the roof is ceiled, and the cove springs from a plain embattled cornice. The arch between the Nave and Chancel is pointed and quite plain, without chamfer or mouldings of any kind. There is in the Chancel an ascent of two steps to the Altar. The Font, which

The Font. is appropriately placed at the west end of the nave, consists of an octagonal-shaped basin, set on an octagonal shaft and modern base; each face of the basin contains a plain sunk quatrefoil, within a circle, four of these quatrefoils contain roses. The font is, in date, of the fifteenth century.

The west window of the Tower contains in the upper lights some interesting fragments of ancient painted glass, apparently of the early part of the fifteenth century, and illustrative of the event in honour of which the Church is dedicated. Amongst the fragments are portions of the figure of a priest with a scroll round his head, on which appears the invocation "*Sca Maria ora p. nobis;*" beneath this figure are the words "*Orate P... Dni Johis Rectoris.*[o] Above this figure is represented the Annunciation by the Angel Gabriel to the blessed Virgin; round the head of the former appear the words "*Ave Maria gratia plena Dnus tecum.*" The blessed Virgin is represented in a kneeling attitude before a faldstool, and close to her is her usual emblem, a lilypot, the symbol of purity, together with the fragment of the sentence "[an]*cilla Domini.*" Other fragments of painted glass in the same window represent St. Catherine, with her wheel, and another female Saint, with a circlet round her temples, bearing a processional cross.

[o] There appear to have been two Rectors in the early part of the 15th century of the name of John; viz. Joh. Aynolph, Rector from 1406 to 1409, and Joh. Clerk, Rector only for a few months in 1410. To the former with most probability therefore may this figure be assigned.

The east window of the Chancel is filled with modern stained glass, the gift of the late celebrated Dr. Parr. Like most other stained glass executed at the period when this was inserted the colouring is poor and feeble.

Some few armorial shields with quarterings, are preserved in the lower window of the recess or projection on the south side of the Chancel, which contains the tomb. [p]

Monument.

In this projection (which appears to have been purposely erected for the monument it contains) is a plain high tomb, covered with a slab, inlaid with brasses: the slab, of Purbeck marble, is partially broken. The brasses consist of two principal effigies, those of an esquire and his lady, with thirteen smaller effigies of children, in two groups, at their feet. At the head of the slab above the effigies are three shields of arms, *Throckmorton*,[q] *with quarterings*; whilst beneath the smaller effigies, are two escutcheons, similarly charged; and round the verge an incised brass inscription.

The effigy of Clement Throckmorton, Esquire, represents him bare-headed with close-cropped hair, mustachios and a beard; and under his head lies the tilting helme. Round his neck is worn the gorget of plate, above which appears the ruff. Of the corslet in which the body is incased, the breast plate only is apparent, the shoulders and arms are protected by pauldrons, rere and vambraces, and the hands, which are bare, are joined on the breast in a devotional attitude. Below the breast plate appears an apron of mail, of rings set edgewise, and over this, in front of the thighs and attached by straps and buckles to the skirt of the corslet, are square-shaped tassettes, each apparently of one piece, but scored to resemble three; cuisses, genouilleres, and jambs protect the thighs, knees and legs; whilst the feet are incased in broad-toed sollerets, to the heels of which rowelled spurs are screwed or fastened. The sword (which hangs diagonally) is suspended from the left side by a belt crossing transversely over the hips, whilst to the right side, the dagger is attached. The armour is plain and presents no points of singularity.

His Lady is represented as attired in a high-bodied and close-fitting gown or robe, with a standing collar, open in front of the neck, and tight sleeves, gathered up full at the shoulders; below the waist the skirts of the gown open in front so as to disclose a worked or brocaded petticoat or kirtle. On the head is worn a close-fitting bonnet, and the hands, which are bare, are joined on the breast in a devotional position; the breviary book is suspended round the waist.

Under the effigy of Clement Throckmorton is a group of six small figures of male children, who are represented bare-headed and in gowns open in front; and beneath the effigy of his Lady, are seven small figures of female children, habited nearly in the same kind of dress as that she appears in.

Round the verge, and beginning at the head, on a narrow plate of brass is incised the following inscription in black letter, with the prefix of a Cross flory—

✠Here lieth the bodye of Cleme[nt Throkmorton] Esquier the thirde Sonne of Sr George Throkmorton knyght and Katherin Nevell his wyffe the firste and eldest daughter of Sr Edward Nevell knyght of whom he begate syxe Sonnes & seven Daughters he Departed this world the Sondaye being the xiiii of December in the yere of our Lord God M CCCCCC seventye & three and in the syxtene yere of the raigne of our most Gracious sufferaigne ladye quene Elizabeth. D

Registers.

The earliest Register is a fragment, containing entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from 1588 to 1633-4. There is then an interval of more than a century, during which the Registers are lost. They are resumed in 1743, from which period to the present they are continued without interruption.

Bells.

Small Bell.—No Inscription. *Large Bell*—Edward Hop, Edward Winter, Church Wardens. Matthew Bagley made mee 1778. *Middle Bell.*—Letters, apparently of Lombardic character, and figures of animals: dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

[p] In the additions by Dr. Thomas to Dugdale's Ant. of Warwickshire, it is stated "the Arms of Throckmorton and Nevell were put in this window, and that part of the Arms of Nevell still remained with part of the inscription under them ..... Esquier was married to Catherine Nevell of whom he begatte ..... ted this world the xii day of Desember Anno 1573."

[q] The arms of Throckmorton, are *gu. on a chevron ar.* 3 *bars gemelles sa.*

Budbrooke,

anciently written Budebroc, is distant about a mile from Warwick, and forms the western boundary of the parish of St. Mary, in that Borough. It probably derives its name from the brook that passes by it, "the word Bude in the Brittish signifying the same with immundus in Latine." [a]

In Domesday it is mentioned as follows. [b]

Ralph de Limesi holds of the King 5 hides in Budebroc. The arable is 12 ploughlands; 3 are in the Demesne & 7 Boudmen: there are 22 Villeins & 13 Bordars with 6 ploughs. There is a mill of 2 shillings, 30 acres of meadow, a wood 1 mile long and 3 furlongs broad, and 7 houses in Warwick which pay 7 shillings per annum. It was and is valued at 8 pounds. Earl Edwin held it.

The family of de Limesi however did not long continue to enjoy it, as in 23d of Hen. I. it was in the possession of Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick: from which fact Dugdale infers, that as it was situated so near to Warwick, it had probably been granted to his father, Henry de Newburgh, first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line, who received the Castle of Warwick, with other large possessions from the hands of the Conqueror.

The Church of Budbrooke was given by Roger de Newburgh to the Church of St. Mary, Warwick, forming a part of the vast endowment with which he enriched the Dean and Canons of that establishment, at the time they were constituted a Collegiate body.

The next possessor of Budbrooke was Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain and Treasurer to King Henry I. who founded the

[a] Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwickshire, p 501.

[b] Radulphus de Limesi ten' de rege IN BUDEBROC
v. hid. T'ra ē xii. car'. In dnīo sunt iii. cār. ⁊ vii. serui.
⁊ xxii. uitti ⁊ xiii. bord cū. vi. cār. Ibi molīn de. ii. sot.
⁊ xxx āc p"ti. Silua. i. leuu' lg. ⁊ ii q"rent' lāt.
In Waruuic. vii. dom⁹. redd vii sol p annū.
cōm
Valuit ⁊ ual. viii. lib. Eduin⁹ tenuit.

J. C. Jackson

M & N. Hanhart lith. Printers.

J. Brandard

BUDBROOKE

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Castle and Priory of Kenilworth, in this County. By him the Church of Budbrooke was granted to the Canons of his newly-founded Priory at Kenilworth, on condition of their paying annually a mark of silver[c] to the Canons of the Collegiate Church of our Lady at Warwick. This grant was confirmed by Geoffrey, his son, as appears from the Chartulary of Kenilworth[d]—

Galfridus de Clinton universis Sancte ecclesie fidelibus Salutem. Sciatis me concessisse in elemosinam ecclesie Sancte Marie de Keningwarda et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus ecclesiam de Budbrooke, &c. ea tamen conditione ut Canonici Kening' persolvant singulis annis unam marcam argenti prò recognitione canonicis ecclesie Sancte Marie de Warwic sicut inter eos et patrem meum conventio jamdudum facta fuerat.

Henry de Clinton, his son and heir, in the second year of King John (A.D. 1200-1) alienated "two knights fees[e] here to Hugh de Bardulph, for 20 marks of silver, one palfrey, and one ring of gold; which Hugh immediately passed them away again to John de Curli and his heirs for 40 marks of silver[f]."

It appears however that the family of Curli[g] previously possessed an estate in this lordship, as the name of Robert, father to the John de Curli above mentioned, is affixed as a witness to a charter of Geoffry de Clinton: and thus acquiring further property therein, they continued to hold the manor of Budbrooke to the latter end of the thirteenth century. By Robert de Curli the Church of Budbrooke was confirmed by charter[h] to the collegiate Church of St. Mary at Warwick: in this deed he acknowledges it to be only a chapel to the mother Church at Warwick, and recites the property at that time belonging to it, as consisting of 60 acres of inland[i] on one side of the field and as many acres on the other, with the priest's house and crofts

[c] A mark of silver was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* [d] Harl. MSS. in Mus. Brit. No. 3650.

[e] A Knight's fee was so much inheritance as was sufficient yearly to maintain a knight with convenient revenue: and the quantity of land of which it consisted has been variously computed by different authors at 800 acres, at 680, and at 480. [f] Dugdale's War. p. 501.

[g] From this family two hamlets within the parish of Budbrooke yet retain the names of Hampton Curli, and Norton Curli, though now more generally known as Hampton-on-the-Hill, and Lower Norton. In the former, a Chapel was founded and endowed by Robert de Curli in the reign of Stephen, but every trace of it has long disappeared.

[h] This Charter is printed at length in Dugdale's Monasticon (Edit. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel) vol. vi. page 1326. It bears no date, but is probably of the time of Hen. II.

[i] Somner explains inland, as "land holden in demesne, in the owner's own hands, to distinguish it from the outland, which was let out in service by the lord to his tenants." It is a Saxon term occurring frequently in Domesday. See Spelman's Glossarium Archaiologicum under the words inland, and utland: also Ellis Introd. to Domesday, vol. i. page 230.

anciently belonging to the Church, with tithes of Budbrooke, Hampton, Norton, and Crevecuor; "et hæc omnia debent esse cum tol et team, et sachâ[k] et sochâ, et infangenetheof, et cum omnibus libertatibus et decimâ molendini et vivarii predictæ villæ": the only reservation made, was, that the Canons of St. Mary's should not appoint the Vicar without the consent of Robert de Curli or his heirs.

In order to confirm the Canons of St. Mary's more fully in their rights, William de Curli quitted all his claim therein in the 12th Hen. III, (A.D. 1227-8). This William de Curli had two daughters, heiresses to this property, the elder of whom, Alice, was married to Peter de Nevill, and the younger, Johanna, to Robert de Hastang[l]; the sons of each of which were certified to hold a knight's fee here in 23rd Ed. I. But the property soon afterwards became the sole possession[m] of the Hastang family, and was exchanged (temp. Ed. III.) with Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, and continued a part of the domain attached to that earldom till it all fell to the crown in the 3rd Hen. VII. (A.D. 1488.)

The manor of Budbrooke was granted by Edward VI. in the first year of his reign to John Dudley Earl of Warwick and afterwards Duke of Northumberland; and in a roll of the crown lands in this County of that date is thus entered—

Nec de xxiii*l.* xix*s.* iii*d.* de redditu et firma totius dominii sive manerii cum pertinentiis, eo quod conceditur una cum parco ibidem vocato Grove Park in parochia de Budbroke alias Hampton super montem Johanni Com. War. et heredibus suis in perpetuum per literas regias patentes.

On his attainder for high treason (1st Mary) the lands were forfeited to the crown; and were granted out again in the same

[k] "Sac and Soc, Thol and Theim" were the great feudal powers and privileges existing under the Saxon laws, which also continued in force during the Norman dynasty. Sac was the power of determining causes and administering justice within certain districts; Soc the district over which such jurisdiction extended: Tol or Thol the liberty of taking, or the exemption from paying, toll or customary dues; and Theim or Team, the prerogative of the lord of a manor to restrain and judge bondmen and villeins with their children and goods in his court. Infangenetheof, or as it is more correctly written Infangthef, was the liberty granted to lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. Fuller information on these points may be obtained in Ducange's and in Spelman's Glossaries, Cowell's Interpreter, and Wilkins' Leg. Ang. Sax.

[l] He was possessed of the lordship of Est Lemington, or Leamington Hastings, in this county; and was g.grandson to Hunfrid Hastang already mentioned under Haseley, page 93.

[m] Thomas de Hastang obtained Grove Park (the remaining portion of the estate) by purchase for 100 marks of silver in 11th Ed. III. Thomas's Dugd. vol. ii. page 659.

year to Edward Sutton[n] Lord Dudley, whose son sold the estate (in 31st Eliz.) to John Puckering, serjeant at law, and afterwards keeper of the great seal, who was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas Puckering, whose monument may be seen in the Choir of St. Mary's Church at Warwick.

The property shortly afterwards was purchased by Sir Robert Dormer (created a Baronet 10th June, 1615, and raised to the Peerage in the same year) of Wenge co: Bucks, whose second son Anthony seated himself at Grove Park[o] in 1638: his descendants still continue to enjoy it, the present Lord Dormer being lord of the manor, and owner of the larger portion of the parish.

To return however to the Church. The Canons of St. Mary's continued to keep undisturbed possession, their right being acknowledged by Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick on his obtaining the lordship in the reign of Edward III. But not long afterwards some misunderstanding having arisen, and the property of the Church being withheld from the Dean and Canons upon some question of legal title, this Church together with three others in Warwick, which were similarly situated, were again annexed and appropriated to St. Mary's (as has been already shown[p]) in the 22d Rich. II. (A.D. 1398): and the Dean and Canons took formal possession[q] of the Church on the 5th of May, 1402. From that time to the dissolution of their Collegiate Church, it continued the property of the Dean

[n] This grant conveyed the advowson of the parish Church, as well as the manor: it runs as follows: "Rex Philippus et Maria regina, &c Sciatis quod nos concessimus et confirmavimus &c Edwardo Sutton militi domino Dudley reversionem et reversiones quascunq, ac omnia illa dominia et maneria nostra de Budbroke alias Hampton super montem, ac etiam advocationes et reversiones et jura patronatus vicariarum et ecclesiarum de Budbroke, &c &c" MS. by Sir S. Archer.

[o] Grove Park, the seat of Lord Dormer, is within the parish, and appears to have passed through nearly the same series of possessors as the other portion of Budbrooke. Towards the close of the 13th century it became the inheritance of Alice, one of the heiresses of Will. de Curli, but was afterwards purchased by Thomas de Hastang the descendant of Johanna his other daughter, who thus again united the manor and estate Queen Elizabeth granted it to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester: after which it came into the possession of the Dormer family, in which it still continues. Dugdale states that Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick built a lodge in the park, which he considered to be the house standing there in his day: but that recently taken down by the present Lord Dormer had more the appearance of a building of the latter part of the 16th or the commencement of the 17th century. The present mansion, which is entirely rebuilt, occupies the old site, but is on a much larger and more important scale.

[p] See page 5 note q. also page 86 note d.

[q] In the library of St. Mary's Warwick, before the fire, was "An Instrument shewing that the Deane and Canons of St. Marie's in Warwick took possession of the Church of Budbroke in the Diocess of Worcester, May 5, A.D. 1402. Subscrib'd by Henry Green a Publick Notary." Catal. lib. manuscrip. Angliæ et Hibern. vol. ii. p. 203.

and Chapter; when on the 25th May, 37th Hen. VIII., the impropriate great tithes and advowson of the Vicarage were granted to the Corporation of Warwick: and although the grant of the manor by Queen Mary to Lord Dudley included the patronage of the Church, the Corporation of Warwick uniformly exercised the right of presentation till the year 1837, when it was sold under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act to Mr. Edwards. It has since been purchased, in 1840, by the Reverend Henry White, the present Patron and Vicar. The Corporation of Warwick are still Impropriators of the Rectory.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 19 Ed. I. (A.D. 1291) this Church was valued at 16 marks. In 41 Ed. III. (A.D. 1367) the condition of the Church was this:—that it was a prebend to the Coll. Church of St. Mary at Warwick, and the prebendary presented a Rector; which rector appointed a Vicar who served the cure and received a competent stipend assigned by the Bishop, himself receiving £10 per annum.[r] In the Account Roll[s] of St. Mary's Church, 1464 to 1465, the value of the Church in that year is entered at xiii*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.* The Vicarage was augmented in the year 1467, by special articles of agreement[t] made 12th of July in that year, between Wm. Berkeswell, Dean of the Coll. Church at Warwick, and Wm. Orme, Vicar of Budbrooke. In the King's Books it appears as

[r] The following curious entry occurs in a MS. by Sir Symon Archer, of the rights of the parson in 13th Richard II. (A.D. 1390.) That at a court baron held in that year, it was presented on oath "quod persona ecclesie de Budbroke solebat habere ut in jure ecclesie sue predicte unum taurum et octo vaccas euntes et pasturantes cum vaccis domini in le Cowlese a festo inventionis sancte crucis usq ad festum beate marie virginis, et similiter octo boves euntes in pastura a festo nativitatis sancti Johannis beati usq ad festum purificationis beate marie virginis cum bobus domini in separalibus pasturis domini."

[s] See page 23.

[t] A copy of this curious document is in the possession of Lord Dormer, who kindly communicated it for this work.

It appears that, for some purpose, this "Indenture of Composition" was exhibited before the Bailiff and Burgesses of Stratford-on-Avon, for inspection, on the 22nd Nov. 3rd Eliz. (1561) when the rights of the Vicar, therein agreed upon, appeared as follow:

The Vicar should have for his habitation the mansion there called the Vicarage, and garden adjacent

Also 8 ridges of arable land, 2 in the field of Norton (one acre), and 6 in the field of Budbrooke (2 acres).

Also all manner of offerings of the parishioners, and the charity silver, and the wax candles coming with the charity silver, and the christenings arising from the Baptism of infant children.

Also all manner of tithes of wax, honey, cows, calves, fruit, &c.

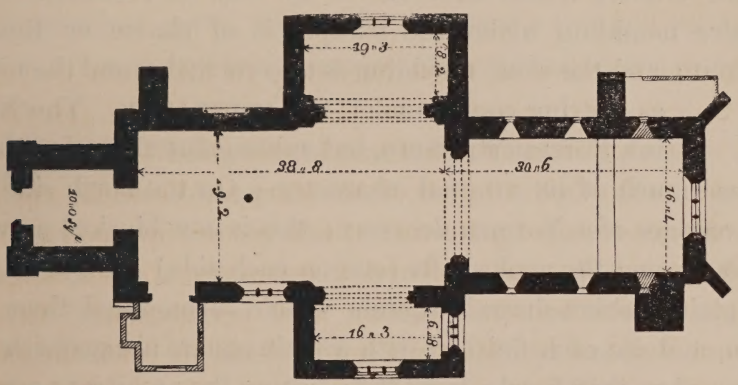
a discharged[u] living valued at £8. The present value is £430 per annum.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Henry Maudesley	1547	Thomas Spencer	1635
George Frekylton	1549	Samuel Hawes	1667
William Bonde	1575	Thomas Norton	1702
William Bonde	1588	Francis Lydiatt	1743
Thomas Abington	1588	Bartholomew Musson	1762
John Claridge	1625	Thomas Dadley	1775
Thomas Powell	1628	John Kendall	1802
Richard Edes	1631	Henry White	1844
William Overton	1632		

The Church,

which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands almost[v] alone, so little of the village is now remaining near it. It consists of a



square embattled tower at the west end, a nave with modern transepts of shallow projection, and a chancel. It had formerly a south aisle, which is now destroyed.

Also tithes of lambs called odd lambs, and of fleeces of wool called odd fleeces, that is to say, for the seventh coming from every sheep a halfpenny, and for every fleece a halfpenny.

Also the tithes of the herbage of Grove Park and beasts in the same Park, and 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly for the tithes of Wedgnock Park, and two shillings only yearly for all manner of Hassock things within the parish.

Also tithes of hay of certain meadows enumerated.

Also tithes of stipends of all servants and other labourers of the parish of Budbrooke, as granted by law, and the mortuaries called dead mortuaries.

The said Vicar shall likewise have £4 for his augmentation as formerly he had been accustomed to have yearly. Likewise he shall have 23*s.* 4*d.* yearly for a new augmentation for that purpose to be granted him, viz. to do and perform the beneficies of the aforesaid Vicarage to the amount of £8. yearly, and towards bearing the charges within written annually.

All which expenses the Vicar shall hereafter bear beside the cure of souls committed to him, that he shall find all the wax candles necessary to be found in the Church of Budbrooke and in the chapel of Norton, that is to say four wax candles suitable for the High Altar, and all processions there, and also the great wax candle called the Paschall and the Holy Candle. He shall likewise find bread and wine and wax sufficient for the celebration of all masses in the Church of Budbrooke and the chapel of Norton, as also bread and wine for the common use of all the parishioners there, as well at the feast of Easter, as at all other times yearly for ever. He shall likewise pay regard yearly for carrying the holy oil and chrism; and also the procuration, customary to the Bishop, on every visitation in the same parish. He shall likewise well and sufficiently repair and support every year all the houses and inclosures of his mansion, at his own expense for ever.

[u] Discharged livings, are those that are exempted from the payment of first-fruits.

[v] In a large field, called the King's close, near the Church, many foundations of buildings are discovered, and the trace of the old mill pool may be still observed.

Exterior.

Tower. The Tower (its two upper stages at least) was probably erected towards the close of the seventeenth[w] century, and exhibits the debased architectural features of that period. Its western angles are strengthened by buttresses of very slight projection, which die away at the commencement of the second stage: a plain pointed window of clumsy design, and divided by a mullion, appears in each of the two upper stages: and the whole is finished with an embattled parapet, with pinnacles at the angles, which have knobs by way of crockets. The cornice moulding under the parapet is of classic or Roman contour; and the same moulding is also carried round the tower as a string course under the upper story. The Nave.

Nave. is a Norman structure, but subsequent alterations have effaced much of its original character. On the north side are the vestiges of a Norman doorway; this is now blocked up with masonry, and the nook shafts (one on each side) are gone; but the plain cushion-shaped capitals which surmounted them remain, and are each finished with a plain square abacus with the under edge chamfered; from these spring the architrave mouldings, which consist of a plain soffit, a bead, a cavetto, and a plain fascia, with a projecting hood or drip ornamented with the billet moulding. This doorway is now the only remaining indication of the original Norman edifice; but before the recent annexation of the north transept, a small semicircular-headed Norman window was also visible on this side: this was destroyed in the demolition of that portion of the wall in which it was constructed. The north transept (if so it may be called) exhibits an obtuse arched window of three lights. Before the recent alterations, made A.D. 1839, the south aisle (curtailed of its original proportions and separated from the nave by a single pointed arch only) was lighted at the east end by a square-

[w] On the south side of the second stage of the tower, the following inscription is rudely cut—"S. H. Vicar, E. H. W. M. Church-wardens, An. Dom. 1688." This portion of the work may therefore probably have been executed during the incumbency of Mr. Samuel Hawes, who (as appears from the inscription on his monument) took an active part in the repairs of the Church.

headed window filled with tracery, in the style of the fifteenth century; and on the exterior of the nave on this side, vestiges are still perceptible of two pointed arches, the capitals of the piers of which still retain traces of the nail head or small pyramidical shaped moulding, a not unfrequent ornament to capitals of the thirteenth century. These arches evince the original length of the south aisle, and that it was coeval in date with the chancel. The roof of the south transept is a continuation of the slope of the roof of the nave broken by a gable on the south side, beneath which is an obtuse-arched window of three principal lights, similar to that in the transept opposite; and in the east wall is a square-headed window of two principal lights.

Chancel.

The Chancel is constructed in the Early English style of the thirteenth century, and was lighted both on the north and south sides by three narrow single light lancet-headed windows, with a plain unconnected hood moulding over each; the two easternmost of these windows are now blocked up, and against that on the south side a huge buttress has been erected. A plain string course consisting of a plain slope and return with a fillet between, is carried along the north and south walls under the windows. Beneath the south-western window of the chancel is a low side window,[x] two feet nine inches high by eighteen inches wide, this is elevated very little above the present level[y] of the soil, and, like many similar windows in other churches, is now blocked up. The east wall of the

[x] The peculiar use to which these low side windows were appropriated is involved in much obscurity, and we have, at present, only conjecture to guide us in determining the precise object for which they were constructed. That they were not designed for the purpose of seeing the High Altar from the exterior, is evident from an examination of several. They appear, many at least, to have been originally closed by wooden shutters opening in the inside; some of these are still existing, as in the Church of Kenilworth, in this County. We meet with these windows mostly in Churches erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The term '*Lychnoscope*' has been assigned to them by the Cambridge Camden Society, on the presumption that they were in some way or other connected with the ancient funeral rites: other opinions have been advanced, that they were used for the purpose of confession, or for delivering out the charity dole from the Church. Perhaps in one or more of the ancient MSS preserved in our public libraries some passage may be found which may incidentally clear up this obscurity, and furnish us with the true meaning of these singular, but at present (beyond mere conjecture) inexplicable openings.

[y] Since the drawing was made from which our view of the Church is taken, the soil has been lowered in this place. This low window however as shewn in that view, reaches too near the soil as it then stood.

chancel appears by the basement moulding to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and it contains a plain pointed window of three principal trefoil-headed lights, with smaller lights in the head, and mullions carried up vertically, but without any hood moulding over. At each angle of the east wall is a diagonally-disposed buttress of two stages with plain set-offs, and the base moulding of this wall consists of an ogee, a plain face, and a slope. In the recent alterations, the apex of the gable of the chancel was very properly surmounted by a stone cross of appropriate design.

The Interior

presents little worthy of notice. The arch between the nave and chancel is plain pointed, with small cavetto mouldings on the face of the architrave. The arches, one on each side of the nave, which divide it from the transepts appear to have plaster mouldings. Before the recent alterations, the south aisle[z] was separated from the nave by a single pointed arch springing from piers with capitals of the decorated style, one of these piers was composed of clustered circular shafts. The nave is fitted up with high and unsightly pews,[a] and at the west end is a gallery containing a small organ. A small octagonal-shaped font till lately was painted in imitation of veined marble! the paint has since been judiciously removed by the present Vicar. The walls in the chancel are cased round to some height with plain wood work, and the piers and imposts of the chancel arch are likewise concealed by a wood casing.

[z] It appears from the parish accounts that "Mr. Samuel Hawes the Vicar did build the pew at the east end of the little south Ile for the use of his owne family while they continue in this parish, for the convenient reception of each widow and children of any succeeding Vicar, that they may not be destitute of a convenient place in the Church when the present incumbent's household holds the seate next to the desk as belonging to the Vicarage, the said Mr. Samuel Hawes yielding his consent to us to fall an elme for the makeing the new seate fixed behind the little North dore. The place in the little South Ile near the foresaide pew was built being a vacant place where no seat was, this was done by the joint consent of us the churchwardens of the parish in the same year of our Lord 1670."

[a] There is a charity in this parish named Celye's charity, to be applied to repair the parish Church, or to maintain and support the poor. The Charity Commissioners in their Report (1837) stated that it amounts to £21. 5s. 0d. per annum, a small sum of which is paid for land tax, "the rest has for many years been applied exclusively for the repair, both internal and external, of the Church. Some years ago the Church being in very bad condition, it was new floored and pewed and the roof thoroughly repaired: to defray the expense of which a sum of £200 was borrowed, the interest of which was paid out of the poor's rate." On the 27th of March 1749 it was agreed by the feoffees of the same charity "that the parish Church of Budbrooke should be ceiled."

The altar platform is raised on two steps, and the altar is one of the plain wooden communion tables, erected in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Chalice, with a cover, bears the date, 155-. The only remains of ancient painted glass, is a single shield[b] of arms in the upper light of the east window of the chancel—*Burgh Earl of Ulster, quartering Mortimer.* The windows of the transepts are filled with good pattern glazing, in imitation of the pattern glazing of the fourteenth century, but in these windows the style is inappropriate. The stained glass in the windows is modern, depicting, among other emblems, the Evangelistic symbols.

So far as we can judge from the present structure, the original Norman Church, erected late in the twelfth century, consisted only of one pace comprising the present nave. The chancel and south aisle appear to have been added in the thirteenth century.

Monuments.

Against the south wall of the chancel, wholly concealing the easternmost window on that side, is affixed a large mural monument, of veined marble, resting on trusses, and composed of a plain tablet, with a Corinthian pilaster on each side; these pilasters support an horizontal entablature and compass pediment divided in the middle; the whole is surmounted by an urn and flowers, with a trumpet and angels wing on each side. Beneath is an escutcheon supported by two falcons, surmounted by a coronet, helme, and crest, and charged with the armorial bearings of Dormer—*azure ten billets or, on a chief of the second a lion rampant issuant sable.* The lower part of this monument is partially concealed by the wood casing which surrounds the chancel. On the tablet is the following inscription: Here lyeth the body of The right honourable Rowland Dormer Baron of Wing in the county of Bucks, which Barony descended to him by the death of Charles Dormer Earl of Carnarvon, dying without issue male. He was son of Robert Dormer of Grove Park in the County of Warwick Esq. son of Anthony Dormer second son of Robert Lord Dormer. Robert Dormer maried Ann Eyre daughter to Rowland Eyre of Hassop in the County of Derby Esq. by whom he had six children four sons and two daughters; Anthony, Joseph, Robert, and Margaret dyed young. Rowland Lord Dormer eldest son to Robert Dormer and Ann his wife, dying also unmaried, Ann the youngest daughter first maried to Edmond Powell of Sandford in the County of Oxford Esq. and afterwards maried to Sr John Curson of Waterpery in the aforesaid County of Oxford Baronet, became sole Heiress to his Estate; and to the memory of her Brother erected this monument. He dyed the twenty seventh day of September in the yeare of our Lord 1712 and in the sixty one year of his Age. Requiescat in pace. D.

Affixed to the north wall of the chancel, also concealing one of the windows on that side, is a plain mural monument of white marble, supported by trusses, on one of which the arms of Dormer are sculptured. It bears the following inscription: Sacred to the memory of Robert Dormer Esq^re second son of the Hon^ble James Dormer and Mary Purcell, a most affectionate Husband and a Religious and Honourable man. He died 12th December 1823, aged 53. Requiescat in pace.

[b] This alone remains of six, which were there in the time of Dugdale; of the other five, four were charged with the arms of Beauchamp, and one with those of Stafford.

ON THE FLOOR WITHIN THE ALTAR RAILS.

Here lieth the body of Dame Ann Curson, relict of S^r. John Curson, Baronet, as on the monument; who departed this life 12^th October, 1746. Aged 88 years. R. I. P.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Dormer, of Grove Park, within the parish of Budbrook, Esq^r. who was grandsonne to the right Honourable Robert Lord Dormer, Baron of Winge, in the County of Bucks, and departed this life on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1663. Whose sole God grant may rest in peace. D.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Spencer, the late Reverend Minister of this place, who died April 20, 1667, in the 80^th year of his age. Also the bodies of Christiana his wife, and of their sonns James who died very young, and John late Rector of Newchurch in Kent. D.

On the chancel floor. Elizabeth Roe, died Jan. 4, 1822, Aged 64.

IN THE NAVE.

On the East wall adjoining the South transept, a small marble monument. Arms at the top, *Az. a fess wavy between* 3 *lions passant or.* Beneath *sa. a fesse erm.* Samuel Hawes, hujus ecclesiæ Vicarius per annos circiter xxxiiii Londini natus, Cantabrigiæ in Coll. S^ti Petri educatus et A.M. In uxorem duxit Saram e perhonesta Winterorum familia oriundam, ex qua duos suscepit filios et sex filias: Samuelem Coll. SS. Trin Oxon A. M. Rectorem ecclesiæ de Braybrook in agro Northampton sed ab ea, recusato Pr. Aur. Fid. Juram. depulsum. Thomam ante patrem defunct. apud Winchcōb in agro Glocester inhumatum. Ex filiabus Sara, Maria, Rachael, et Rebecca desiderantur: Eliz. et altera Maria supersunt. Ædificia Vicario destinata restauravit et auxit. Ecclesiæ adytum squalore et ruinis fœdum pavimento tessalato et laqueari venusto, ipse et filius ejus primogenitus, propriis sumptibus, condecoraverunt. Obiit viii die Feb, MDCCI, ætatis suæ LXXIII, et simul cum uxore et filiabus Rach. et Rebec. in sacello propinquo jacet sepultus

On the North wall. A marble tablet. In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of Georgiana Maria Bicknell, daughter of George and Alicia Bicknell, died May 17, 1843, aged 10 years.

A marble tablet. Juxta Sepulchro conditur Martha uxor Joannis Kendall, A. M. animam efflavit xxix die mensis Augusti MDCCCXLI. annos nata LXXXVI. Memoriæ sacrum Joannis Kendall, A. M. Magister Hospitii Roberti Comitis Leicestriæ annos L, et hujusce parochiæ Vicarius fere XLII. Obiit Anno Domini MDCCCXLIIII. et ætatis suæ LXXXI.

Registers.

The Registers are in bad condition. The earliest commences A. D. 1538, which was the year in which Parish Registers were first ordered to be kept.

Bells.

1st. Bell—Mr. Thomas Norton Vicar, John Webb, Joseph Avery, ChurchWa. 1724. 2nd Bell —God save the King, 1637. On the oldest bell the inscription is illegible, it consists of letters of Lombardic character. In one of the Bells medals of the reign of Queen Anne are inserted.

J. G. Jackson.

M & N Hanhart, lith. Printers

J. Brandard

WOOTTON WAWEN S. E.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

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Wootton Wawen

is a very extensive parish, about six miles from Stratford-on-Avon; the turnpike road from which town to Birmingham passes through the village. The name of Wootton[a] (designating its once wooded situation) occurs in many counties of England, a fact not to be wondered at, recollecting the vast tracts of forest with which this island was anciently overspread: the distinguishing title Wawen is derived from Waga[b] or Wagen, who held it prior to the Norman conquest.

The lordship of Wootton was granted by the Conqueror to Robert de Statford[c] or Stafford, and is thus entered in Domesday amongst his lands[d]—

The same Robert holds 7 hides in WOTONE. The arable is 9 ploughlands, there are 23 villeins with a priest, and 22 bordars having 6 ploughs. There are 2 mills of 11 shillings and 8 sticks[e] of eels. The wood is 2 leagues long and 1 broad. It is valued at 4 pounds. Waga held it freely.

From the period of the Conquest, down to the reign of Hen. VIII. the noble family of Stafford continued lords of the soil; till in the 13th of that Monarch's reign it was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Edward[f] Duke of Buckingham

[a] From the Anglo-Saxon—*Wude or Wudu, Wood, and Tun, an enclosure, a town.* There is another parish in this County named Leek Wooton but not in the Deanery of Warwick.

[b] A person of great distinction and owner of several other lordships in this County. He was one of the witnesses to Leofric's foundation charter of the Monastery at Coventry, circa 1043.

[c] He was a near relation of the Conqueror's, and received from him nearly 150 manors. His paternal name was Tonei, but residing principally at his Castle at Stafford, assumed the name of that place. He was ancestor of the Dukes of Buckingham. See Dugdale's Bar.

[d] Idē. R. ten'. vii. hid in WOTONE. T'ra. ē. ix. cār. Ibi SUNT xxiii. uiłłi cū pbro ⁊ xxii. bord hn̄tes. vi. car'. Ibi. ii. molini de xi. soł. ⁊ viii. stich anguiłł. Silua. ii. leu'u lg. ⁊ una lat'. Valet. iiii lib. Waga libe tenuit.

[e] A stick consisted of 25 eels. The payment of eels in rent from mills is not of uncommon occurrence in Domesday.

[f] Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was beheaded on Tower Hill, 17th May, 1521 (13 Hen. viii.) on the charge of high treason, though historians regard him as the mere victim of Cardinal Wolsey's jealousy and malice. It was of this nobleman that the Emperor Charles V. on hearing of his fate, is reported to have exclaimed "A butcher's dog has killed the finest buck in England."

for high treason. It was again granted out by the king to Thomas[g] Grey Marquis of Dorset, and again reverted to the Crown by the attainder of his son, Henry[h] Duke of Suffolk. Sir John Grey then received it by grant from the Crown (2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mary) to himself, his wife Mary, and their heirs: but shortly afterwards (1st Eliz.) they sold it to Agnes Smyth, widow of Sir John Smyth, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Another estate within this parish (though whether it was originally a distinct manor appears uncertain) was possessed by the family of Harewell, from the latter part of the 14th century to the reign of Hen. VIII. By the death of Thomas Harewell, Esq. (the last male heir) in the early part of that reign, this property devolved to his sister Agnes, fifth daughter and one of the co-heiresses of John Harewell, Esq. whose monument yet standing in the Chancel will presently be described: she married Sir John Smyth, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and in conjunction with her son and heir, Francis Smyth, purchased the whole of the lordship, as has been just noticed. Charles Smyth, g-grandson to the above named Francis, was (31st Oct. 19 Chas. I.) created Lord Carrington, Baron[i] of Wootton; and on that Title becoming extinct, the estate became the property of his kinsman, Francis Carrington, Esq. Mr. Carrington left a daughter who became the wife of Peter Holford Esq. whose daughter was married to Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. of Acton Burnell, Co. Salop, father to Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, Bart. the present lord of the Manor.

[g] Thomas Grey Marquis of Dorset died 1530 (22 Hen. viii.) and was buried in Astley Church in this County. When a new Chancel was built there in 1608, his vault and coffin were opened; when the corpse appeared (though 78 years buried) with the freshness and softness of recent death. The body was about 5 feet 8 inches in length, the face broad, and the hair yellow. Banks' Dorm. and Ext. Baronage.

[h] Henry succeeded his father and was created Duke of Suffolk. He was father to Lady Jane Grey, and took part in proclaiming her Queen: escaping however with his life, when she and her husband Lord Guilford Dudley suffered, he afterwards joined in Wyatt's rebellion, and was beheaded in 1554.

[i] He was murdered by his servant at Pontoise, in France, A. D. 1664, and is buried in the church there, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

Wootton Hall, a handsome mansion of Italian design, was erected by Lord Carrington.

The Church, with an endowment of land in the parish, was given by Robert de Tonei, alias Stafford, to the Abbey of Saint Peter at Conches, or Castellion, in Normandy, shortly after the Conquest; and a small Priory[j] of Benedictine Monks was established here dependent on the superior house abroad. This grant was confirmed and enlarged by his grandson in the reign of Hen. II.

Robertus de Stafford omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis, &c. Notum sit vobis quod concedo et confirmo auctoritate mei sigilli omnes elemosinas quas avus meus Robertus de Toenio et pater meus Nicholaus de Stafford dederunt apud Wottonam ecclesie sancti Petri Castellionis et monachis ibidem deo servientibus scilicet ecclesiam de Wottona liberam et quietam et absolutam cum decimis et oblationibus ejusdem ville et cum i hida que adjacet ecclesie S. Marie[k] et cum omnibus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus sine aliquo participe, &c. &c.

A more ample confirmation[l] was granted by his Son-in-law, Hervey Bagot, who in right of his wife succeeded to the Barony of Stafford.

Notificetur universitati fidelium quod ego Herveus gratia Dei dominus de Stafford concedo &c omnia dona possessiones et elemosinas quas Robertus de Tony, et Nicholaus filius suus de Stafford et Robertus filius ejus dederunt apud Wottonne ecclesie Sancti Petri Castellionis &c. Sciant etiam omnes quod ego adquietabo terram ecclesie de Wottonne &c ab omnibus regalibus servitiis que ab eis injuste exigere solebat dominus Robertus de Stafford pater uxoris mei, et de aliis querelis ad me pertinentibus. Notum etiam sit omnibus quod concedo deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Castellionis molendinum quod est inter Wottonne et Offord in elemosinam per sex solidos annuatim cum omnibus libertatibus &c. Hæc omnia concedo &c &c.

The Priory of Wootton shared the usual fate which attended the alien[m] Priories of this kingdom. Its possessions were twice seized and twice restored during the reign of Edward III.

[j] Tanner in his "Notitia Monastica" refers to various charters and other muniments relating to this Priory belonging to King's Coll. Cambridge.

[k] From this entry it would appear that the Church of Wootton was at that time (temp. Hen. ii.) dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the King's books, however, and in Dugdale's Warwickshire it is stiled St. Peter's.

[l] Both these charters are printed at length in Dugd. Monasticon. Vol. vi. pp. 994-5. Edit. 1817-30.

[m] Alien Priories, as they were termed, were religious establishments in this country belonging to foreign Monasteries. They appear to have originated in the following manner. When William the Conqueror and his Norman companions in arms had taken possession of England and divided the spoil, they made considerable grants in lands and tithes to the Monasteries of their own country. These bodies, with the view probably of extending their own order, as well as of securing the better management of their property here, soon built small convents subordinate to their respective Houses. The estates of these alien Priories came afterwards to be regarded with jealousy, and during the wars between England and France their revenues were generally seized, on the grounds that they went to the advantage of the enemy, and afterwards restored to them on the return of peace: they were thus seized during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. They preserved this uncertain existence till 2d. Hen. V. when all were dissolved by act of Parliament and their estates vested in the Crown. The act is not printed in the Statute Books but is to be found entire

In 22 Rich. II, it was given to the House of Carthusians[n] near Coventry, and again restored by Henry IV. when he took possession of the throne. In the general seizure of the alien Priories by the Crown, 2 Hen. V, it became the property of the King, and was granted by letters patent to Sir Rouland Lenthale: but afterwards Hen. VI. considering that the religious design of the foundation was thus frustrated, restored a Prior to some part of its emoluments: and subsequently on the 12th Dec. in the 22nd of his reign, bestowed it on the noble collegiate establishment which he had recently founded at Cambridge. The Provosts and fellows of King's College obtained a full confirmation of their rights from his successor Edward IV in the first year of his reign, which they have continued to enjoy uninterruptedly from that time to the present.

The Church was valued in 1291 (19 Edw. I) with the Chapels belonging to it at 52 marks, the Vicar's portion at that time being 7½ marks. In the King's books it appears as a discharged living, valued at £11. 9s. 7d. It has since been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by private subscription, and is now worth £382.

Vicars since the Reformation.

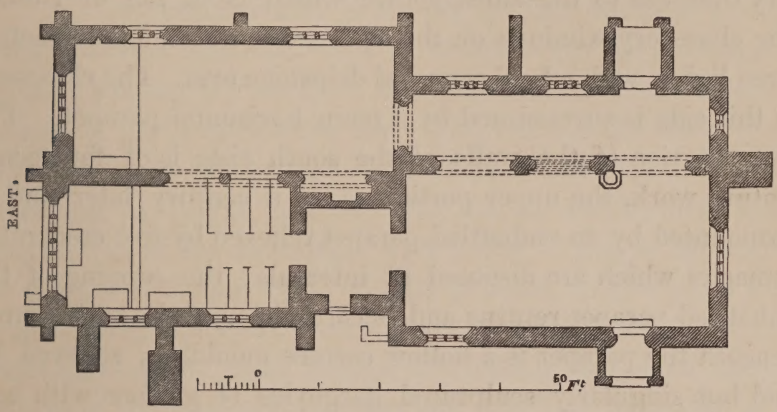
Thomas Golston	1545	Edward Stokes	1698
Anthony Little		James Clifton	1700
Edward Alcock	1556	John Moore	1702
R. Olton	1557	Thomas Wendy	1715
James Sayer		John Reynolds	1730
Will Bolton	1579	Thomas Marsham	1757
John Mascall	1580	Ed. Sydenham Warre	1763
Geo: Duscomb	1642	Charles Naylor	1764
John Wright		Daniel Gaches	1766
Francis Ashenhurst	1664	Michael Thomas Becher	1806
Stanford Wolferston	1675	John Ellis	1809

in Rymer's Fœdera and in the Parliament Rolls. In the year 1440 such as then remained in the Crown were granted by Hen. VI. to Archbishop Chichele, and they became part of his, and of the royal, foundations. The suppression of these religious houses paved the way for the general dissolution of Monasteries within little more than a century afterwards by Hen. VIII. See Nichols' Alien Priories.

[n] The building now occupying the site, and containing some remains, of this religious establishment is called the Charter House.

The Church,

which is dedicated to St. Peter[o] stands on a rising ground, and presents a striking object to the visitor on entering the village. It consists of a nave and south aisle, a square tower standing



eastward of the nave, a chancel beyond, and a chantry chapel of more than ordinary dimensions on the south side of the chancel and tower, extending as far eastward as the east wall of the chancel, and westward to the south aisle.

Exterior.

Nave. The substructure of the north wall of the nave is apparently of the fourteenth century, but great part of the masonry is externally covered with stucco and presents a void blank without buttresses; it is probable that if this stucco were removed and the masonry exposed, some of the former architectural features and alterations would be brought to light, as it appears unlikely that so considerable a space of wall should have originally been left blank. On this side, near the east end, is a decorated window of four principal lights, the mullions of which cross in the head, the principal lights are lancet shaped and cinquefoiled in the heads, the subordinate lights are lozenge-shaped and not foliated. The north door-

[o] See note k.

way of the nave is plain with an obtuse arched head, evidently an insertion of the fifteenth century, the iron scutcheon and ring on the door are curious. The masonry of the clerestory, which was an addition of the fifteenth century, is of ashlar, and very different to the substructure which is of rag or rubble. The clerestory windows on this side are four in number, each of three lights, with a bold canopied dripstone over. The clerestory on this side is surmounted by a plain horizontal parapet. The lower portion of the walls of the south aisle is of fourteenth century work, the upper portion is of a century later and is surmounted by an embattled parapet relieved by five crocketted pinnacles which are disposed at intervals; the capping of the embattled parapet returns and is carried round the embrasures. Beneath the parapet is a hollow cornice moulding, relieved by bold but singularly sculptured gargoyles of griffons with bats wings and chimeræ. In the south wall of this aisle are two square-headed windows, each of four lancet-shaped lights, trefoiled in the heads; the mullions have the half-round moulding filletted on the face. These windows are apparently the principal lights only of windows originally pointed, and it would seem that when this wall was raised, in the fifteenth century, the heads of these windows were destroyed and the principal lights only left, being finished above with an horizontal hood moulding, but in such a manner as to give a clumsy, and, to a casual observer, a puzzling appearance. The south doorway has plain jambs without mouldings, and a pointed arched head with a hood moulding over, which latter is decorated with the tooth ornament. This doorway appears coeval with the more ancient portions of the wall and is apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century. The porch attached to this doorway is modern and presents no feature worthy of notice. In the west wall of this aisle is a pointed decorated window of two lights, trefoiled in the heads. The south clerestory of the nave contains four windows similar to those on the north side, and the wall is surmounted by a plain horizontal parapet.

The substructure of the tower, up to three-fifths of the entire height, is the most ancient portion of the Church, and of presumed Anglo-Saxon work.[p]

Tower.

Of the lower portion of the tower the only side externally visible is the north; this contains a semi-circular-headed doorway, with a square edged hood-moulding above of pilaster rib work—a common feature in architectural remains of the Anglo-Saxon era. The walls of the tower up to the belfry story, where the Anglo-Saxon masonry terminates, are of rag or rubble covered with stucco, which conceals the construction of the masonry. It is probable that at the angles are courses of ashlar work, of that peculiar Anglo-Saxon kind termed "long and short work;" and the removal of the stucco would disclose the rude though interesting and most ancient features of architectural construction which are probably to be met with in this county. The upper stage or belfry story of the tower is an addition of the fifteenth century; the masonry is composed of ashlar work, and on each side is a double-pointed window, each of two lights, divided by a transom. The tower is surmounted by an embattled parapet the capping of which returns round the embrasures, with crocketted pinnacles at the angles.

Chancel.

The chancel is of the decorated style, and externally presents on the north side two pointed windows, each containing three principal trefoil-headed lights with flowing tracery, and lesser foliated lights above. The east window is a large pointed decorated window of seven principal cinquefoil-headed lights, with the mullions carried up vertically into the head, and twenty two smaller panel-shaped lights in the head, some of which are divided by an embattled transom; in the arrangement of the lights, this window resembles those of

[p] This is the only church in Warwickshire which has hitherto been noticed as containing vestiges of Anglo-Saxon construction, nor is the writer aware of any other Church in the County in which remains of equal antiquity with this are to be found

the style of the fifteenth century; round the external edge of the jamb[q] and architrave is a curious and perhaps unique disposition of ornamental detail, consisting of a continuous series of crockets running up in a hollow moulding. The present roof of the chancel is of a very depressed pitch.

Chantry Chapel.

The east window of the chantry chapel on the south side of the chancel consists of five lofty ogee-headed principal lights trefoiled within, with some small portions of tracery in the head; the upper portion of this window is blocked up, and the tracery is disposed in an unusual manner, the principal lights being carried up nearly to the apex of the arch; over this window is a hood moulding which returns along the wall horizontally at the springing of the arch. At the south-eastern angle of this chapel are rectangularly-disposed buttresses, of two stages with plain set-offs. In the south wall are two decorated pointed windows with hood mouldings over, one of which is blocked up; between these windows, and at the south-east angle of the chapel, are plain buttresses.

Interior.

Nave.

The nave is exceedingly wide, and divided from the south aisle (which is of narrow dimensions) by three pointed arches, all originally of decorated character; in which style the westernmost and easternmost still remain without alteration. These arches are double faced with the edges simply chamfered, and spring from attached cylindrical shafts with cylindrical cap mouldings or capitals of decorated character; over each arch on the side facing the nave, is a plain hood moulding. In the fifteenth century, when the clerestory wall and windows were added, the face of the middlemost arch appears to have been cut away and the chamfered edges formed into slightly curved or hollow architrave mouldings, which were continued down the exterior faces of the piers from which the

[q] A settlement in the masonry at this end of the building has thrown one of these jambs considerably out of the perpendicular, as shewn in the exterior view of the Church.

arch springs without a capital, whilst the inner facings of the piers have capitals, each consisting of a sloping hollow above, with a sloping return beneath, divided by a plain face or fillet: and on close examination we arrive at the conclusion that the original decorated piers and capitals have been cut away for some intent, and converted into piers and capitals with an arch, in the style of the fifteenth century.

The original roof of the nave appears to have been removed; and clerestory walls, pierced with windows, raised upon the original walls in the fifteenth century. The clerestory windows on each side are four in number, each consisting of three cinquefoil-headed lights, with an obtuse four-centered pointed arch; over each window is a canopied hood moulding, ornamented with large and bold crockets, whilst the apex terminates with a finial, which, though somewhat coarsely executed, gives a rich and effective appearance. In each of the spaces intervening between the windows, the surface of the wall is relieved by two cinquefoil-headed sunk panels. The present roof of the nave is of modern and plain construction. On each side of the west window is a sculptured corbel head, the one of a King, the other of a Queen; intended probably to represent the heads of Edward the third and of his royal consort Philippa. Near the north door of the nave is a plain moulded bracket projecting from the wall, on which an image formerly stood. The head of the north window of the nave is filled with painted glass,[r] mostly of foliage pattern but coeval with the window.

Font.

The font stands in the nave against one of the piers, and not far from the south door; it consists of a plain octagonal-shaped basin, the sides of which were probably intended to be covered with tracery or panel work, resting on eight sculptured hooded heads; externally it measures two feet eight inches in diameter, and one foot eleven inches high: the

[r] Most of the windows in this Church, were ornamented with shields of arms in stained glass in Dugdale's time. They are now all gone.

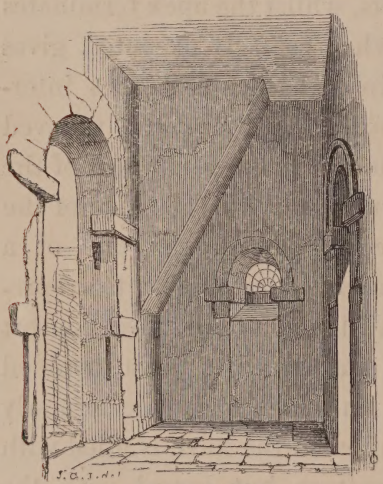
internal diameter of the basin is one foot eleven inches, and it is thirteen inches deep and lined with lead.

Pulpit.

The pulpit, which is placed against one of the piers on the south side of the nave, is of ancient carved wood work of the fifteenth century, and is probably coeval with the work and additions then in progress. Considerable remains of ancient wooden screen work, or parcloses, in design of the work of the fifteenth century, are preserved at the east end of the nave, and now serve as inclosures to pews.

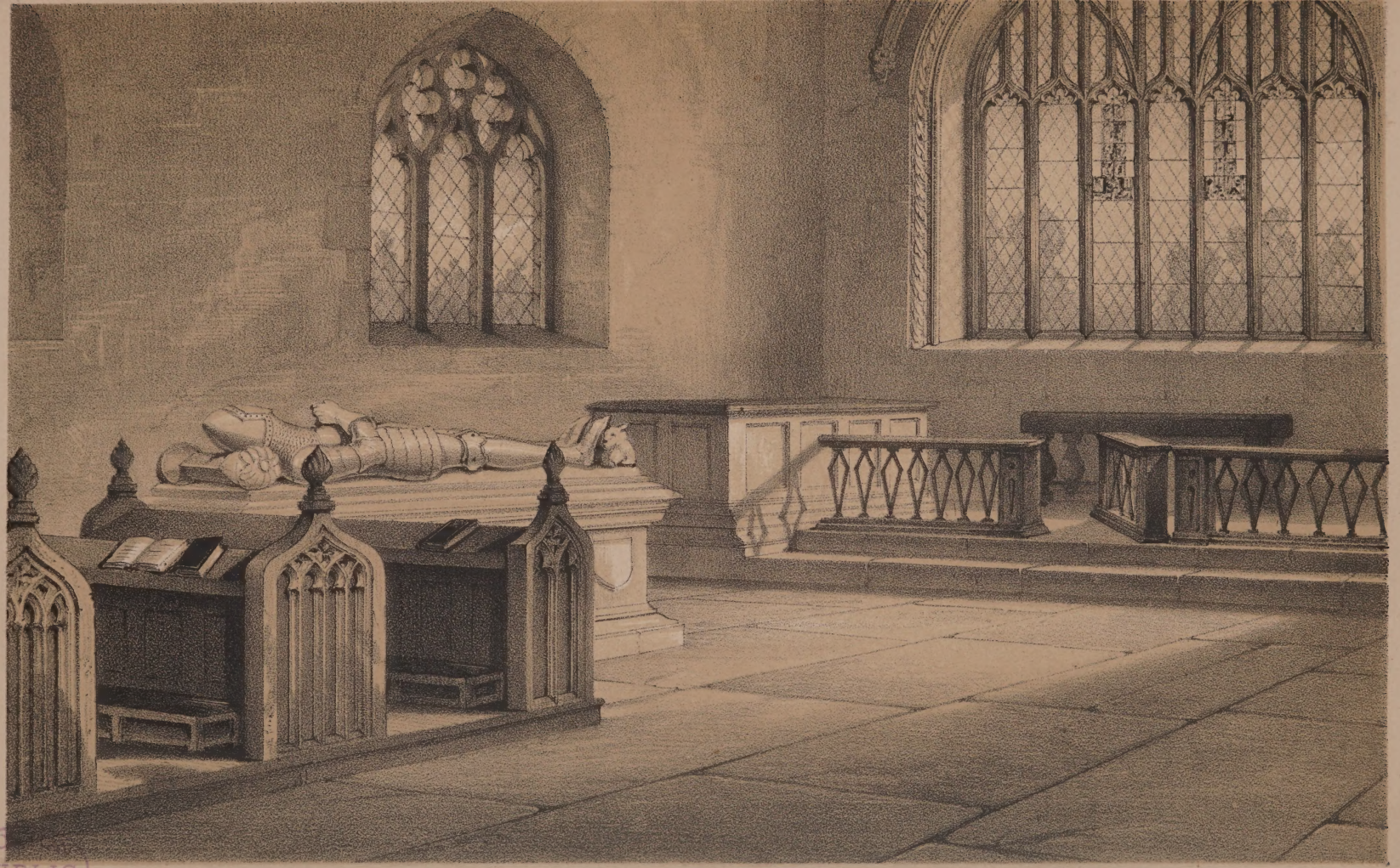
Tower.

The tower, which is evidently part of the original church existing here at the time of the Norman survey,[s] measures internally from north to south fourteen feet three inches, and from east to west fourteen feet. The arch communicating with the nave is a plain single soffited semicircular arch, only six feet nine inches and a half in width, but lofty in proportion; the height of the jambs up to the imposts is ten feet, and the thickness of the imposts ten inches. On the east side of the jambs indications of that peculiar masonry termed "long and short work" are discernible, and the constructive features would be rendered more visible if the coating of plaster, which covers the walling and probably conceals much curious work, was removed; the thickness of the wall on the west side of the tower is two feet six inches. The arch, in the east wall of the tower, forming the communication with the chancel, is perhaps the smallest chancel arch of any in this country. It is rude and



INTERIOR OF TOWER.

[s] It will be seen by the extract from Domesday given at page 111, that at the period of the Conquest this parish possessed a priest; and the probability of a priest inferring the existence of a Church, has been already noticed at page 93, note b. The early character of the masonry in this part of the building materially strengthens that supposition in the present instance.



Allen E. Everitt. M & N. Hanhart, Lith. Printers. J. Brandard.

WOOTTON WAWEN CHANCEL.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

semicircular headed, and only four feet eight inches wide; the jambs are eight feet in height to the imposts, which are plain projecting square-edged blocks, eleven inches thick. About six inches distant from, and above the soffit of, the arch, is a rude hood of square-edged pilaster rib work four inches wide; the thickness of the wall on this side is two feet five inches. In the south wall of the tower is a plain semicircular arch or doorway, similar to that in the north wall; it is four feet two inches wide, and six feet nine inches in height to the imposts. No internal staircase appears in the tower, an absence of which we always find in Anglo-Saxon towers; access to the belfry story is obtained by a modern staircase entered from the church-yard. The tower contains a peal of six bells.

Chancel.

The Chancel is entered from the tower through the rude semicircular-headed Anglo-Saxon arch which has been described. The westernmost window on the north side of the chancel still retains some fragments of ancient stained glass of the fourteenth century, coeval with the window in which they appear. The chancel is partly fitted up with ancient pew work, consisting of open seats with finial-headed standards at the ends. These seats are not arranged choir-wise, but all fronting the east, and they have evidently been removed to their present position from some other part of the Church.

The external edges of the jambs and architrave of the east window are, as on the outside, decorated with crockets running up in a hollow moulding.

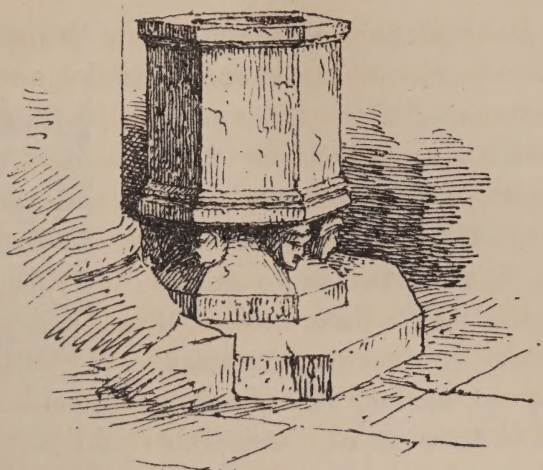
The altar rails are designed in the style of the seventeenth century: the fashion may be observed in referring to the plate, exhibiting the interior of the chancel. Altar rails precisely similar to these occur in the neighbouring Church of Preston Bagot.

The Holy table, or altar, is of plain construction of the middle of the seventeenth century; it is, however, unusually long, the frame being seven feet in length with six plain pillar legs, whilst the wooden slab or table it supports is seven feet eleven inches long, and, like many others constructed about the same period, is loose. It appears to have been one of those especially formed after the ordinance of Parliament in 1644, for the taking away of the Book of Common Prayer, and with reference to the "Directory for Publike Worship," in which it was enjoined that the Table should be so conveniently placed that the Communicants might orderly sit about it or at it.

The chancel is divided from the chantry chapel on the south side by two double-faced pointed arches, with chamfered edges springing from two engaged cylindrical piers, and an octagonal pier between, with cap mouldings; these arches, together with a third of similar design a little beyond the south wall of the tower, though plain, are in the decorated style. There was probably a similar arch on the south side of the chancel, near the east end, but if so this has been blocked up and covered with plaster in such a manner as to render it not discernible. The chancel has a plain and depressed wooden roof, of modern construction.

Chantry Chapel.

The east window of this chapel, which is in the decorated style, as viewed from the interior is much defaced, and the chapel greatly disfigured, by the introduction of a flat plaster ceiling by which the head of the window is cut across. As the external pitch of the roof of this chapel appears to be the original, it is probable that if this ceiling were removed, which it ought to be, the ancient wooden roof of the fourteenth century would be brought to light, and this part of the Church greatly improved.



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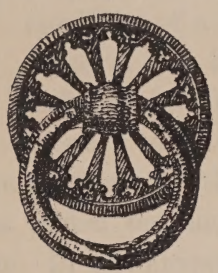
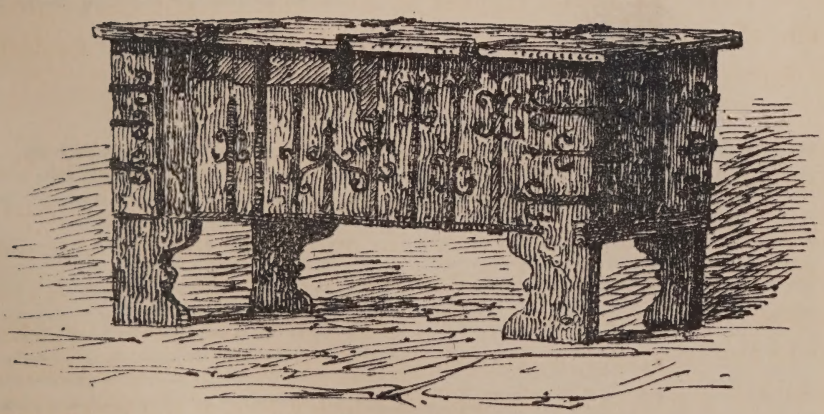


SCUTCHEON TO NORTH DOOR



CHURCH CHEST

J.G.Jackson

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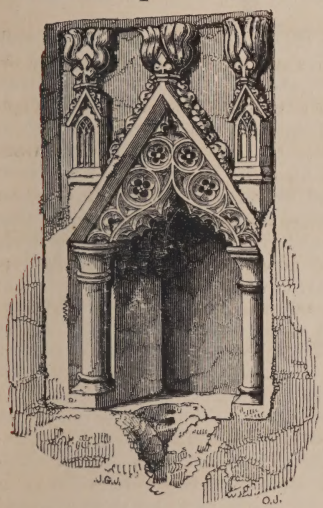
S[t] PETER'S, WOOTON WAWEN.

In the south wall of this chapel, near the east end, is a rich decorated piscina, of unfinished work, the decorative details being only rough hewn with flat facings, not having been worked into mouldings as originally designed, but left incomplete; the fenestella of this piscina consists of an ogee arch foliated in the head, within a triangular pedimental canopy with crockets and a finial, and flanked by pinnacled buttresses. In the south wall of this chapel, near the west end, the hood moulding of a semicircular-shaped sepulchral arch is visible; this also is of unfinished work, the ball flower on the edge, with which it was intended to be ornamented all around, being commenced on one portion only, the remainder being left rough hewn; one of its corbel terminations also remains an unfinished block of stone. In this chapel is placed a large long desk of the seventeenth century, with several theological works of that period chained to it.



PISCINA IN CHANTRY CHAPEL.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

On the north side of the chancel, between the two windows and adjoining the wall, is a high tomb of the fifteenth century, the south side of which is relieved by four plain heater-shaped shields, and the east end by two similar shaped shields, the armorial bearings on all of which are obliterated. On this tomb is the recumbent sculptured effigy, in alabaster, of a man in armour. He is represented as wearing a pointed basinet or salade on his head, encircled by an orle, or chaplet for the purpose of resisting the pressure of the jousting helme. The neck is protected by a gorget of plate, round which a chain is suspended: to the breast plate is attached a skirt of tassetts, consisting of eight plates, and beneath the tassetts appear the extremities of the apron of mail, cut in Vandyke fashion; circular plates or palettes appear in front of the armpits, instead of gussetts, to protect them; the shoulders and arms are covered by espaulieres of overlapping plates, rerebraces with ornamented seams, escalloped elbow plates, and vambraces seamed like the rerebraces; on the hands, which are joined on the breast as in prayer, are gauntlets. The lower limbs are incased in cuisses, genouilleres, jambs seamed down the sides, and sollerets; the latter of overlapping laminæ or narrow plates, and pointed at the toes. The necks and rowells of the spurs are gone, but the shanks and spur leathers over the insteps remain. A narrow sword belt crosses diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh. Under the head is placed the jousting helme with mantling terminating in tassels, but the crest is gone. At the feet is a long eared dog with a collar round the neck. The

armour of this effigy is of the kind in fashion in the reign of Henry the fifth, and though there is no inscription to denote the person for whom it was intended, it can hardly be doubted but that this is the monument of John Harewell who died A.D. 1428 and bequeathed his body to be buried in this Church, dedicated in honour of St. Peter.[t] D

On a high tomb on the north side of the chancel within the altar rails and adjoining the wall, covered with a slab of dark coloured marble, with an inscription on a brass plate running round the verge, are the inlaid brass effigies of John Harewell, Esquire, who died A.D. 1505, and of Dame Anna his wife. Small figures of five sons appear beneath the effigy of the father and of five daughters beneath that of the mother. The effigy of John Harewell represents him as bareheaded without any jousting helme or casque as a supporter, and his hair cropped in the peculiar fashion of the reign of Henry the seventh. A collar of mail appears round his neck; to the skirt of the breast plate small pendant and angular shaped tuillettes are attached, and beneath these appears the apron of mail. Pauldrons (differing in shape and size) with the edges turned up so as to resemble pass guards, protect the shoulders; and rerebraces, elbow plates, and vambraces the arms. The hands are bare but joined as in prayer. A narrow belt, buckled in front, crosses the body diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh; the thighs (the lower parts only of which are visible) are incased in cuisses; the knees are protected by semi-globular shaped genouilleres with plates above and below, and the legs and feet by jambs and sollerets; the latter broad at the toes: rowelled spurs appear affixed to the jambs, which descend to and cover the heels. The figures of the five sons, which bear no proportion in size to the principal effigies, represent them as standing, bareheaded, in long side gowns and with the hands raised in prayer. The effigy of the lady represents her attired in the pointed angular or pedimental head dress, a fashion of the latter part of the fifteenth century, with ornamental lappets hanging down on each side of the face to the shoulders; her neck is bare, she wears a gown, open and cut square at the breast, with large hanging sleeves, from beneath which the close fitting and puckered sleeves of the kirtle or petticoat appear; her hands are joined as in prayer. By a chain suspended from her waist is a scent box called a pomander; her shoes are round toed and appear from beneath the train of the gown: no mantle is worn. The figures of the five daughters of the same size as those of the sons, represent them as attired in pedimental head dresses and gowns similar to the dress of their mother. At the head of the slab are two brass escutcheons charged with armorial bearings, that over the head of the lady being both larger in size and with more quarterings than the other, and at the foot of the slab the same are repeated. From a blank being left in the inscription for the date of the death of the lady, this monument appears to have been constructed during her lifetime, but after the death of her husband. The letters of the inscription are raised,[u] the intermediate parts being hatched or abated, and the inscription is as follows—

Hic iacet Johes Harewell armig' et dna Anna quondam uxor eius ac nup' uxor Edwardi Grey militis qui quidem Johes obiit X° die aprilis anno dni ꝟꝟ et que quidem Anna obiit die a° dni ꝟꝟc quorum aiabꝫ ppitietur deus. The front of this tomb as engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire, is covered with ornamental panelling and shields, but it is now plastered and white washed, perhaps to conceal the mutilations beneath. D

Against the south wall is a white marble tablet, on which is the following inscription (in Roman Capitals with a period between each word) from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr:—Danieli Gaches A.M. Collegii Regalis in Academia Catabrigiensi quondam Socio, Ecclesiæ hujusce per ann. 38 mens. 9 Ministro, Irenarchæ de Comitatu Varvicensi optime merito; Siquidem æqui et boni peritissimus fuit, et ad nodos legum solvendos quam maxime expeditus; Viro non solum litteris Græcis atque Latinis apprime docto, sed etiam vi quadam ingenii, quæ ad excogitandum acuta et ad memoriam firma atque diuturna erat, egregie predito. Qui vixit ann. 72 mens. 6. Decessit 4 Id. Sept. Anno Sacro 1805. Maria Gaches conjux ejus superstes H.M.P.S.P.C.

On the floor within the altar rails.

Beneath the Communion table. Here lieth interred the body of Stanford Wolferstan, gent. M.A. & Vicar of this place 22 years. He died September the 29th Anno Dni. 1698, aged 46 years.

To souls and bodies too, he medicine gave:
Like his great master, willing both to save. D

[t] Dugdale's Antiq. Warw. p. 600. In the engraving of this monument there given the crest of the jousting helme appears to be the head of a hare. In Berry's Heraldry the crest of Harewell is given a "a hare's head erased or." Their arms were *ar. upon a fesse wavy sa. 3 hares heads erased or.*

[u] A similar instance of an inscription in relief upon a brass plate, occurs round the monument of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, see page 77.

North of table. ARMS, *Quarterly 1st and 4th on a bend 3 cross-sabres, 2nd and 3rd a cross between 4 peacocks, impaling 3 Xs. Carrington and Smythe quarterly, impaling Pate.* Here lyeth y^e^ body of y^e^ Hon^ble^ Frances Carrington, wife to y^e^ Hon^ble^ Charles Carrington and one of y^e^ coheirs of Sr. John Pate, Bart. of Sysonby in the County of Leicester, who departed this life the 15th of July 1698. D.

South of table. ARMS, *a bend engrailed between two stags heads caboshed.* D.O.M. In memoriam Turbervili Needham gen^si^. filii Roberti Needham ex Hilston in Com^tu^ Monmethensi Gen. et Susannæ Uxoris suæ, qui Anno Dom. 1700, ætatis suæ 25^to^ febri correptus e vivis 7^mo^ Augusti sublatus est: magnum suis post se sui relinquens desiderium, cuiusq corpus hic jacet ut autem Spiritus in die Dni misericordiam consequatur tu interim adprecare Viator Catholice ut conservus tuus Sempiterna Requiescat in Pace. D.

On the floor.

Hic jacet Corpus Dominæ Mariæ Lewkenor. Quæ Obiit Die 24° Septembris, Ætatis suæ anno 60, et Domini 1718. Requiescat in Pace.

Hic jacet Corpus Georgii Harvey, gen. Qui Obiit 1^mo^ die Aprilis Anno Dnī 1716, Ætatis Suæ 47. Requiescat in Pace.

Here lies interr'd the body of Mr. Edward Smith, a native of Yorkshire, who departed this life at Henley in Arden upon the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord God 1755, aged 66 years.

Here lieth interred Elizabeth the most beloved wife of James Nugent, gent. In the year of our Lord, 1747. Of her age 68.

Dulcis et grata sit quies (ut vita fuit) Reverendi viri cujus juxta conduntur cineres, Reliquiæ nimirum Geo. Hobday, Collegii Baliolensis olim Alumni, qui curam hujusce Ecclesiæ Parochialem non sine laude, dilectus omnibus, sana doctrina et morum suavitate præditus, fideliter explevit. Obiit Vicesimo tertio die Septembris, Anno Domini 1759, Ætatis suæ 28.

Here lieth the body of James Nugent, Esq. who died the 8th of July, 1762, aged 78. Requiescit in Pacem (sic).

Here lieth interr'd the body of Mr. William Brinklow, who departed this life the 10th day of January, Anno Dni 1715.

IN THE CHANTRY CHAPEL.[v]

Against the north wall.

On the north side of the Chantry Chapel, near the east end, is a high tomb beneath an horizontal tester, or canopy, supported by pilasters at the back, and in front by Ionic columns, and surmounted by a crest of scroll work and an escutcheon in the centre with helme and mantling within a circular compartment: the escutcheon is charged with the arms of *Smith and Harewell quarterly*. The extremities of the tomb project in front and serve as plinths for the columns. In front the tomb is divided into three compartments, each lateral one containing an escutcheon surrounded by a border of scroll work, whilst that in the middle contains an inscription. At the back of the monument, above the tomb but under the canopy, is a tablet surrounded by scroll work and bearing an inscription; and on each side of this are represented, in relief, the emblems of mortality conventional in the seventeenth century, as a spade, a scythe, bones, a pickaxe, and an hour glass. On the tomb is the sculptured effigy of a man in armour, not recumbent, but reclining on his right side, with his head resting on his helme and his right hand and arm supporting his face. He is represented bare-headed, with mustachios, whiskers and a long beard; and round his neck is worn a ruff. His armour consists of a cuirass, or breast and back plate, pauldrons of plates overlapping upwards with escalloped borders, rerebraces, elbow pieces, and vambraces; the latter raised at the cuffs: the hands are bare, and round the wrists are small ruffles; appended to the skirt of the breast plate are tassets which cover the trunk hose in front, and from the trunk hose appear cuisses, formed of plates overlapping upwards, below which are plain genouilleres, jambs and round-toed sollerets of overlapping plates, with rowelled spurs screwed into the heels of the sollerets. Along the frieze of the canopy is the following inscription—Vive Deo, mundoq mori perdisce caduco, Sola salus cœlo, cætera vana nihil. Nascimur et morimur, morti certamina certa Vita stat incerto perfruitura bono. On the tablet at the back of

[v] The north and south sides of this chapel are the respective property of the owners of Wootton Hall, and Edstone, within this parish. By an award made by the Bishop of Worcester, 11 April 1609, it appeared that the late Sir W. Somervile "had a particular right to the south side of a certain Isle or Oratory in the parish Church of Wootton Wawen and Sr Francis Smith deceased had also a particular right to the north side." A licence or faculty was subsequently obtained bearing date 16 Feb. 1738, by which these rights were confirmed, and the privilege of "burying their dead bodies therein for ever" secured to the owners of these two estates.

the monument is as follows—D.O.M.S. Francisco Smith Armigero viro vitæ integerrimo, animi firmitudine, morum probitate spectatissimo, pacis cultori, patriæ amatori, observantissimo æqui boniq, vindici acerrimo, pauperum propugnatori eximio, prosapia tam avitæ dignitate stirpis quam perampla virtutum serie cohonestata oriundo, sobole mascula (ipso etiam adhuc superstite annorumq pleno) ex se quarta linea aucto eius ex filio nepos et hœres tam pii haud immemor parentis, hoc mon: gratitudinis et amoris ergo. P. On the middle division in front of the tomb—Hic jacet Franciscus Smith Armiger filius Johannis Smith militis et Dominæ Agnetis, uxoris ejus hæresq. ejusdem Agnetis, unæ cohæredum Johannis Harwell armigeri: Qui quidem Franciscus octoginta quatuor jam annos natus, placide ex hac vita migravit. Anno Dni. 1626, die 3° Septembris. D

At the east end.

A mural monument to the memory of Catherina and Margaretta, daughters of Robert Knight, Esq^re^ by Martha his wife, daughter of Jeremiah Powell, of Edenhope, in the County of Salop, Esquire, and sisters to Robert Earl of Catherlough. Catherina was born on the 9th of August, 1704, and was married the 1st of May, 1727, to John Page, member of Parliament for the City of Chichester, in the County of Sussex, Esquire, by whom she had issue one daughter named Catherina. This lady died the 15th of October, 1736. Margaretta was born the 13th of March, 1713, and was married the 29th of February, 1732, to the honble. Morgan Vane, second son to Gilbert Lord Barnard, by whom she had issue one son. named Morgan, and one daughter, named Margaretta. This lady died the 6th of May, 1739. Hoc amoris fraterni causa poni curavit Robertus Comes de Catherlough, 1765.

At the east end of this chapel, in front of the east window and on the site of the ancient chantry altar, on a raised basement is a plain plinth of dove-coloured marble, supporting an urn of tasteless design. On the face of the plinth is the following inscription—M. S. Marthæ filiæ et cohœredis Jeremie Powell de Edenhope e Salopiæ comitatu Armigeri, itemq mariti ejus Roberti Knight Armigeri ab antiqua de Barrels in Varvicensi Comitatu familia oriundi: Illa filiarum conjugum et matrum optima Obiit 6 Kalendas Augusti MDCCXVIII, Ætatis XXXVII. Hic facilis benevolus animoque in omnes propinquitate sibi conjunctos paterno memorabilis decessit 6 Id Novembris MDCCXLIV, Ætatis Suæ LXIX. Parentibus optime de se meritis Honoratiss. Robertus Baro Luxborough De Shannon apud Hibernos hoc Monumentum Pietatis causa S.S.P.C.

Against the south wall.

A marble monument. ARMS, *ar. on a fesse between* 3 *annulets gu. as many leopards heads or. impaling or. between* 2 *bendlets an escalop gu. Somervile impaling Tracy.* Neere to this place lyeth y^e^ body of William Somervile of Edston, Esq. son of Sir W. Somervile, Kt., which Sir William married y^e^ daughter of Sir John Shirley of Sussex. This said Wm. Somervile marryed Anne daughter of the Right Hon^ble^ the Lord Tracy, by whom he had eleven sons and five daughters. Six of the sons and three of the daughters survived their Father, and were all present at his departure, which was on the 13th of December, 1676, he being 48 yrs. of age. D

A marble monument. ARMS, *Somervile impaling ar. a talbot passant gu. (Wolseley.)* In memory of Robert Somervile, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife. daughter of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., by whom he had six sons and one daughter. He departed this life October 7, 1705, aged 58. Also in memory of their 5th son, the Rev^d^ Dr. Edward Somervile, who married Anne, third daughter of Francis Mundy, Esq. He departed this life January 13th, 1734, aged 50.

A small marble tablet. In memory of John Samuel Phillips, infant son of Darwin Galton, Esquire, and Mary Elizabeth his wife, of Edstone in this parish, born Nov. 23rd, 1841, died August 20th, 1842.

A well executed monument, by Ternouth, in white statuary marble, the design consisting of a female figure, draped and with long flowing hair; it bears the following inscription—In the family vault of this chapel are deposited the remains of John Phillips, Esq. He was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Droitwich, on the 7th of April, 1759, received his early education at the College School, Worcester, under its then distinguished Master, Dr. Goodinge: was afterwards a member of Merton College, Oxford; then became a student of the Inner Temple; and on the 23rd of Novr. 1792 was called to the Bar with every prospect which talents and assiduity could give of rising to eminence in his profession; but the possession of an ample fortune caused him to retire to the more calm enjoyments and not less useful life of a country gentleman. He resided for many years at his seat Hanbury Hall in Worcestershire, acquired by his first marriage with Emma, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Vernon, Esq. In the year 1829 he removed to his newly erected mansion, Edstone, in this parish, where he died on the 30th of Jan. 1836.

A huge mural pedimental-headed monument of veined marble, with fluted Corinthian columns at the sides: it consists of a centre, with a wing of similar design on each side,

and bears the following inscription—To the memory of the honourable Henry Knight, who was born the 25 of December, 1728; married in June 1750 Frances the daughter of Thomas Heath, of Stansted Mount Fitchet, in the County of Essex, Esquire, and died without issue the 15th of August, 1762. Also to the memory of the honourable Henrietta Knight, who was born the 21st of November, 1729, and married in April, 1754, to the honourable Josiah Child, second son to Richard Earl Tylney, by whom she had issue one son. This lady was likewise married in May, 1762, to Lewis Alexander Count Duroure in the kingdom of France, by whom she had issue one son. She died at Marseilles in France the 1 of March, 1763. These Henry and Henrietta were the only children of Robert Earl of Catherlough, Viscount Barrels and Baron Luxborough of Shannon in the kingdom of Ireland by his wife the honourable Henrietta St. John and sister of Henry Viscount Bolingbrooke, Principal Secretary of State to Queen Anne, in the year 1710. Jussu Roberti Comitis de Catherlough. 1764.

A marble monument. ARMS nearly effaced. To the memory of Jeremiah Powell of Edenhope, in the County of Salop, Esquire, and of his wife Martha, eldest daughter and coheir to Robert Barrington of Stalsfield, in the County of Kent, Esquire, by whom he had five daughters. The eldest, Martha, was married to Robert Knight, of Luxborough in the County of Essex, Esquire, father to Robert Earl of Catherlough. The second, Catherine, was married to Benjamin Collyer of Ruckholt, Esq. member of Parliament in the reign of George the 1st for Grimsby, in Lincolnshire. The third, Margaret, was married to Michael Impey, of Richmond in the county of Surrey, Esq. The fourth, Elizabeth, was married to John Weaver, of Morvill, Esq. member of Parliament in the reign of George the 1st, for Bridgnorth in Shropshire, and the fifth, Mary, was married to Rowland Aynsworth, Esquire, third son to Sir Rowland Aynsworth, Knight. H.P.C. Robertus Comes de Catherlough, 1765.

A marble monument. ARMS, *ar. on a chief gu. 2 mullets or. impaling az. a chevron between 3 swans arg.* To the memory of Hester Viscountess St. John and eldest daughter to James Clarke, of Wharton, in the County of Hereford, Esquire. This lady was born on the 9th of Feb. 1725, was married the 19th of June, 1748, died the 8th of March, 1752. This monument was erected by the order of her ladyship's brother-in-law and executor, Robert Earl of Catherlough, 1765.

A marble monument. ARMS, *gu. a chevron between 3 mallets or.* To the memory of Jane Sarah Soame, daughter to Sir Peter Soame of Heydon in the County of Essex, Baronet, and niece to Henry Viscount St. John. This lady was born the 12th of February 1703, and died unmarried the 7th of November 1744. This monumental inscription was directed by the Lady's executor and relation Robert Earl of Catherlough, 1765.

On the floor.

H.S.E. Gulielmus Somervile[w] Armig. Obiit 17° Julii, 1742. Si quid in me boni compertum habeas imitare. Si quid mali totis viribus evita. Christo confide. Et scias te quoque fragilem esse et mortalem.

ARMS. *Somervile impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th a chevron between 3 boar's heads, 2nd and 3rd a lion rampant.* H.S.E. Maria Guilielmi Somervile Armi: uxor dilectissima, Hugonis Bethel de Ryse in Com Ebor: Arm: Filia. Pie Vixit. Intrepide Obiit, Nonis Septembris, A.D. 1731.

H.S.E. Elizabeth Uxor Roberti Somervile Arm: Obiit 10° Jany. 1742.

H.S.E. Edwardus Somervile, L.L.D.

Robertus Somervile Armig^r Ob.^t 6 die Octobris, Anno 1705.

Francis Carrington, Esq. died May the 21st, 1749, aged 38 years.

Hic jacet R. P. Jacobus Frost, O.S.F. Obiit 3 Oct. Æt. 54. 1785. R.I.P.

Here lieth the body of Mary Whittel, wife of John Whittel of Bearley, which departed this life the 17 . . . . .

[w] This plain stone covers the mortal remains of William Somervile, the celebrated author of "The Chase" and other Poems: the epitaph is believed to be his own composition. The family of Somervile resided at Edstone, within this parish, from the reign of Edward iv. to the middle of the last century. The present house at Edstone is entirely rebuilt, and was completed by the late John Phillips, Esq. who purchased the manor and estate. The only trace of the Poet's residence is a single stone on which his armorial bearings are carved, which has been rebuilt into the head of a doorway in the present mansion. The following inscription on a grave stone in the S.W. corner of the Church yard, is by the pen of the Poet, and is interesting as well from the elegance of its latinity, as its connection with "The Chase." H.S.E. Jacobus Boeter, Gulielmo Somervile Armigero Promus, et canibus venaticis Præpositus; domi forisq fidelis: Equo inter venandum corruente, et intestinis graviter collisis, post triduum deplorandus obiit, 28° die Jan. Anno Dni. 1719.

On a flat stone. ARMS, 3 *bends, on a canton a spur, impaling* 3 *swords in pale. Knight impaling Rawlins.* Hic in spe jacent, Johannes Knight de Barrells Gen: et Johanna uxor ejus filia Edmundi Rawlins Gen: qui quidem Johannes obiit 22 die Augusti 1681, et predicta Johanna obiit 4 die Aprilis, 1664. In quorum memoriam hanc tabellam posuit Willielmus Knight Arm: filius eorum primogenitus. D

There are two other stones on the floor of this chapel on which the inscriptions are obliterated.

The two following, preserved by Dugdale, have now disappeared. In brass upon a marble—**Here lyeth the body of Lady Agnes Smyth late wife of Sir John Smyth Knight, one of the Barons of the Eschequer, daughter of John Harewell Esquier and one of the coheirs of Thomas Harewell Esquier, her brother, which Agnes dyed the xix^th^ of February anno 1562.**

Upon one of alabaster—**Hic jacet Johannes Allesbury qui obiit septimo die mensis ..... cujus anime propitietur Deus Amen.**

A Bourguinot or helme, part of a funeral achievement, is lying about in this chantry chapel which was probably affixed, with other portions of the achievement, over the monument against the north wall.

Portions of armour expressly made for a funeral achievement and not intended for defensive purposes, were recently scattered about the belfry: the achievement, of which these formed portions, was affixed over the pedimental-headed monument on the south side of the chantry chapel. This is perhaps one of the latest instances of such to be met with, the achievement having, at the time (A.D. 1764) this was fixed up, been generally superseded by the hatchment.

IN THE NAVE.

On the floor.

Sacred to the memory of William Dester, who departed this life 8th Oct. 1803, in the 31st year of his age. Also of Sarah Dester, who died 4th Feb. 1826, aged 74.

In memory of William Bradley, late of this parish, who departed this life November the 12th, Anno Domini 1754, aged 53 years.

Here lieth y^e^ body of Elizabeth the wife of Mr. Stephen Hancock, of Campden, and daughter of John Hopkins, of Henley, gent., who departed this life 22 of August, 1718, aged 39 years.

H.S.E. Johannes Moore hujus ecclesiæ vicarius, et ecclesiæ de Somervile-Aston in agro Glocestrensi Rector. Obiit 3 die Septem: Anno 1723.

Dimensions of the Church.

Chancel, 37 feet by 20 feet 6 inches; Chantry Chapel, 54 feet 8 inches by 21 feet 6 inches; Nave, 50 feet 9 inches by 27 feet; South Aisle, 50 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 1 inch.

Registers.

The Registers are contained in nine vols., viz:—1643, Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials.—1700, Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials.—1723, down to 1812, Baptisms and Burials.—1754, 1777, 1798, 1812, 4 vols. of Marriages.—1812, Burials.—1812, Baptisms.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1*st Bell.*—John Morris, Henry Green Church Wardens. Henry Bagley of Witney made mee, 1742. 2*nd Bell.*—1591. ABCDE FGHIK LMNO PQRS. 3*rd Bell.*—J. Rudhall, Glocester fecit 1803. 4*th Bell.*—1784. 5*th Bell*—Tho^s^ Haynes & John Buffery Churchwardens 1761. 6*th Bell*—John Moore Rector, Job Fisher, Joh Attwood C. W. 1719.

J. C. Jackson.

M & N Hanhart, lith Printers

J. Brandard.

HENLEY IN ARDEN.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

TON
LIC
BRARY

Henley-in-Arden

although a Market Town is a Chapelry of Wootton Wawen, from which village it is about two miles distant on the road to Birmingham. It is not mentioned in Domesday, being in that survey included within the lordship of Wootton: nor does it appear to have become a place of residence till the reign of Stephen, when a Charter having been granted by the Empress Maud to Thurstan de Montfort to hold a Market in his Castle at Beaudesert, Dugdale conjectures that houses were first built here for the accommodation of persons attending that Market, as it lies immediately at the foot of the hill on which that Castle stood.

In 5th Hen. III Peter de Montfort had a grant [a] of a weekly Market here every Monday and of a fair once a year.

After the battle of Evesham 50th Hen. III. (1266), where the power of the Montfort family received its death blow, the prosperity of this rising town was checked: it had also the additional misfortune of being nearly destroyed by fire about the same time. However in the reign of Edw. I. it was stiled "Burgus de Henleye" and the Burgesses at that period amounted in numbers to 69.

In 10th Edw. III. the inhabitants procured leave from the King to take market tolls for the space of three years, to defray the expense of paving the street; which, not proving sufficient for the purpose they had two subsequent renewals of the Patent for a similar purpose.

The Manor of Henley passed through one of the coheiresses of the Montforts, to the family of Boteler, and was released to

[a] In that grant the name is spelt Hanley, though Dugdale remarks "it ought to have been written Heanley; for that was its original name, and occasioned from the ascending ground whereunto it is so neerly situate, Hean in our old English signifying *high*." Dugd War. p. 597.

the Crown by the heirs of Sir Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley (the last male descendant of that line) in the 17th Edw. IV. It was subsequently granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley Earl of Warwick, and forfeited to the Crown on his attainder. Queen Elizabeth regranted it to his son, Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, on whose death, in 32d of the same reign, it again reverted to the Crown; and was granted by James I. in the 17th of his reign to John Lord Digby and his heirs. It is now possessed by the Hon. Ann Elizabeth Musgrave, one of the coheiresses of Andrew last Lord Archer.

A gild,[b] the buildings of which adjoined the Chapel on the north side, was founded here by Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Some traces of these buildings yet remain.

This town also possesses one of the few perfect specimens of the ancient Market Cross[c] yet remaining. It is of the date of the 15th century, and consists of a high slender shaft, upon a raised base; the capital being ornamented with four recessed canopied niches (one on each side) filled with sculpture, though now the subjects are hardly distinguishable.

The following account of the foundation of the Chapel is given by Dugdale,[d] from the Register of Bishop Witlesey—

The Chapell here (dedicated to *S. John Baptist*) was built about the 41, year of King *Edw.* 3. as appears by the confirmation thereof then made by *William Witlesey* Bishop of Worcester; in which is exprest, that it was erected at the sole charges of the Inhabitants, in regard of the large distance, and foul ways in Winter-time, betwixt this Village and the Parish Church of Wootton *Wawen*; and by the consent of *William de Senye* then Prior of Wotton (unto which Religious

[b] By the "Certificate of Chantries, Gilds, &c." taken in 37th Hen. viii. previously to their dissolution, it appears that the revenue was then £27. 3s. 3d., and the outgoings £26. 11s. 2d. This document states that "the seyde Gylde was ffoundyd by one Rauffe Butler for iiii prests to synge dyvyne servyce within a Chapell of Saynt John Baptiste in the Towne of Henley and to pray for the ffounders soules, how be yt there be resydent at this present tyme but iii Prests. And in the seyd Vyllage there ys a markett kepte wekely, and having D^e^ houselyng people. And no more Churches within the same Vyllage but only the seyed Chappell whyche ys dystaunt ffrom the parisshe Churche ii myles. Also between the same parisshe Churche and the seyde Vyllage runnythe a Broke so that dyvers tymes in the yere no man can escape withoute greate joperdye."

[c] A view of this Cross is given in the Gentleman's Magazine of Feb^y^ 1815, where it is stated "On the four faces were, 1st the Rood, 2nd the Trinity, 3rd St. Peter with his key, 4th—fallen away. This Market Cross is reported to have been preserved from destruction, by having been covered by a shed for many years."

[d] Dugd. War. p. 598.

House the said mother Church of Wotton was appropriated) and *Will. de Perton* the then Vicar: which Inhabitants and their successors had authoritie then given them by the same Bishop to provide and maintain a fitting Priest at their own proper charges, for celebration of Divine service there, so that the Vicar of Wotton, for the time being, might wholly receive and take all Oblations, arising in the said Chapell, upon *Christmass* day, *Candlemass* day, *Easter* day, and *S. Peter's* day (being the day of the Dedication of that Church) and for Churching of Women, at any time, in the said Chapell: But of all other profits arising upon the said days, or any other throughout the year, the Vicar to have two parts only, and the Prior the third. And that the Priest belonging to this Chapell might have power, so often as occasion should be, to Church Women there, to administer the Sacrament to such old and decrepite people as could not go to the said Parish Church, and to perform all other parochiall rites therein, buriall for the dead only excepted. For the performance of all which, the Priest for the time being, at his first admission thereto, was to oblige himself by his corporall Oath, in the presence of the Prior of *Wawens*-Wotton and the Vicar, lest the said Church of *Wawens*-Wotton should be dampnified. And that all good people might be the more stirred up to contribute towards the charges for the fabrick hereof; as also for the Bells, Books, Lights, Vestments, and other Ornaments belonging thereto, the said Bishop by that his publique Instrument, which bears date at Hertlebury, 5. *Cal. Aug. Anno* 1367. granted to every one that would be open-handed therein, an Indulgence of xl. days; all which was confirm'd by the Prior and Monks of Worcester.

The Chapel.

No part of the original structure built in the reign of Edward the third is apparent in the present edifice, which was probably erected on the site of the more ancient Chapel about the year 1448, when an Hospital, supposed to be the Gild on the north of the Chapel, was built. The whole of the present Chapel is constructed in the Florid or Perpendicular style, as it is called, which prevailed throughout the fifteenth century; no traces whatever of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century are visible; and as it exhibits late, rather than early, features of the style of its construction, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Chapel was entirely rebuilt either in the middle or latter half of the fifteenth century. It consists of a nave and chancel of one continuous pace, with a porch at the west end, a small vestry on the north side of the

chancel, a north aisle, and a tower standing at the west end of the north aisle. It has no cemetery attached to it and is approachable on two sides only, the south and the west; being on the north and east abutted upon by private property, anciently belonging to the Hospital or Gild.

Exterior.

Porch. The porch, westward of the nave, is surmounted by an embattled parapet with a bold cornice moulding, and the wall on the south side is relieved by six trefoil-headed panels, the two middlemost of which are pierced to form a window. The outer doorway consists of a plain obtuse four-centred arch with a hood moulding over; the inner doorway of a straight-lined pointed arch merely curved at the haunches, with bowtels or bead mouldings running up the jambs and round the architrave: the hood moulding is richly crocketted and springs from corbel heads, representing those of a King and Queen, the former with a long beard, and perhaps intended to resemble the heads of Henry the fourth and his royal consort, but the execution of the sculpture is not good.

Nave. No external division is apparent between the chancel and nave. These are lighted on the south side by five windows each consisting of three principal cinquefoiled-headed lights with six smaller trefoil-headed lights above, the mullions forming which run up vertically; the contour of the head of each window is that of a straight-lined pointed arch nearly triangular in form. Over each window is a hood moulding springing from corbel heads; buttresses of two stages with plain set offs appear between the windows, and the parapet is horizontal and plain. In the west wall of the nave, over the porch, is an obtuse four-centred arch window of four principal cinquefoil-headed lights with lesser panel lights in the head; the hood moulding over this is decorated with boldly

sculptured crockets and a finial, and a good engrailed cross appears on the apex of the western gable. At the east angles of the chancel are buttresses disposed diagonally, and the base moulding is bold. The east window consists of five principal cinquefoil-headed lights with smaller panel lights above, and a hood moulding over, springing from mutilated corbel heads of Bishops; the contour of the window arch is obtuse, but struck from two centres. On the apex of the eastern gable are the vestiges of the Cross. The roof is of a fair pitch for the style.

Chancel.

North Aisle.

The north aisle is lighted on the north side by two obtusely-pointed windows, each consisting of three principal cinquefoil-headed lights, with a similar window at the east end. This aisle is covered with a lean-to roof, and the north wall is finished with a plain horizontal parapet, beneath which is a projecting cornice with a bold cavetto moulding: at the north western corner is a buttress, disposed angular-wise; and, abutting against the north wall towards the west end, is a kind of flying buttress, or semi-arch, through which the north door is approached: near to this buttress, on the right side, are the apparent remains of a stoup. The north doorway, which appears to have formed the access into the Chapel from the Gild House, is on the exterior quite plain. A communication with the street, on the west side, is formed by a doorway of the same era, through a wall between the tower of the Chapel and the Gild House or Hospital. The masonry is rag. The vestry, on the north side of the chancel, adjoins the north aisle at the east end; it is covered by a modern roof and is lighted on each of the north and east sides by a small single-light square-headed window, and it is flanked by a buttress disposed angular-wise at the north east corner. The walls of the north aisle and vestry abut upon a farm yard, the

Vestry.

piggeries and dirt of which are in immediate contact with the walls of the chapel: it is much to be wished that this Chapel should no longer be thus desecrated, but freed from such pollutions. From this chapel having been annexed in a great measure to the Hospital or Gild adjoining it, the north and east sides never appear to have been generally accessible or open as on the west and south.

The Tower.

The tower stands west of the north aisle; it is strengthened at the angles by buttresses of four stages with plain set-offs disposed diagonally; these are surmounted by crocketted pinnacles of modern, and not good, design. The west side exhibits, above the base moulding, (the contour of which is bold) a pointed window of two trefoil-headed lights with smaller panel lights in the head, surmounted by a hood moulding springing from corbel heads; above is a single-light pointed window, the hood moulding over which returns at the spring of the arch horizontally along the wall, as a string course, and divides the tower into two stages. Above this is a small square headed single-light window; and over this a large belfry window with an obtuse-arched head, divided by a mullion and transom into four principal cinquefoil-headed lights, with smaller panel lights in the head. The north and south sides of the tower exhibit the same arrangement of window as the west side, with the exception of the lowest west window. The south side has also, near the south west angle, a series, rising one above another, of six small apertures for the purpose of lighting the staircase to the belfry, which staircase is contained within an angle of the tower and does not form any external projection, as in many Churches. The walls of the tower are finished on each side by an embattled parapet, the cap mouldings of which are carried vertically down the sides of the embrasures as well as horizontally: beneath the parapet is a bold hollow cornice moulding. At the south east angle of the tower is a

boldly sculptured gargoyle. The masonry of the Chapel is a mixture of rag and ashlar: the workmanship is of inferior execution.

Interior.

In the interior of the porch, in the north wall, is a small ogee-headed niche, or recess, trefoiled within the head. The

Nave and Chancel.

roof of the nave and chancel is divided internally into five bays; the principals forming which spring from sculptured demi-angels holding shields. The roof of the easternmost, or fifth bay, is much richer in appearance than that of the other bays, an arrangement not unusual in our ancient Churches: it is nearly flat and divided, by small ribs with carved bosses at the intersections, into forty eight square compartments. The doorway into the vestry is nearly a straight-lined pointed arch, curved only at the haunches; the mouldings of the jambs consist of plain bowtels with hollow curves, and these are continued round the architrave. The windows of the nave and chancel have hood mouldings over them.

North Aisle.

The north aisle is divided from the nave by four, very obtusely-pointed and depressed, four-centered arches, springing from plain octagonal piers, with shallow cap mouldings by way of capitals; over these arches are hood mouldings springing from corbel heads, the sculpture of which is indifferent. The north doorway exhibits internally the same straight lined pointed arch, curved only at the haunches, and the same bowtels and curved hollow mouldings as the vestry doorway. The tower contains a peal of six bells; the

Tower.

staircase is in the south west angle, and is entered through a plain obtuse-arch headed doorway: the arch in the east wall of the tower leading into the north aisle is a small, plain pointed, double-faced arch struck from two centres, the subarch and piers are plainly chamfered.

Font. The font is plain and devoid of interest, consisting of an octagonal shaft supporting a shallow basin. Some small vestiges of the ancient wood-work fittings exist in the pulpit, which is now placed against the south wall of the nave; the carved work exhibits in relief the linen pattern, with panels of sunk quartrefoils above, and is in date of style apparently early in the sixteenth century. No remains of the Sedilia, or Piscina, are apparent. The chapel is wretchedly fitted up with high and unsightly pews, and at the west end is a gallery extending across the nave and aisle. The altar, or Holy table, consists of an immoveable slab of stone or marble supported by scroll-work brackets of iron affixed to, and projecting from, the wall. It appears to have been thus fixed in 1735, as that date is given on the iron rails in front of it. Over the altar is a gallery containing a small organ; this disposition is a violation of all Ecclesiastical arrangement, and one which ought not to be suffered to exist.

Altar.

In one of the upper lights of the east window, is a small fragment of ancient stained glass representing the head and upper part of an angel clad in an alb, the orfrey or collar of which is yellow. None of the armorial shields in painted glass, noticed by Dugdale, to the number of nineteen, and delineated by him are now existing. They comprised the arms[e] of King Henry VI., of Rich. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, [sic] Butler Lord Sudley, Abby of Evesham, [sic] Butler impaling Norbury, Frevill, Mountfort, Clinton of Colshill, Catesby, Harwell, Archer, Aston, Camvill and Burdet, quartered, Botetort, Stafford, Abby of Winchcomb, Trussell, Beauchamp and Newburgh, quartered, and the Company of Mercers.

In the reign of Henry VIII. there were here three priests belonging to the Gild, and an organist.

[e] Besides these heraldic decorations, it appears from a MS. vol in the library of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge, that in several of the windows was the "picture of Thomas Kockin, grocer, with this subscription, Orate pro anima Thome Kockin." He was probably a benefactor to the Church. Also in the east window of the chancel was the "picture of one Stokes, and there was one Stokes master of the guild here."

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the east wall.

A tablet. Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Horsley died Nov^{r}. 9, 1831, aged 81 years. She bequeathed as a residence for the Ministers of this Chapel, the house at Henley in which she died.

A tablet. Near this place lie interred the remains of Hopkins Horsley sen^{r} died 20th Feb^{y} 1808, in the 84th year of his age. Also Hopkins Horsley jun^{r} son of the above, who died 7th Nov^{r} 1824, aged 72 years.

On the floor.

To the memory of Mary Gaches, niece of the late Revd. Daniel Gaches, who died March 2nd, 1809, aged 38 years.

IN THE NORTH AISLE.

Against the north wall.

A marble monument. ARMS. *Or. 3 bars vert. in chief as many mullets of the second, impaling a chevron between 3 boars. The colours on the sinister side (if ever blazoned) are now gone.* Hic jacet corpus Simonis Kempson, filius et hæres Gulielmi Kempson de Hilborough in Com. War. Armig. qui postquam ad provectam in hoc oppido vixisset ætatem obiit decimo quinto die Julii An. Dom. 1719, Ætatis suæ 77. Hic etiam jacet Margareta uxor Simonis Kempson prædicti, quæ Margareta fuit filia Wallastonis Betham de Rowington in Com. prædict. Armig. Dormivit in Domino vicessimo primo die Aug. Anno Dni. 1699, ætatis suæ 63. Requiescant in pace.

IN THE NAVE.

On the floor, on flat stones.

ARMS. *A cross engrailed between 4 pellets, impaling 3 bars, in chief as many mullets.* Here lieth the body of Robert Clayton alias Freeman of this town, gent; who departed this life the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1729, aged 49.

In memory of Christopher Baker, late of this town, who departed this life 26th day of March, 1717, ætatis suæ 61.

By the side of this stone is another on which the inscription is worn out, which is probably to the memory of Jonathan Wood of Shrewsbury co: Salop, who died Jan. 12, 1699, and is preserved in Thomas's Dugdale.

To the memory of Anne second wife of Mr. Edward Sale, and only surviving d. of Mr. Francis Baker by Mary his wife, who departed this life July 10, A.D. 1730, aged 37 years.

To the memory of Mr. Edward Sale, late of this town, who departed this life June the 4th, Anno Domini 1758, aged 66 years.

The following monumental inscriptions are also preserved in the volume mentioned in note d, but have now totally disappeared.

"In the Church lyeth buried Mr. John Bellers and his sonne under a stone. The Inscription is worne out.

In the chancel is buried under a free stone Thomas Wheyham.

In the middest of the chancel under the communiõ table lyeth buried John Baker, with this Inscription. Here lyeth the body of John Baker who departed this life the 24 of September, An^{o} Dni. 1618."

Registers.

The earliest Register commences in 1680.

Inscriptions on Bells.

There are six Bells, two of which have merely the date 1707. 3.—John Weaver Chapel Warden, 1707. 4.—I.H.S. 5.—Thomas Baker Robert Morrel Churchwardens 1727. 6.—Gloria in excelsis Deo, 1727.

Bearley

is another chapelry of the extensive parish of Wootton Wawen, from which village it is about two miles distant, in the direction of Stratford-on-Avon.

There appears to have been a Chapel here as early as the time of Richard I., as in the 1st year of that monarch's reign Nicholas de Burlei, and his son William, conveyed all their interest therein to the Church of Wootton and the Priory of Conches; which grant was subsequently confirmed by their successor John, who for its better confirmation levied a fine thereon in 5th Hen. III. No trace of an early structure is however visible in the present

Chapel,

which is a small building, consisting of chancel, nave, and tower at the west end, and presents no feature of architectural or ecclesiastical interest.

Exterior.

Chancel. The chancel, and eastern portion of the nave, are probably not earlier than the 17th century, and present the debased character of that period. The windows of the chancel are square-headed, and divided into two lights by an upright mullion: in the east window the lights are each curved in the head. The masonry is rag: and the chancel has no buttresses.

Tower. The tower and western part of the nave are a modern addition of brick, and of remarkably poor and meagre design. The only entrance to the Chapel is through the door on the west side of the tower.

Interior.

The interior is perfectly plain. There is no chancel arch: the chancel being only distinguished from the nave by being a few inches narrower, and elevated a step. The font is an octangular basin, each face being ornamented with a sunk panel containing a quartrefoil within a circle: it is a portion of the ancient font, (the shaft being broken away) of 15th century work, standing upon the floor. It is much to be wished that a shaft of appropriate design should be added, and the font restored to the due proportion and importance befitting this distinguishing ornament of the Christian Church.

Font.

Monuments.

IN THE NAVE.

Against the north wall.

A small monument. Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth wife of John Rich, who departed this life May the 29th, 1811, aged 57 years. Also Thomas son of John and Elizabeth Rich, who died Feb. 28th, 1792, aged 11 years.

A small monument. Near this place lyeth the body of Robert Smith, who died Nov. 29th, 1761, aged 52. Also Sarah Jordan, relict of Robert Smith, who died the 24th of December, 1785, aged 72.

A tablet beneath it. In memory of Jeremiah Jordan, who died 24th March, 1786.

Against the south wall.

A monument. In a vault underneath are deposited the remains of John Worsey, of Bearley, who departed this life June 21st, 1817, in the 60th year of his age. Also Ann relict of John Worsey, who departed this life August 5th, 1831, aged 86 years.

Registers.

The Registers commence A.D. 1546.

Ullenhall

is also a chapelry of Wootton Wawen, and is distant about two miles from Henley-in-Arden.

At the Conquest it was possessed by Robert de Stafford, and passed afterwards to Roger Earl of Warwick. It was subsequently held by the Montfort family, from which it reverted, by attainder, to the crown: and was granted out again temp. Hen. VII. to Gerald[a] Earl of Kildare, from whose son it again reverted to the crown from a similar cause.

It was granted by Mary in the 1st year of her reign to Michael Throckmorton, a younger son of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton, whose son sold it to Mr. Bolton, a citizen of London.

The manor is now held by Sir Ed: Joseph Smythe, Bart., together with Wootton, but the larger portion of the property belongs to R. Knight, Esq. whose seat, Barrells, is situated in the parish.

[a] Gerald Fitz-Gerald eighth Earl of Kildare, on whom this, together with other manors in this county, was bestowed by the King, for the active part he took against Perkin Warbeck.

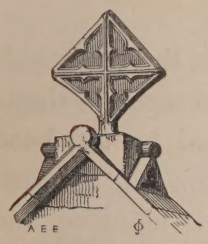
The Chapel,

which is designated by Dugdale "a fair Chapell," is of small dimensions, consisting merely of a nave and chancel; it is placed on an elevated site, and the view from the churchyard, on the south side, is extensive. The Chapel is dedicated to the blessed Virgin.

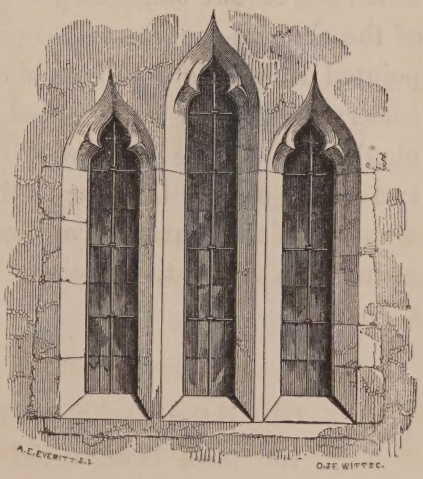
Exterior.

Nave.

The south doorway has a plain pointed arch, and the jamb and architrave mouldings consist of two bowtels, or bead mouldings, with a cavetto between. The porch is now converted into a vestry; a modern doorway,[b] with no pretensions to taste, having been cut through the west wall of the nave to serve as the entrance into the Chapel. The wall plates of the porch are moulded in the Decorated style: the porch is of stone and the gable is finished by a cross, within a lozenge-shaped compartment: the exterior doorway consists of a plain pointed double-faced arch with chamfered edges. At the south west angle of the nave is a buttress placed diagonally, and near to it, abutting against the south wall, is a plain buttress of two stages. In the south wall, westward of the porch, is a pointed window despoiled of its tracery. Eastward of the porch is a singular Decorated window consisting externally of three separate and distinct ogee-headed lights, each tre-



CROSS ON PORCH.



WINDOW, SOUTH SIDE OF NAVE.

[b] Above this doorway is an inscription, stating that the Chapel-yard was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester, 9th of November, 1835.

foiled within the head but without any hood moulding over, the middle light being higher than those at the sides; internally all these lights appear contained within a single obtusely-pointed arch. Two wretched modern dormer windows disfigure the roof of the nave on the south side. In the north wall of the nave is a triple window of three distinct ogee-headed lights similar to that on the south side. This wall is considerably out of the perpendicular and is supported by modern brick buttresses. On the eastern gable of the nave is an ancient engrailed cross, whilst at the west end is a small wooden belfry, apparently set up in the last century and surmounted by a diminutive cupola covered with lead.

Chancel. The chancel is of ashlar masonry. In the south wall are two windows, each composed of two separate single lights trefoiled in their heads, but unconnected by any hood moulding over them: in each of the lights composing the easternmost of these two windows, the architrave is moulded, and the jambs plain. At the eastern angles of the chancel are plain buttresses of one stage disposed diagonally. The east window of the chancel consists of three principal lights within a plain pointed arch; the mullions simply cross in the head, and the tracery lights are not foliated: over the window is a hood-moulding. In the north wall of the chancel is a window of two lights, similar to those in the south wall. All the original windows of the church are of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, in which the whole of this Chapel was constructed.

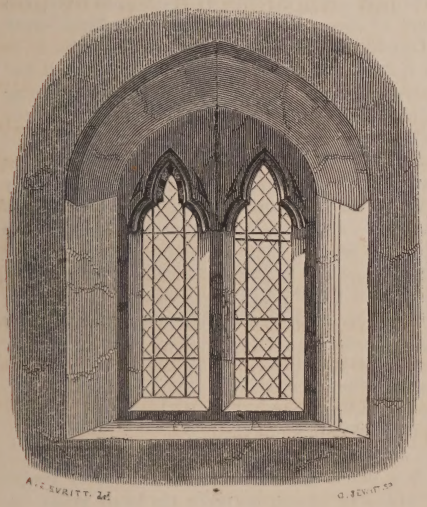
Interior.

Nave. The interior of the Chapel is anything but attractive, the nave being fitted up with miserable pews, 4 feet 4½ inches high. The nave has a modern coved ceiling. In the east wall, northward of the chancel arch, is a plain square-

headed oblong-shaped aperture, apparently a Hagioscope,[c] and in the north wall near the east end is a square recess or locker. At the west end of the church is a gallery. In a north window of the nave are some small remains of painted glass in quarries forming a border, the colours consisting of red, yellow, and white. In the pavement are some remains of encaustic tiles.

Chancel.

The chancel arch is pointed and double faced with chamfered edges, but the jambs or piers and capitals have been cut away. Some portions of the lower panels of the ancient roodscreen are remaining. The chancel has no ascent from the nave. The pews in the chancel are higher than those in the nave, being 4 feet 11½ inches high, and present an unsightly appearance. The altar platform is raised one step. The altar, or holy table, consists of a small common deal table of the most paltry description. In the south wall is a square recess or locker. The roof is ceiled and coved; this was done A.D. 1755. The north and south windows of the chancel consist of two trefoil-headed lights, distinct on the exterior, but in the interior comprised within a single arch. Above the east window is a shield, charged *ar.* 3 *bendlets gu. on a canton of the second a spur or. impaling ar. on a chief gu.* 2 *mullets or. Knight impaling St. John:* this was probably placed here when the present ceiling was put up.



WINDOW, NORTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

[c] Hagioscope is a modern term applied to those small openings in the internal walls of churches which command a view of the high altar. An aperture of this description has already been noticed in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, see page 74: their usual situation is on one or both sides of the Chancel arch; they are sometimes called squints.

Font. The font is standing in the "ancient usual place," at the west end of the Church and near to the south door. It consists of a plain octagonal-faced basin, resting on a shaft of the same form, the underside of the basin being moulded with a bold cavetto. The exterior diameter of the basin is 2 feet 9 inches, the interior 2 feet 1 inch; the depth of the basin, which is leaded, internally 11 inches, externally 14 inches. The total height of the font is 3 feet 8 inches. Upon it stands a plain font cover of the seventeenth century.

Monuments.

Against the north wall of the chancel, within the altar rails, is fixed a mural monument, the design of which consists of two Corinthian columns, one at each flank, supporting an horizontal entablature which projects at each end in front; on each projecting portion of the entablature is an escutcheon surmounted by scroll work, and in a circular compartment above the entablature, is a shield bearing seven quarterings, surmounted by helme and mantling and flanked with scroll work. Below the entablature is a square tablet surmounted by a border of scroll work, with a small but rude and coarsely sculptured figure of a naked boy on each side. Below the base is an oblong tablet surrounded by scroll work and other accessories. These tablets are thus inscribed:—Here lieth the body of Francis Throckmorton Esquire, borne in the Citie of Mantua, in Italy, son and heir unto Michael Throckmorton Esquire, and of Agnes Hide of Southamptonshire, which Michael was born at Coughton-Court in the Countie of Warwick, and youngest brother to Sir George Throkmorton of Coughton aforesaid Knight. And after that the said Michaell had lived many years in Italy, in good and great reputation, with bountifull Hospitalitie, entertaining most of the Noblemen and gents of England that had occasion to come that way, and did returne into England in the beginning of the reigne of Q. Mary, and received of her gift the Manors of Honily, Blackwell, Packhurst, Winderton, Ullenhall in Ullenhall, and others, as appeareth in her Majesties Letters Patent, bearing date in the first year of her reign: and after went into Italy againe, where he departed this life, and lieth buried in S. Martin's Church in the said Citie of Mantua, under a fair Tombe. The said Michael married Judith Tracie, daughter of Richard Tracie of Stanway in the Countie of Gloucester Esquire, and of Barbara Lucy of Charlecote in the County of Warwick, and sister to Sir Paul Tracie Baronet, and had by her six Children, whereof three, that is to say Francis, Michael, and Judith here departed this life without issue, and the other three are living; that is to say John, Michael, and Judith Anno Dom. 1617, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Lord James the 1st, King of England.

Mors mihi lucrum, portus, & refugium.
Sic transit gloria Mundi.
Omnia vana vidi, solo mea XPŏ repono.
Mors tua, Mors XPĭ, fraus Mundi, gloria Cœli,
Et dolor inferni, sunt meditanda tibi. ℔

On the north side of the east window is a plain monumental tablet. ARMS, *Knight Earl of Catherlough, surmounted by a Coronet*, with this inscription:—In the vault under this Chapel lie the remains of Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viscount Barrells, Baron Luxborough, and Knight of the Bath. Born 17th Dec. 1702. Married 10th June, 1727, Henrietta St. John, sister to Viscount Bolinbroke, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, by whom he had one son, Henry, and one daughter, Henrietta. Died 30th March, 1772.

On the south side of the east window is a similar tablet.[a] ARMS. *Knight impaling St. John,*

[a] In the Church of Wootton Wawen monuments are erected to several of the persons named on this stone (see page 127) which is thus accounted for These bodies were removed from Wootton Church by Lord Catherlough to a mausoleum he had erected in his park at Barrells, in which he was himself, with other members of his family, subsequently buried. This mausoleum falling into decay was afterwards taken down, and the bodies consigned to their present resting place.

with the following inscription:—In the vault of this chancel lie the remains of

Viscountess St. John, B. 25 Feb. 1723, D. 6 March, 1752.
Josiah Russell, B. 1674, D. 7th May, 1755.
Baroness Luxborough,[e] B. 15th July, 1699, D. 26th March, 1756.
Hon[ble] Henry Knight, B. 25th December, 1728, D. 15th August, 1762. S. P.
Countess Doroure, B. 21st Nov. 1729, D. 1st March, 1763.
Elizabeth Powell, B. 7th Jan. 1692, D. 11th March, 1765.
Caroline Knight, B. 20th July, 1772, D. 22nd August, 1772.
Henry Knight, B. 24th May, 1795, D. 14th Nov. 1800.
Count Doroure, B. 6th Feb. 1763, D. 24th Sep., 1822. S. P.

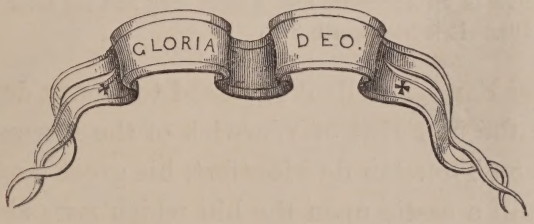
Registers.

The Registers of this Chapelry have always been incorporated with those of Wootton Wawen. Since the consecration of the burial ground, ten years ago, a Register has been kept for Burials alone.

Bells.

There are two Bells. One is plain; the other bears the inscription—Ave Maria gracia plena.

[e] An octavo volume was published in London, in 1775, entitled "Letters written by the late Lady Luxborough to William Shenstone, Esq." Nearly all the letters in this collection are dated from Barrells.



Beaudesert,[a]

or Beldesert, is a small village adjoining the town of Henley-in-Arden, and separated from it only by a narrow stream; the Churches of these two parishes consequently stand near each other, as shewn in the annexed plate.

No place answering to this name appears in Domesday, a circumstance easily to be accounted for, by recollecting that it is of French extraction, and consequently was given to it by some Norman proprietor after the completion of that Survey: Dugdale conjectures that the place there called Donnelie is identical with it, as well from its locality, as from its name, "for" says he "so doth the name argue no lesse, *don* and *dune* in our old English signifying a Hill."

In Domesday[b] Donnelie is thus entered among the lands of the Earl of Mellent:—

The Earl himself holds DONNELIE. Alwold held it and was a free-man. There is 1 hide. The arable is 2 ploughlands. There are 6 villeins and 2 bordars with 2 ploughs. There is an enclosure half a mile long and the same in breadth. It was valued at 20*s*. It is now worth 30*s*.

From the Earl of Mellent it passed to Henry de Newburgh, his brother, the first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line, who bestowed it on Thurstan de Montfort, his great nephew.[c] This Thurstan built a castle upon the hill which rises abruptly from the plain on which the Church stands, which castle continued

[a] The present vulgar pronunciation of this name is Belser.

[b] Ipse com̄ ten' DONNELIE. Aluuold^{9} tenuit ⁊ lib hō fuit. Ibi. ē una hida. T'ra. ii. cār. Ibi sunt. vi. uiłłi ⁊ ii. bord cū. ii .cār. Ibi haia hn̄s dimid leu'u lg̅. ⁊ t'ntd lat'. Valuit. xx. solid. Modo. xxx. solid.

[c] Adelina daughter of the Earl of Mellent, was married to Hugh de Montfort, and was mother to Thurstan.

A. E. Everitt. M. & N. Hanhart, lith. Printers. J. Brandard

BEAUDESERT CHURCH, EXTERIOR, N. E.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

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for several generations the chief seat of this powerful family. This hill presents some appearance of having been, at an earlier date, the site of a British fortress, and was probably occupied as a military station before the Norman raised his strong-hold upon its height. In the reign of Stephen, Thurstan de Montfort obtained a charter[d] from the Empress Maud to hold a market here every Sunday.

During the civil wars which distracted the reign of Hen. III., Peter de Montfort, who then possessed the castle of Beaudesert, took part with the rebel barons against the crown; and, having joined himself with Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, (who, though of the same name, was of a different family) both met their fate at the decisive battle of Evesham.

From this period the power of the Montfort family declined; and in the reign of Edward III. the manor and castle of Beaudesert were in the possession of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick: he gave a life interest in them to his brother, Sir William Beauchamp afterwards lord Bergavenny, at whose decease[e] the estate was divided between Sir Baldwin Freville and Sir Thomas Boteler, who were descended from coheiresses of the Montfort family.

The site of the castle, the two parks, and the advowson of the Church passed to the Boteler family, and from thence to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. They were granted by Edward VI.[f] to John Dudley Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick, and forfeited by his attainder in 1st Mary:

[d] This charter Dugdale considered so curious as to print it in his Hist. of Warwickshire, page 592. M. Imperatrix H. Regis filia, Rogero Com. de Warwic, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglicis de Warewicscire salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Thurstino de Monteforti quod habeat Mercatum die Dominica ad Castellum suum de Bellodeserto; volo igitur et firmiter præcipio quatenus omnes euntes, et stantes, et redeuntes de Mercato prædicto habeant firmam pacem. Teste Milone de Glocestria apud Wintoniam.

[e] The account roll of John Chamberleyn Constable of the Castle from May 8th, 1411 (the day of lord Bergavenny's death) to 29 Sep. in the same year, is in the possession of W. Staunton, Esq. The rental amounts to £22 16s. 7¾d. Among the rents, appear

liiis. iiij*d*. rec. de pastur' parci de Beaudesert per tempus compotus.

liiiis. iiij*d*. rec. de firma pastur' magni parci..... Among the expenditure a trifling sum occurs "pro emend' portic' castri."

[f] The rental at that time amounted to £56. 9s. 6¾d. The great park was rented at £26. 13s. 4d. and the little park at £19.

and again being granted by Elizabeth to Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, again reverted to the crown, as he died without issue. The site of the castle and park was subsequently purchased by Alderman Cawdwell of London.

The remaining portion of the manor of Beaudesert passed from the Frevilles by marriage to the family of Aston of Tixall co. Stafford: and was purchased thence by Francis Smythe of Wootton Wawen, and descended with that property. Sir Edward J. Smythe, Bart. is the present lord of the manor.

It is not known at what time the castle fell into decay: but probably during the wars of the two roses: as no notice is taken of it in a survey[g] made 1st Edw. VI., where an entry occurs "firma scitus manerii sive castri cum duobus parcis ibidem." Not a stone[h] of the castle is now standing, nor can the trace of its foundation be clearly made out.

The Church is not noticed in Pope Nicholas's taxation. In the Nonæ Rolls the entry occurs "ecclesia de Bealdesert non extenditur propter paupertatem sed valet per annum xl^{s}." In the King's Books it appears as a Rectory valued at £7 16 0½. And the present income, according to the return of the late Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £292. The advowson accompanied the manor till both reverted to the crown on the death of Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, since which time the patronage of the living has remained there: it is now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

The following petition[i] presented to the House of Lords about 1640, by the parishioners of Lapworth against the Rev. J. Doughty, rector of this parish, and also rector of Lapworth, exhibits a striking specimen of the puritanical feeling then so widely spreading itself through the country. After accusing

[g] In the library of W. Staunton, Esq.

[h] The fragment of a moulded capital of a doorway shaft, apparently of the 13th or 14th century, was a few years ago dug up on the site of the castle by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, of Rugby, and is now in his possession.

[i] A copy of this petition is among the MSS. in the possession of W. Staunton, Esq.

him with neglect of duty and other delinquencies, it concludes with these charges

The said John Doughty is a common resorter to the houses of Popish recusants, a favourer of them and their religion and a scoffer of goodness and good men.

The said John Doughty preaching at Lapworth about Mich^{s} last upon Matth. viii. 13. affirmed that it was not necessary for the Minister to prove his doctrine by Scripture, but the people ought to believe it on his authority; and further said that there is now a generation of men sprung up that will believe nothing but what is proved by Scripture, insisting that turning and tossing over the leaves of the Bible is a disturbance to the congregation, with other words to that effect.

The said John Doughty speaking of the new Canons, said, there was nothing in them to be disliked, and further that he did verily believe in his conscience, that if St. Paul had been there and made them, the Parliament would have condemned them, or words to that effect.

Rectors since the Reformation.

William Squyer	1550	Benjamin Milward	1684
William Bolton	1573	Nicholas Keck	1689
John Stockton	1580	Richard Jago	1709
Thomas Clerk		Thomas Hall	1741
John Ellie	1606	Wm. Windsor Fitz Thomas	1775
John Doughty	1636	Samuel Holland	1806
Thomas Warkman	1663		

The Church

is dedicated in honour of Saint Nicholas. Though small, it is an interesting structure, and consists of a tower, nave, and chancel. The walls of the nave and chancel are of Norman masonry, with insertions of windows of the fourteenth century. The tower is an addition of the fifteenth century.

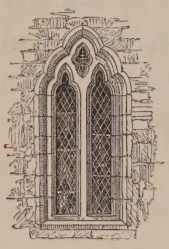
Exterior.

Nave. The nave exhibits on the north side, a plain semicircular-headed Norman doorway (the edge of the arch being slightly chamfered) surmounted by a plain semi-hexagonal hood moulding, which projects from, and returns as a string course along, the wall. This doorway is now blocked up with brick masonry: above this doorway and just below the sills of the windows is a sloping set-off in the wall. This wall, the masonry

of which is ashlar, is pierced with three semicircular-headed single-light windows, of considerable width for Norman windows, externally quite plain; and it is abutted upon by three plain buttresses with serrated sloping heads and plain set-offs below, apparently additions of the fourteenth century. The south wall of the nave is covered with plaster, by which the construction of the masonry, which appears to be of rag, is mostly concealed. A string course is carried along it about two feet below the eaves of the roof. This wall is pierced by two square oblong-shaped modern windows, without mullions, eastward of the porch, and by a small modern window, west of the porch, under the eaves. These windows much disfigure the Church. At the south east corner of the nave is a plain projecting buttress. On each side of the porch are vestiges of the ancient Norman doorway, the cushion-shaped capitals of the nook shafts of which are visible.

Chancel.

The south wall of the chancel is of ashlar masonry and has two plain Norman buttresses, of the common broad pilaster-like form, with slight projection. In this wall, near the west end, is a singular Decorated window consisting of two trefoil-headed lights divided by a mullion, with the space between the heads pierced as a quatrefoil; the outer contour of this window forms a pointed-headed cinquefoil, and it is devoid of any hood-moulding. This wall, or at least part of it, appears to have been reconstructed in the fourteenth century. The east wall of the chancel is covered with plaster; it has Norman buttresses at the angles, and is pierced with a very rich semicircular-headed Norman window,[j] the architrave of which is faced with a profusion of the zigzag, star, and indented moulding, and springs from nook shafts, one on each side, with plain bases and escalloped



WINDOW S. SIDE.

[j] A wood cut of this window is given in "Bloxam's Gothic Architecture."

capitals. Beneath this window a semi-hexagonal Norman string course runs horizontally along the wall. One or two mural monuments[k] are affixed to, or inserted in, this wall externally. The north wall of the chancel has been strengthened by projecting buttresses of the fourteenth century; a semi-hexagonal Norman string course runs along it, and it is pierced by two small semicircular-headed Norman windows, plain on the exterior. It has a base moulding of a plain projecting slope.

Tower.

The tower is square and embattled, of four stages in height. The base moulding is of bold character; above it is a large pointed west window of six principal lights, cinquefoiled in the heads, and divided by a transom; over the arch is a bold crocketted hood-moulding, or canopy, springing from huge, but rudely fashioned, corbel heads. The division between the stages consists of a string course, composed of a slope and hollow beneath. In the third story is a small trefoil-headed light, surmounted by a canopy richly crocketted. In the belfry story is a window of two cinquefoiled lights, with a quatrefoil between the heads; the moulding of the jambs and architrave is a bold hollow, and the arch is surmounted by a bold hood-moulding, terminating with a finial. At the north-west and south-west angles of the tower, are diagonal buttresses of three stages with plain set-offs, the uppermost dying into the angle of the wall. The capping of the embattled parapet returns round the embrasures; on each side are four battlements, but the angles are devoid of pinnacles. The south side of the tower appears divided externally into three stages, in the lowermost of which is a richly canopied niche, with a sculptured projecting bracket at the foot, for an image—probably for that of the patron saint: two small pointed lights, or apertures, with bold crocketted canopies over them (producing a rich effect) light the belfry staircase, which is on this side; on

[k] The monumental tablet near the east window of the chancel is to the memory of the Rev. R. Jago, formerly Rector of this parish and father to the Poet of the same name.

the stage below the belfry is a similar light, but trefoiled in the head: the belfry window on this, is similar to that on the west side. The north side of the tower is externally divided into two stages only, with a window in the belfry stage similar to those on the other three sides. At the north-east and south-east of the tower is a buttress, disposed angular-wise, projecting north and south. This tower is a structure of the fifteenth century, and forms an addition to the Norman Church, which appears originally to have consisted of a nave and chancel only, with, perhaps, a simple bell turret at the west end. The different faces which the three sides of the tower exhibit, indicate that kind of special arrangement, with regard to external appearance, which is not unfrequent in ancient Churches; the sides most exposed to view being often more richly decorated than those which are not so. This however is upon a principle which can hardly be recommended for example.

Interior.

Tower. The tower, which stands at the south west angle of the nave, contains a peal of three bells; the entrance to the belfry staircase is at the south west angle, and consists of an obtuse four-centered-arched doorway, the edges of the jambs and architrave having a simple curved hollow. The arch in the east wall of the tower is double-faced and lofty, and the outer moulding, on each side, consists simply of a hollow, or cavetto, carried from the apex of the arch down to the ground without any break; the inner jamb moulding consists of a round, with a broad fillet on the face, forming also the moulding of the subarch, and is finished by a capital of a few simple mouldings, from which the subarch springs. This arrangement was common during the fifteenth century: the capitals to the piers not being continued round, but confined to that portion supporting the inner or subarch.

A.E. Everitt. M.& N. Hanhart lith. Printers J. Brandard.

BEAUDESERT CHURCH, INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

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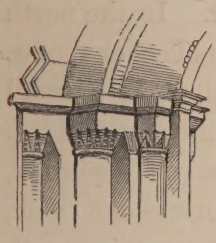
Nave.

The nave has a low and flat plaster ceiling, the removal of which would greatly improve the appearance of the Church. At the west end, near the door, is the font. This consists of a plain octagonal basin, supported by an octagonal shaft placed on a circular raised basement of three steps, one of which projects westward. Near the south door, within the Church, are the mutilated remains of an ancient Norman stoup; but few of the Norman era now remain; this is placed within a kind of semi-hemispherical recess, and that portion of the basin which projected has been destroyed. Some of the plain, but ancient, seats or pew work, still remain in the western part of the nave, but the eastern, or upper part, of the nave is wretchedly pewed. There is a gradual ascent from the west towards the chancel. At the west end of the nave is a poor mean gallery, of deal.

REMAINS OF STOUP.

Chancel.

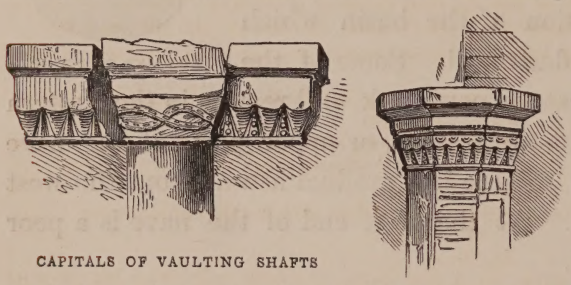
The chancel arch is a rich Norman semicircular arch, the piers of which indicate a considerable settlement to have taken place, and are much out of the perpendicular; they consist of attached cylindrical shafts with cushion-shaped escalloped capitals, surmounted by square abaci: the western face of the chancel arch is highly decorated with the double zigzag moulding; the eastern face presents a plain arch and subarch, without ornament. Within the chancel arch is a pointed subarch of wood, which might be removed with advantage. On the south west of the chancel is a projecting mass of masonry, forming part of the eastern wall of the nave. The purpose for which this was formed is not clearly apparent. Some small remains of the rood loft screen exist in the nave, near the



CAPITALS OF CHANCEL ARCH

chancel arch, on the north side. These consist of some panel wood work, with flowing tracery, of Decorated design of the fourteenth century. Panelled wood work of this period is not very common. The chancel was evidently intended to have been vaulted with a stone roof. This design however, as in many other similar instances, was never carried into effect, the bearing shafts and brackets, for the ribs to spring from, only having been constructed. These consist of Norman braekets at the western angles, formed of escalloped capitals and square abaci; of two semi-cylindrical shafts, with sculptured and escalloped capitals, one on each side of the middle of the chancel; and of two semi-hexagonal shafts, one at each of the eastern angles. The lower portions of the chancel walls have been covered with plaster. In the north wall, near the east end, is a triangular-headed locker, or recess. In the east wall, on the south side of the altar, is a small pointed arched recess. In the south wall of the chancel is a square opening, or recess, used for the purpose of a piscina, or locker. The altar, or holy table, is a mean wooden table, standing on a platform of one step. The chancel is small, compared with the size of the nave, and it is disfigured by a flat plaster ceiling instead of the original open roof.

REMAINS OF ROOD SCREEN


CAPITALS OF VAULTING SHAFTS

Although this Church has been much mutilated, and rendered unsightly by the paltry reparations of modern times, it is a structure of much interest; the chancel and nave have been originally planned and constructed in the twelfth century, some

of the windows, together with the rood screen, inserted and added in the fourteenth, and lastly, the tower erected in the fifteenth century. The position of the Church, at the foot of the hill on which the castle stood, is picturesque; it stands but a few hundred yards from the Chapel of Henley-in-Arden, and between these two religious edifices a small streamlet flows.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the north wall. A tablet. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Poyntz Stewart Ward Porter, only son of the Rev. Poyntz Stewart Ward, died 26th August, 1831. Aged 33 years.

On the floor.

Within the altar rails are four stones, on which the inscriptions are almost illegible: sufficient can be made out to show that two of them are those preserved in Thomas's Dugdale, to the memory of Nicholas Keck, M. A., Rector of this place 19 years, who died 16 July. 1708, aged 47.

And to Humphry Fairfax of Ullenhall, interred near his two wives, who departed this life 31 August, 1688, ætatis suæ 47.

On the third the inscription appears to be—Hic sepultus jacet Thomas Glocester alias Warkman Artium Magister.....Rector.....Obiit....A.D. 1684

On the fourth,.....here lieth also the body of Frances, daughter of John.....in the county of Monmouth, Esq,, and wife of Thomas Warkman, Clerk, Rector of this parish; who departed this life April 1, A.D. 1680, ætatis suæ 38.

Another stone in the chancel is so chipped that the date, 1681, can alone be made out.

IN THE NAVE.

Against the south wall.

Small marble monument. ARMS. *Sa. a fesse between 6 martlets arg.* Near this place lies buried William Welch gent. He died 25 March, 1777, in the 51st year of his age.

A white marble tablet. Sacred to the memory of Thomas Lea, of Henley-in-Arden. He died 3 Jan. 1838, in his 74th year. Also of Ann his wife, eldest daughter of William Welch, late of this parish. She died June 24, 1831, in the 74th year of her age.

Against the west wall.

A tablet. Sacred to the memory of Anne wife of William Welch Lea, of this parish. She died 27th April, 1831, aged 40 years. Also Catherine Ann their daughter, who died 29th Sept., 1831, aged 13 years.

Against the north wall.

A white marble monument in the form of an open book, on the leaves of which is this inscription. To the memory of Robert Charles, late of Henley-in-Arden, gentleman, who died June 12, 1806, aged 88 years. Also of Francis Charles, who died July 4th, 1804, aged 55 years. And of Ann Charles (relict of Francis Charles), who died Nov. 7th, 1836, aged 82 years. To the memory of Francis Charles (eldest son of Francis and Ann Charles), who died Feb. 1st, 1807, aged 23 years. Also of Thomas Charles (youngest son of Francis and Ann Charles), who died Oct. 26th, 1819, aged 22 years.

On the floor.

Here lies buried William Welch, gent, and Mary his wife, who died April 21, 1796, aged 73. Also Charles, son of Thomas and Ann Lea, who died Nov. 1st, 1796, aged 18 months.

At the west end is another stone with the inscription effaced, probably that preserved in Thomas's Dugdale, as follows: "Hic jacet Benjaminus Milward Artium Magister. novissimus citra unum Budeserti Rector excessit e vita Nov. 27, A.D. 1689. Ætatis suæ 31. Resurrectionem expectans."

Inscriptions on Bells.

1.—Ave Maria gracia pelna (plena). 2.—Ihesus Nazsarinus Rex Iudœorum. 3.—The thenth (tenth) year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1711.

Registers.

The Registers are eight in number: the earliest date is March 3rd, 1661.

Preston Bagot.

The little village of Preston Bagot stands about two miles east of Henley-in-Arden. From the Domesday Survey it appears that its extent at that time was far greater than at present: from which it may be inferred that when Beaudesert became the seat of the Montfort family a considerable portion of that domain was taken from this parish.[a]

Before the Norman Conquest the lands were held by two Saxons, Turbern and Britnod: but at that period it was bestowed on the Earl of Mellent, among whose lands it is thus noticed in Domesday[b]

The same Earl holds PRESTETONE. Turbern held it and was a freeman. There are 5 hides. The arable is 3 ploughlands: 1 is in the demesne and 2 Bondmen. 7 Bordars with 1 foreigner have 1 plough. There is a mill of 16 shillings: and a wood 1 mile long and half a mile broad, which when it is charged is valued at 10s. It was valued at 30s. Now it is at 50s.

The same Earl holds 5 hides in PRESTETONE. and Hugh holds them of him. The arable is 3 ploughlands: half a plough land is in the demesne and 2 Bondmen. There is 1 villein and 3 Bordars with 1 plough. It was valued at 30s. It is now at 40s. Britnod held it freely in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

The Earl of Mellent bestowed these lands on his brother, Henry de Newburgh Earl of Warwick; and from his family they were conveyed (temp. Hen. II.) to Ingeram Bagot, who conferred his own name on the parish, which it at present bears.

[a] This conjecture is strengthened by the circumstance that Donnelie or Beaudesert is mentioned in Domesday as containing but 1 hide, an extent far too small for its present limits.

[b] Ipse com̄ ten' PRESTETONE. Turbern tenuit ꝺ lib hō fuit. Ibi. sunt. v. hidæ. T'ra. ē iii. cār. In dnīo. ē una cār. ꝺ ii serui. ꝺ vii. borđ cū. i. francig' hnt. i. cār. Ibi mo linū de. xvi. solid. Silua. i. leu'u lg. ꝺ dīm leu'u lāt. cū onerāt: uaƚ. x. solid. Valuit. xxx. solid. Modo. L. soliđ.

Ipse com̄. ten' in PRESTETONE. v. hiđ. ꝺ Hugo de eo T'ra. ē iii cār. In dnīo. ē dim' cār ꝺ ii. serui. ꝺ i. uiƚƚs iii. borđ cū. i. cār. Valuit. xxx. soƚ. Modo. XL. Britnod' libe tenuit. T.R.E.

Allan E. Everitt. M & H. Hanhart lith. Printers. J. Brandard.

PRESTON BAGOT, S. E.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick.

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In the reign of Henry III. the possession of this place passed from the Bagot family into the hands of the Knights Hospitalars,[c] who continued to hold it till the dissolution of the Religious Houses, in 30th Hen. VIII. It was afterwards granted out from the Crown (7 Ed. VI.) to Edward Aglionby of Balsall, and Henry Hugford of Solihull, from whom it was purchased by Clement Throckmorton of Haseley, whose son and grandson subsequently enjoyed it. The manor has since passed, by purchase, from the Throckmorton family, through several hands, and is now the property of John Mills, Esq.

The advowson of the Church has been long separated from the manor, and for many generations was held by the Montforts, of Beaudesert, and their descendants: since that time the presentations to this Rectory exhibit a frequent change of patrons. During the last century it was possessed by the Rev. E. Welchman, Rector of Lapworth, and subsequently by the Rev. R. Welchman, Rector of the Parish: and it is now in the possession of the Rev. T. J. Cartwright, the present Patron and Rector. In Pope Nicholas' taxation (1291) the Rectory here was valued at 6½ marks: in the Nonæ Rolls (1341) at £4. 6*s.* 8*d.* In the King's Books it is entered at £4. and the present value is £360.

A chantry was founded in the reign of Edward II. by Peter

[c] The two celebrated half-military, half-religious, Orders of Knights Hospitalars and Knights Templars (whose professed object was the entertainment and protection of pilgrims during their visit to the Holy Land) were introduced into England during the early part of the 12th century. The Hospitalars took their title from a Hospital they founded at Jerusalem for the reception of pilgrims, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and the Templars were so called from their being originally lodged in part of the buildings adjoining or belonging to the Temple, in the same city. From small beginnings these two bodies grew into extraordinary wealth and power. Upon their manors and estates in the country they established cells, or small societies of their body, which were called Commandries and Preceptories. The Order of Templars was suppressed during the reign of Edward ii., and their lands mostly conferred upon the Hospitalars, who continued to exist as a body till the reign of Hen. viii., when they were dissolved by Act of Parliament (32 H. 8. c. 24) and their possessions placed at the King's disposal. The Templars had a Preceptory at Balsall in this county, which afterwards came into the possession of the Hospitalars, but it does not appear that any of the Hospitalars ever resided there.

de Montfort,[d] for celebrating a daily service at the altar of Our Lady within this parish Church, for the health of his soul and the souls of his ancestors.

A light[e] was formerly maintained in this Church, called King Henry's light, but fell into disuse in the reign of Hen. VIII.

Rectors since the Reformation.

William Trentham	1557	Matthew Heynes	1714
Thomas Crocket		William Welchman	1731
Henry Evans	1602	William Welchman	1744
Robert Sawer	1607	Wiliam Farebrother	1760
Benjamin Lovell	1636	John Hogg, afterwards Cartwright	1800
Richard Wilson		Thomas Gell	1826
Richard Lawrence	1677	Theodore John Cartwright	1831

The Church

is dedicated to All Saints. It stands in a picturesque situation, on an eminence, and the prospect from the churchyard is extensive and commanding. The Church consists of one long unbroken bay of building, without any external division between the chancel and nave; and, when viewed from a distance, does not present the usual striking features of outline which Ecclesiastical structures generally exhibit. The Church appears to have been originally a Norman building, but to have been lengthened in the fourteenth century, at which period also many of the windows were inserted.

Exterior.

Within the south porch is a plain semicircular-headed doorway, with the edge of the arch slightly chamfered, the arch

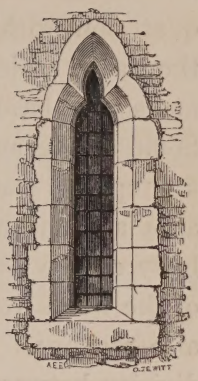
[d] This Peter de Montfort was the last male of that name who possessed the Castle of Beaudesert. He died in 1369: and directed by his will—"my body to be buried in the Church of the Friars Preachers in Warwick, to which Church I give ten pounds that they shall pray for my soul." He left two illegitimate sons, John and Richard, from whom descended respectively the Montforts of Coleshill and Lapworth.

[e] By a statute passed in 1547 (1 Ed. VI. c. 14.) all lands granted for the maintenance of any "Anniversary, Obit, or other like thing, or of any Light or Lamp in any Church or Chapel," were granted to the King. In the certificate made for the purposes of this Act, of lands &c. in the county of Warwick (which is in the library of W. Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge) the parish of Preston Bagot is thus entered—

It is presented that there is lande employed to the mending of highe wayes ther yearly value whereof is viii^{s}.

Item: there is oone John Greswolde payed yearly for fyndynge of a light cauled Kynge Henryes light iiii^{d} yearely but for theis v yeares past before the statut it hath not beene kept, and the saide Greswold hath deposed y^{t} it was yearely but ii^{d}.

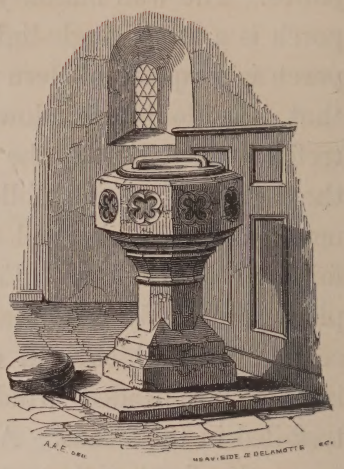
springs from plain abaci imposts placed on square-edged jambs. The wall masonry is rag and rubble. Westward of the porch is a small single-light Norman window. Eastward of the porch is a square modern window, and beyond that is a double window, consisting of two trefoil-headed lights, the outer curvatures of the heads of which follow the inner, with moulded jambs; beyond this is a single trefoil-headed window. Eastward of this is a plain pointed doorway leading into the chancel; beyond which, still continuing eastward, is a square-headed window, of two lights, trefoiled in the heads. At the eastern angles are rude fourteenth-century buttresses, disposed angular-wise. At the east end is a somewhat unusual arrangement, the wall being pierced with two trefoil-headed single light windows, at some distance apart from each other. In the north wall is a plain semicircular-headed Norman doorway, with a hood moulding over, similar to that on the south side. On this side are four small plain semicircular-headed Norman windows, one of which is now blocked up with masonry. Towards the east end are two trefoil-headed single light windows, at some distance apart from each other, and in one place is a vertical break in the joints of the masonry, as if the east end had been added at a subsequent period to the original Church, which it appears to have been to the extent of 16 feet 6 inches, in the fourteenth century. The north wall presents a long unbroken surface, unrelieved by any buttress. The base of the gable cross at the east end is remaining. At the west end the roof is surmounted by a paltry brick belfry.



WINDOW S. SIDE OF NAVE

NORMAN WINDOW
N. SIDE OF NAVE

Interior.



FONT AND NORMAN WINDOW.

The font is octagonal; on each face of the basin is a plain sunk quatrefoil within a circle; beneath the basin, which is raised on a shaft and square base, are a few mouldings. Some of the ancient low, open and appropriate seats, with elbow standards at the end, still exist in the body of the Church, and a portion of the wood work of the rood screen also remains. There is no internal division between the nave and chancel, with the exception of that indicated by the vestiges of the rood screen. The altar rails are of the same pattern and design as those at Wootton Wawen.

No remains of stained glass are now in the windows of this Church. Dugdale mentions four shields of Arms there, in his time, viz. Montfort, England, Lancaster, and Beauchamp.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

On the pavement is an inlaid brass effigy of small size. The head is gone. It represents a lady, with a falling collar on the shoulders worked at the edges, in a stomacher, with short skirts, and petticoat beneath, and a gown or robe, open in front, over it. This brass is coarsely engraved with thick strokes. Beneath, incised on a brass plate, is the following inscription:—Dormitorium Elizabethæ Randoll Richī Knightley De Burge Hall in Cōm. Stāff. Armīg. Filiæ secundæ, Coniugis Willi Randoll legis Consiliarii, quæ per breves aliquot in hac parochia menses devotissima Deo, amicissima populo, prærcharissima marito suo, feliciter vixit, et dein cum optima apud pios memoria non sine plurima lamentatione spiritus ejus rediit Deo illius Datori 12° die Decembris A° Dnī 1637: Cujus tamen caro viva sub spe hic secure requiescit, ac plena integræ per Iesum suum redemptionis adventu suo proximo ad optimam resurrectionem. D.

Against the north wall.

A stone tablet, sunk into the wall, with the following inscription:—Mors ultima linea rerum. Here lieth the body of John Lovel, third son of Benjamin Lovel, Parson and Pastor of this Church, who died in the 4th year of his age, and was buried September y^{e} 19th, 1639. D.

Against the south wall.

In the splay of a window, a tablet, with this inscription:—Near this place lie the remains of the Revd. Mr. William Welchman, Rector of this Church, who, leaving a widow and two sons, died March 10th, 1760. This stone was erected to his worthy memory by his widow. Constantine, relict of the Revd. Mr. William Welchman, died June the 6th 1774, aged 54.

A white marble tablet. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Cartwright, who, for 26 years, was the worthy Rector of this Parish. He departed this life Oct. 13, 1825, in the 54th year of his age, deeply lamented by his afflicted widow and children.

A white marble tablet. Sacred to the memory of Eliza Ellis, wife of the Rev. John Fisher, eldest son of the Rev. John Fisher of Higham, in the county of Leicester, and only daughter of the Rev. John Cartwright, Rector of this Parish, and Elizabeth his wife, she departed this life Nov. 13th, 1825, in the 26th year of her age.

A white marble tablet. Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. John Cartwright, Rector of this Parish, and daughter of the late Alexander Ellis, Commander in the Royal Navy. She died, after a few hours illness, April 14th, 1839, aged 64. This tablet is erected as a tribute of dutiful affection to a tender and beloved parent, by her son and only surviving child.

On the floor.

Here lieth the body of Mabel, wife of Thos. Welch, of Whitly, in the parish of Wawens Wootton, gent, daughter of William Randoll, of this parish, gent, and Mabel his wife, she died August the 9th, 1738, aged 42 years.

Here lieth the body of William Lawrence, son of Richard Lawrence, Rector of Preston Baggott, and Mary his wife, who departed this life the 15th day of December, in the 23rd year of his age, Ann. Dom. 1700. D.

Richard Lawrence, Rector of this parish, was buried the 17th day of August, Ann. Dom. 1714, in the 74th year of his age. D.

In memory of the Rev. Mr. William Welchman, M.A., Patron and Rector of this Church, who died April 30, 1744, aged 42.

The following (now gone) are preserved in Thomas's Dugdale—

Here lieth the body of Oliver Williams, gent, who departed this life the 26th day of May, Anno. Dom. 1702, aged 68 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Joseph Randoll of this parish, gent, who departed this life the 23rd day of March, Anno. Dom. 1680, aged 35 years.

IN THE NAVE.

On the floor.

In memory of Hannah the wife of John Shakespeare, of Hatton, daughter of John Randoll, gent, who departed this life April 25, 1740.

Here lieth interred the body of William Randoll, of this parish, gent, who departed this life June 21st, 1705, aged 64 years. D.

Here lieth the body of Mabel, the wife of William Randoll, of this parish, gent. She departed this life May the 27th, Ann. Dom. 1721, aged 73 years.

Dugdale has also preserved the following inscription, which had perished when Dr. Thomas published his edition of that work :—

Here lyeth John Randoll, by birth a Somersetshire man, sometime a Student of the law, regardfull of his own and publique peace: who on the Purification of S. Mary, in the yeare of our Redemption, dyed, 1626.

Bells.

There are two bells.

Registers.

The parish Registers commence in 1677.

Morton Bagot

is a small retired village about three miles distant from Henley-in-Arden; and, like Preston (which is two miles from Henley in the opposite direction) takes its name [a] of Bagot from having been at one period the residence, and in part the property, of members of that family. In the time of Edward the Confessor it was one of the lordships held by Waga: [b] and was afterwards included in the extensive grants made by William the Conqueror to his favourite and relation Robert de Statford, [c] under whom it was held by one Hervey, as appears by the entry in Domesday [d]

Of Robert, Hervey holds 1 hide in MORTONE. There are 2 ploughlands. In the demesne however there are 2, and 4 bondmen. There are 5 villeins, and 2 bordars with 2 ploughs. It was valued at 20 shillings. Now it is worth 40 shillings. Waga held it freely in the time of King Edward.

In the reign of Henry II. Robert the son of Odo was the possessor. He had three daughters coheiresses, the eldest of whom, Basilia, was married to Peter de Mora, who received in part of his portion the advowson of the parish Church. Agnes, the second, became the wife of William Trussell, ancestor to the Trussells of Billesley, which family at one time possessed the manor, as also the patronage of the Church. William Bagot espoused Margery, the youngest, and resided here. This William Bagot was a person of importance in his day; and left three sons, the eldest of whom in the 24th Edward I. sold this manor to Roger de Coningesby and Joan his wife for 130 marks: which Roger obtained a charter of free warren in 32d Edward I. This property continued in the different branches of the

[a] There are two other Mortons in this county—Morton-Morrell, and Hill-Morton.
[b] See page 111, note b. [c] Ibid, note c.
[d] De R. ten' Herveus. i. hid in MORTONE. Tra. ē. ii. car'.
In dnīo tam sunt. ii. ⁊ iiii serui. ⁊ v. uitti ⁊ ii. bord. cū. ii. car'.
Valuit. xx. sot. Modo. xl. Waga libe tenuit. T.R.E.

Julian Everitt.

M&N Hanhart, Lith. Printers.

J. Brandard.

MORETON BAGOT.

Published by Henry T. Cooke, Warwick.

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Coningesby family for many generations: when their portion was ultimately sold to Mr. Holyoake, who afterwards disposed of it to Mr. Horseley, of Henley-in-Arden. The manor is now the property of Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, Bart., who also owns the principal part of the parish.

The Church, which (as has been already noticed) came to the portion of Peter de Mora, was bestowed by him (circa 38th Henry III.) on the Canons of Kenilworth: yet as early as the 14th century, the Trussell family appear to have exercised the patronage of it. After remaining a long time in that family, it has since passed through various hands, and the advowson is now belonging to Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, Bart. Early in the reign of Edward II. a contest arose between the Prior of Wootton Wawen and the Rector of this parish respecting the burials of those who died here, and the mortuaries arising from them, which was finally decided in favour of the former. The living is a Rectory, valued in 1291 (19 E. I.) at 6½ marks; but, in 26 H. VIII. at £6. The present value is £200.

Rectors since the Reformation.

John Yardley	1541	John Makepeace	1660
Henry Shelmerdyne	1551	John Goodwin	
Robert Cleyfield	1561	John Lindon, alias Reynolds	1713
Richard Emerson	1610	John Wylde	1757
Giles Ryland	1635	Samuel Peshall	1788
John Baker		Samuel D'Oyley Peshall	1820

The Church,

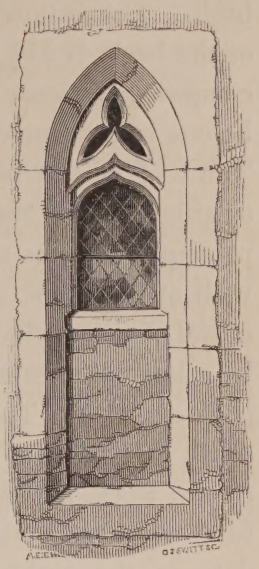
which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, stands retired, on an elevated site, with undulating scenery of hill and dale, wood and pasture, around it; Studley Castle is seen in the distance: —a few farm houses and labourers' cottages lie scattered about in the vicinity of the Church. It consists of a nave and chancel only. At the west end of the nave, and issuing out of the roof, is a timber-framed belfry, pierced for lights, with a pack-saddle roof.

Exterior.

Nave. The entrance into the Church is through a doorway on the south side of the nave, not far from the west end. This doorway consists of a plain pointed arch, struck from two centres, with the edges of the jambs simply chamfered; above is a hood moulding (the exterior face of which is a quarter round, the interior a slope) which springs from mutilated corbel heads. This doorway is apparently of the fourteenth century. It has before it an open doorway, to which no definite date can be assigned:—it may be of the seventeenth century. East of the doorway is a double pointed trefoil-headed window, the exterior curvature of the heads of which follow the interior; the jambs are simply chamfered and there is no hood moulding over. Further eastward is a pointed window of three principal cinquefoil-headed lights, with three lesser lozenge-shaped lights in the head, formed by the intersection of the mullions; the jambs are simply chamfered, and there is no hood moulding over. The only buttress on this side of the nave is at the south-west angle. The wall is of rag or rubble, with ashlar at the angles, and it is two feet eight inches in thickness. On the north side of the nave, at the east angle, is a projecting buttress. The north wall of the nave is pierced by a window consisting of two pointed single lights, each trefoiled in the head, with chamfered jambs; west of this window is a plain buttress. On this side is a plain pointed doorway, the edges of the architrave and jambs of which are chamfered; this has no hood moulding over and is now blocked up. Diagonal buttresses support the western angles of the nave. The west window is simply pointed, of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a quatrefoil in the head.

Chancel. The chancel recedes in width from the nave, on the south side, ten inches. Near the west end on this side is a single-light window, ogee shaped, and trefoiled within

the head, the jambs are chamfered at the edges, and there is no hood moulding: the lower portion of this window is blocked up, but originally formed one of those "low side windows"[e] so frequently found towards the west end of the south wall of chancels built during the 13th and 14th centuries, concerning the use of which so much conjecture has arisen.[f] Eastward of this is a window of two pointed lights, trefoiled in the heads, without any hood moulding over. The east window has a plain semicircular arch without any hood moulding, and beneath this are three principal lights, cinquefoiled in the heads; the mullions run up vertically into the arch, and the edges of the jambs are simply chamfered: this window is rudely constructed. A continuation of the side walls form angular buttresses at the east end. The masonry of the north wall of the chancel is of ashlar; this wall is pierced by a two-light window, and a single-light window, similar, or nearly so, to those with which the opposite wall is pierced.



LOW SIDE WINDOW.

The Church is built on a slope from north to south.

Interior.

Nave.

The recess formed by the north doorway, now blocked up, is, internally, two feet deep; partly within it stands the font. This consists of a plain octagonal-shaped basin, 2 feet 11½ inches high, placed on a raised basement, 4 inches

[e] See page 107, note x.

[f] In a letter lately published in the Gentleman's Magazine, the opinion is ably maintained, that these openings were made for the purpose of confession: and to this opinion the author was led by the following passage in a letter from Bedyll to Cromwell—"We think it best that the place wher thes freres have been wont to here *outward confession of all commers* at certen times of the yere *be walled up*, and that use to be fordoen for ever." See Gent. Mag. Oct. 1846, page 380.

high. The hollow of the basin is 12 inches deep, the diameter of the basin is 21½ inches. On it is a plain boarded font cover composed of pieces of wood crossing on the top; this appears to be one of the numerous font covers of the seventeenth century. The roof of the nave is now ceiled, the lower portions of the original wooden roof are however discernible; these evince the principal portions of the frame work to consist of two tie beams with queen posts. The Church would be improved by the removal of the modern ceiling. The belfry is supported internally by a large tie beam resting on wooden supporters, with queen posts above it. The pulpit and reading pew are placed in the south east angle of the nave: the pulpit is composed of shallow carved work, in the style of the middle of the seventeenth century. The altar table is plain, and, from the fashion, of an early date in the eighteenth century. The altar rails are of the seventeenth century. In the south wall of the chancel is a plain ogee-headed piscina, the basin of which projects beneath the fenestella. A few of the ancient benches still remain in the chancel. The chancel is now ceiled; two tie beams of the ancient roof are carried across it. The chancel arch is a plain lofty double-faced pointed arch, of rude construction. On the left at entering the chancel from the nave, are some remains of the ancient rood screen; the lower panels are sunk with carved open tracery over them, the upper panels are open, with carved tracery in the heads: the style of design in the tracery of the screen evinces it to be of the fifteenth century.

Length of the nave internally,	36 feet.
Breadth of ditto, ...	14 feet 4 inches.
Length of chancel, internally,	21 feet 2 inches.
Breadth of ditto, ...	14 feet.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the south wall.

A square marble tablet. In memory of Francis Holyoake, Esquire, who died the 1st of Novr., 1796, without issue, aged 69; and whose mortal remains are deposited in the cemetery of the

parish of Tettenhall, in the county of Stafford (the place of his residence). Also of Thomas Holyoake, Esq. late of this parish (the elder and only brother of the said Francis) who died the 10th August, 1800, aged 74, and was buried underneath this chancel. Francis Holyoake (only son and heir of the said Thomas, and to whom his uncle the said Francis devised his estates within this parish, and several other estates in this county and in the county of Stafford) hath erected this tablet, 1808.

On the floor.

A large stone. ARMS. *A stag's head caboshed, impaling* 3 *roses? a chief vair*, the inscription is illegible.

Here lieth George Burton Clerk, the second son of Thomas Burton of Greenhill, gentleman, who departed this life the 28th day of April, 1693. Also here lies Thomas Burton his eldest brother: he died Dec. y^e^ 26, 1711.

Here lieth y^e^ body of Joan Chambers, relict of Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Studley, in this county. She departed this life the 31st day of October, 1735, aged 63. Here lie also the bodies of George and Elizabeth, her son and daughter by her first husband, Mr. Thomas Burton of this parish.

Here lyeth the bodys of George and Elizabeth Burton, son and daughter of Mr. Thomas Burton, late of this parish. Elizabeth dyed Oct. y^e^ 11th, 1700, George dyed June y^e^ 6th, 1715, aged 7 years and 11 months and 5 days.

IN THE NAVE.

On the floor.

Here lieth the body of William Holyoake, Esq., who departed this life April 6th, 1719, aged 84 years.

By the side of this is another stone with the inscription illegible.

Bells.

There are two bells.

Registers.

The earliest Register commences in 1663.

Additions and Corrections.

Page 22, line 14, for "perhendmantis" read "perhendinantis."

Page 22, line 19, at the end dele ?

Pags 42, note n. It is worth remarking that the armorial bearings on the two central compartments of the roof are impaled by the ancient process of dimidiation, i.e. by parting the shields of both husband and wife, per pale, into two equal divisions, and uniting the dexter half of the former with the sinister half of the latter. This mode of marshalling arms was of French origin, and is of rare occurrence in England.

Page 46, note b, line 5, for "Dudeby" read "Oudeby." The name of John Oudeby does occur in the list of Canons of St. Mary's given by Dr. Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire. He was buried at Flamsted, Herts; in the chancel of which Church is a brass figure (3 feet in length) of an Ecclesiastic, vested in a cope with an orfray af roses, and a black aumasse round his neck, the ends of which hang down in front beneath the cope: under his feet is the inscription—

Hic iacet magist' Johes Oudeby quondam Rector istius Eccl'ie et de Barnghby lincoln dioc' et Canonicus in Eccl'ia Collegiata b'e Marie in Warr' ac Camerari' ex pte Comitis Warr' in Sc'c'io dni Regis. Qui obijt vii° die mens' marcii Anno dni M°cccc°xliii°.

The corner of the plate has been cut away, probably containing the words cujus aie propicietur Deus. From his mouth is a scroll, now lost, on which was probably the couplet preserved by Weaver—

Miserere Miserator, quia vere sum peccator,
Unde precor licet reus miserere mei Deus.

and on each side of the figure a shield, both of which are also gone. Beneath the figure and inscription is an escutcheon charged with *a chevron between* 3 *lapwings* for Oudeby: and above the figure a pretty little design of tabernacle-work, surrounding a representation of the Trinity (now gone), with an escutcheon on either side—Dexter, *Beauchamp*—Sinister, *Newburgh and Beauchamp quarterly*. This is a very interesting memorial; and the practice of placing on the tomb of an official the arms of his noble patron is curious. Another instance occurs on the Crew monument, at Wixford in this county.

Page 47, line 31. This monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Puckering was erected by Stone, at a cost of £200. There is a monument of similar design, to another member of the same family, in the Church of Charlton, Kent.

Page 51, line 41. This vault having been opened since the sheets were sent to press, the deficiencies in the inscriptions may be thus supplied from the coffin plates:—

Samuel Greatheed, Esq. died August y^e^ 2, 1765, aged 55.
Peregrine Greatheed, Esq. died 1 Jan^y^ 1766, aged 17.

In the same vault are deposited also the remains of the following members of the same family, to whom no monumental record has been erected in the Church.—

The Right Hon^ble^ Lady Mary Greatheed, died 24 April, 1774. aged 51 years.
Mary Greatheed, died 10 May, 1790, aged 82.
Chas. Peregrine ..... died 7 Nov. 1810, aged 76.
Bertie Bertie Greatheed, died Jan^y^ 16, 1826, aged 66.
Anne Bertie Greatheed, died June 1, 1826, aged 75.
Page 127, line 39, for "Guilielmi" read "Gulielmi."
Page 136, lines 24 and 25, dele [sic.].
Page 137, line 34, for "note d" read "note e."
Page 160, line 40, for "Constantine" read "Constance."

End of Vol. I.

WARWICK: HENRY T. COOKE, PRINTER, HIGH STREET.

A.E. Everitt

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J. Brandard

TANWORTH CHURCH.

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NOTICES

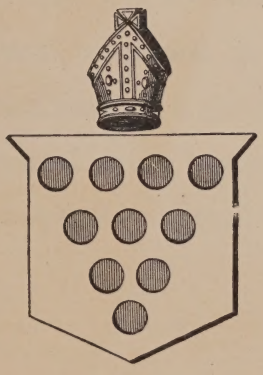
OF THE

Churches of Warwickshire.

DEANERY OF WARWICK.

VOL. II.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE WARWICKSHIRE NAT. HIST. AND ARCH. SOCIETY.



WARWICK:

HENRY T. COOKE, HIGH STREET;

RIVINGTON, LONDON;—PARKER, OXFORD;—KNIBB, LEAMINGTON;—NAPPER AND WRIGHT, AND LANGBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM;—BILLINGTON, RUGBY.

M. DCCC. LVIII.

Preface

TO THE SECOND VOLUME OF "NOTICES OF CHURCHES IN THE DEANERY OF WARWICK."

WHEN the publication of this Work commenced it was intended to have comprised in it notices of all the Churches in the Deanery of Warwick. Circumstances over which the Publisher has had no control, has compelled him to bring it to a conclusion in its present state, leaving some of the Churches in the Deanery unnoticed. As a mere fragmental work, however, it is hoped it will prove no unacceptable addition to the "Antiquities of Warwickshire."

October, 1858.

Tanworth.

THIS very extensive parish[a] lies about four miles to the north of Henley-in-Arden; the village stands on a commanding eminence, the spire of the parish Church forming a marked feature in the surrounding landscape. It is remarkable, that, in early times, this parish was united with Brailes,[b] which is upwards of twenty miles distant from it: and consequently in Domesday no separate mention is made of Tanworth, the whole being there included under the notice of that place.

Before the Norman Conquest it formed part of the large domain of Edwin Earl of Mercia, and was probably at that period bestowed on Henry de Newburgh upon his advancement to the Earldom of Warwick, as in the reign of Hen. I. it was possessed by Roger Earl of Warwick, his son and successor; and from that time was held by members of the different families which subsequently succeeded to the Earldom of Warwick, till the 3rd Henry VII., when all the possessions accompanying that title devolved to the Crown.

In the 36th Henry VIII. the lordship of Tanworth was (in consideration of £630. 16*s.* 2*d.*) granted to Sir George Throckmorton, to be held by him *in capite* by the twentieth

[a] A chapel was built at Salter's street, in this parish, in 1840, and consecrated the same year, being dedicated to St. Patrick: it has since been made a perpetual Curacy with a parochial district assigned. The first Incumbent was G. W. Garrow; the present Incumbent, his successor, is T. H. Mynors.

[b] The parish of Brailes (which contains a Church of great beauty) is situated about three miles to the east of Shipston-on-Stour. It's extent in Domesday is stated at no less than 46 hides, having woods of 3 miles in length by 2 in breadth: of these the greater portion was probably in Tanworth which was a woodland district, the country about Brailes being open and hilly.

part of a knight's fee: and it continued in his family till the 2nd James I., when it was sold to Andrew Archer, Esq. of Umberslade[c]: he was succeeded by his son Sir Simon Archer,[d] "a gentleman (to use the words of Dugdale) much affected to, and very well verst in antiquities," and whose name is yet held in great esteem by the Warwickshire antiquaries of the present day. Thomas Archer was ennobled (July 14, 1747) 21st George II. by the title of Lord Archer, Baron of Umberslade: he was succeeded by his son Andrew, on whose demise without male heir, the title became extinct. On the division of the property among his coheiresses,[e] the manor of Tanworth descended to Ed. Bolton Clive, Esq., in right of his wife, and was sold with the house at Umberslade in 1826, to E. Bolton King, Esq., who is now lord of the manor.

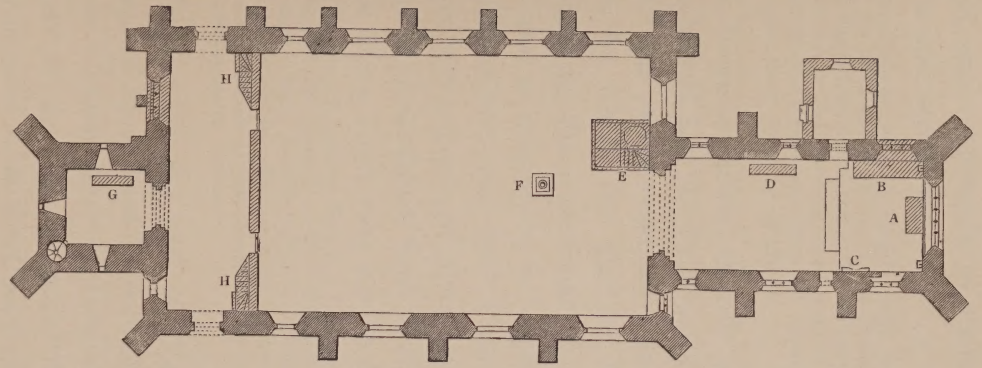
The Church was originally a Chapel attached to Brailes, and was conveyed as such by Roger de Newburgh Earl of Warwick to the Canons of Kenilworth: it is stiled *Capella de Tanewrtha* in the confirmation of that grant[f] by Simon Bishop of Worcester, temp. Hen. I.

[c] Umberslade is an ancient manor house within the parish of Tanworth, which was possessed by the Archer family from the reign of Henry II. to the close of the last century. The ancient mansion was moated, and had a gate house. William Archer in the 18th Henry III. purchased a licence from Pope Gregory IX. for a chapel here, for the celebration of divine service, which chapel was standing in the 17th century. John Archer in the reign of Edward I. had a park here, which was disparked about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth: the park pales and all traces were removed by Andrew Archer in the reign of James I., when the moat was also filled up. The old house was taken down, and a handsome mansion erected by Lord Archer in the Palladian style, from the design of John Smith (who also built the west front of Stoneleigh Abbey and Baginton Hall, both in this county) about the commencement of the last century. In the year 1826, Umberslade was sold by public auction, when it was purchased by Edward Bolton King, Esq., the present possessor.

[d] Ant^{y} à Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, speaking of Henry Ferrers of Baddesley, states "that chiefly from the collections of Sir Simon Archer of Umberslade, in the parish of Tanworth, in Warwickshire, a person naturally qualified with a great affection to Antiquities, William Dugdale, gent., (afterwards a knight) laid a large foundation of that elaborate work, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire, &c., London*, 1656." Also in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, under the notice of Sir William Dugdale, he mentions that "the foundation of this book *(Antiquities of Warwickshire)* was laid on the collections of divers antiquities for the said county, made and gathered by Sir Simon Archer, who, dying at Warwick about the beginning of 1666, was gathered to the graves of his fathers in Tanworth Church." Wood is however in error as to the date of his death, as in the parish register the entry occurs "Symon Archer, miles, sepultus fuit 4^{o} die Junii 1662."

[e] Lord Archer left four daughters coheiresses, viz. Sarah, m. 1st the Earl of Plymouth, 2ndly the Earl Amherst; Ann Elizabeth, m. Chr. Musgrave, Esq.; Maria, m. H. Howard, Esq., of Corby; Harriott, m. E. B. Clive, Esq.

[f] Chartulary of Kenilworth. Harl. MSS. No. 3650 in Mus. Brit.



A Communion Table.
B Base of Monument N. of Chancel.
C Base of Monument S. of Chancel.
D An old Chest
E The Pulpit & Reading Desk.
F The Font.
G An old Chest
H H Stairs to West Gallery

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Ground Plan, Tanworth Church,

A. E. Everitt. H. T. Cooke.

Simon Dei gratia Wigorn. Episcopus omnibus sancte Dei ecclesie filiis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos delectis filiis Canonicis regularibus de Kenill. canonice concessisse et episcopali auctoritate confirmasse in perpetuum ecclesiam de Bralles cum *Capella de Tanewrtha* et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Wellesburna cum Capella de Waltona et cum Capella de Charlecote et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ex dono Comitis de Warewick, &c.

The deed then mentions other Churches, some not in this County.

This grant was confirmed[g] to them by William de Newburgh, his son and successor—

Willielmus Comes Warr. &c. Sciatis me concessisse &c Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de Kenill. et Canonicis ibidem &c ecclesiam de Wellesburne cum Capella de Walton et cum omnibus aliis ejus pertinentibus et libertatibus, et ecclesiam de Brailes *cum Capella de Taneworth* &c ex dono Rogeri Comitis patris mei, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec ministri nostri de predictis ecclesiis vel capellis vel eorum pertinentibus aut de clericis aut hominibus earundem ecclesiarum aliquid unquam possimus exigere preter gratuitum ipsorum &c.

A dispute, however, seems shortly to have arisen between that Earl's successors and the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth; as in the 3rd John an agreement[h] was entered into between these parties, by which the Earl of Warwick, retained the right of nominating the incumbent to the Canons of Kenilworth, the person so nominated to be presented by them to the Bishop for institution; the said Canons receiving from the vicarage annually two marks of silver and a stone of wax. The following form of presentation[i] from Walleran Earl of Warwick, in the reign of King John, may not be devoid of interest—

Karissimo [sic] amico suo S.[j] prior de Kenill. et Conventui ejusdem loci Walrandus comes Warr. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse in puram eliemosinam Rogero clerico meo ecclesiam de Taneworth, salva antiqua et debita pensione ecclesie vestre debita, scilicet ii marce et i petra cere quam idem Rogerus vobis et ecclesie vestre persolvet. Quare eundem Rogerum literis meis patentibus vobis transmitti (trans misi?) rogans attentius quod eundem Rogerum ad predictam ecclesiam diocesios episcopo presentetis. Valete.

In 14th Edward III. the Earl of Warwick and Canons of Kenilworth agreed to alienate all their interests in this Church to William de Clinton Earl of Huntingdon, (reserving the annual payment of the two marks and the stone of wax) who immediately bestowed it on the Priory of Maxtoke,[k] which he

[g] MS. in the library of W. Staunton, Esq.

[h] This agreement was ratified at Westminster in Hilary term, 3rd John.—Ibid.

[i] The Bishop's institution of the said Roger de Warwick, to the church of Tanworth occurs in the Kenilworth Chartulary above mentioned—fo. 93. A nomination by Thomas Earl of Warwick, of Richard de Loundon, 1241, occurs in the MS referred to in note g.

[j] Silvester.

[k] In Bishop Wolstan's Register at Worcester, is to be found "Appropriatio ecclesiæ de Toneworth ad Prioratum de Maxstoke."

had lately founded in this county, where it continued till the Dissolution. It was then granted by the Crown to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, from whom, after passing through two or three intermediate hands, it came, 27th Eliz. (1585) into the Archer family. On the division of the property, the advowson of the Church became the property of the Earl of Plymouth, son of the eldest daughter of the last Lord Archer, who left it by will, with the rest of the property in the parish, to his half brother Viscount Holmesdale (eldest son of his mother by her second marriage with Earl Amherst) who is the present patron.

In 1291 the Church was rated at 50 marks. In the King's Books it is a Vicarage at £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* The present value is £500. per annum.

There were formerly two Chantries [l] in this Church at which masses were to be celebrated, one at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and the other at St. Katherine's. There were also several endowments [m] for obits and for keeping a "lampe before the image of our lady in the chaunsell."

The following curious notices [n] of crosses formerly existing in this parish (most of them apparently placed as parochial

[l] One of these chantries was founded by Robert Folewood, Vicar of the parish, to celebrate daily mass for all the living and dead of this parish, as also for the benefactors to the said church and chantry: likewise daily to say a *Placebo* and *Dirige* with a special commendation of him, the said Robert, by name, and his heirs. The other was founded by Dame Rose Mountford "for ii prests to celebrate masse within the seyd parisshe churche of Tanworth and to pray for the soules of the seyd ffounders; and the seyd parisshe of Tanworth ys xx myles compasse and when tyme of plage or other syknes chaunces to be within the same parisshe, the same chantry prests to helpe the vyker there to mynyster sacraments and sacramentals to the seyd parissyoners."

[m] John Warren left by will that "the issues and profytes of a crofte in Tonworth, called Rewall's, shuld be yearly bestowed in the keping of an Obit to priests clarks children and lights for the herse and keaping of the bead-roll in the parishe churche of Tonworth iis. iiid., and in breade and ale yearly xx^{d}, and in mony in almes by halfpeny dole to poore people xiiid."

There were also charges on land for maintaining obits for S^{r} Thomas Hughes, and Sir William Barkeswell.

Elizabeth Swillington of Coventry, widow, left by will the sum of lxxii^{l} for finding a priest to sing mass for her soul and for her ancestors, for finding a lamp in the church and other purposes.

Also Robert Fulwode, Esq., bequeathed a years rent of v^{s} in form following, "viii^{d} to fynde a lampe befor the image of our lady in his chaunsell there: To the reparacions of the churche xii^{d} To preists the clerke ryngars and light at an yearly obit ii^{s} viij^{d} and in breade and ale at the sayde obit viii^{d}"

[n] Copy of a paper formerly in the collection of Sir Simon Archer.

marks and boundaries) supply many points of local interest—

Umberslade crosse wch was a very stately stone cross with a very high piller of stone ye fowndation of it is yett to be seene, it is upon a greene banck as one goeth to Umberslade hall at ye end of Brownes greene. I doe thinke one William Archer built it.

The next crosse was Christian Archer's cross wch stood at Budland, this land was parcell of her joynter, it stood at ye land's end as one goeth from Browne's green to Tanworth towne, ye top of it was remaining in ye beginning of these trublesome times, it was about a foot longe out of ye ground but I think it is nowe all gone.

The next crosse was called Burchy crosse because a very greate Burch stood at ye lane's end as one goeth downe betweene beamonts; but ye old people have tolde me that there was such a Burch upon wch was a crosse at that lane's end.

The next crosse was Knowlebury crosse wch stood on a banke at Tanworth towne's end over against ye land yt went from yt crosse to Dansie greene, part of this crosse was standing in ye beginning of these trublesome times.

Then there was a crosse at Dansy greene, enquire where it stood, and wheather it or any part be nowe standing.

There was a crosse called Broanson's crosse all of it standeth nowe in Worcestershire as it is sayd, it was very lately standing there: enquire wheather it be yett standing, it stood neare unto a place called Jacob's welles wch is nowe taken to be ye outtermost bownes of Tanworth parish at yt side ye lande. I rather thinke ye crosse was ye uttermost bownes in ye parish because ye grounds on ye north side by ye crosse are in Tanworth parish and I have received Cheefe Rents for them belonging to the manner of Tanworth.

There was a crosse at Wiston's lane end as one goeth to Hocklie heath, it was ye boundery of Tanworth parish from Nuthurst, it was an oake upon which a crosse was engraven but ye tree is nowe fallen and gone. I doe purpos to have a young oake to be set there agane: there is a greate bigg oake at Umberslade hall in ye lane upon which a crosse is engraven where ye people did come as they went ye prossession about ye parish, upon ye second day of ye prosession they came heather and sayde a gospel at this oake. I doe thinke this oake was sett longe before ye Conquest, it is at this day a very greate oake the armes of this tree will make good timber but ye one halfe of ye armes of this oake was blowne downe in my rememberance wch did make very good boards and timber: if serch could be made under ye butt of this oake I make no dubt but there may be Roman money found under it for ye butt is a very greate rownd compace.

There was a crosse neare ye tithe barne called tithe barne crosse, but it is nowe gone.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Ralph Alene	1537	Richard Owen	1678
Robert Barker		William Malines	1683
John Pearks	1573	John Welchman	1726
Thomas Warner		Richard Bradshaw	1764
Thomas Balgaie	1642	Philip Wren	1780
Ralph Hodges	1646	Walter Hutchinson Lord Aston	1829
Simon Archer	1676	Augustus Page Saunders[a]	1832

The Church,

which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a large parochial edifice, consisting of a western tower surmounted by a spire, a nave with north and south aisles, and a chancel. It has been, originally, a fine structure of the Decorated style throughout. It is now, however, mutilated and defaced to an extent which

[a] Head master of the Charter House School, London.

can hardly be credited, and these sad disfigurements appear to have been committed at no distant period.[p]

Exterior.

Tower. The tower is of two stages in height, divided by a string course; and it is finished by a shallow plain horizontal parapet. At the western angles are buttresses of several stages, with plain sloped set-offs, disposed diagonally. In the lower stage on the west side are ogee-headed lights, trefoiled within the heads; the same lights also occur on the north and south sides. The belfry windows (one on each face of the tower) consist of two lights each, trefoiled in the heads, with the space between pierced by a lozenge, but without any hood moulding over; these windows are deeply recessed, and the splays of the jambs are divided so as to present three plain faces. Within the parapet of the tower springs a plain octagonal-sided spire, which has the appearance of having undergone reparation:[q] this is finished by a finial which is surmounted by a weathercock.

North Aisle. In the east wall are vestiges of a hood moulding over the arch of a window, now blocked up with masonry; and beneath this window a string course, consisting of a quarter round and a slope, is carried horizontally along. At the north east angle of this aisle is a buttress, disposed angular-wise, with a pedimental head, cinquefoiled within. Beneath the windows on the north side, run a string course and base moulding, and between the windows are buttresses of three stages, with plain sloped set-offs. The architrave of the north doorway[r] is faced

[p] At a parish meeting held 17th Nov. 1789, it was unanimously resolved—"that the church should be new pewed in a regular way, *so as to be fit and decent for divine service.*" Shortly after this the work of demolition commenced, the north and south porches were removed, the pillars and arches of the north aisle destroyed, the high roofs taken away, the tower arch and east windows of the aisles divided off from the church, and the present aspect of the interior was established ! !

[q] In the year 1720, "the top of the steeple being much decayed was taken down about 13 feet, and re-edifyed, and raised about 6 feet higher than before."

[r] This doorway, (which is inserted within the span of one of the original windows) appears to have been the arch of the north porch, which was pulled down about the year 1790. Sir Simon Archer, in a MS states that Thomas Hewes, the last chantry priest but one of this church, built the north porch, and "there lyeth buried under a blewish marble stone in the sayd porch. The porch, as Robert Adkins sayd, had antiently pictures of brasse in it, and so upon the grave stone was a plate of brasse with superscription upon it, but they are all taken away."

with a double set of quarter-round mouldings, springing from jambs similarly moulded. The windows of the north aisle, originally large and fine, have been completely despoiled of their mullions and once beautiful Decorated tracery; and the pipe of a stove is carried unseemly through one of them. This aisle (which is much wider than the south aisle) was originally covered with a pitched roof, the gable of which may yet be traced at the west end.

South Aisle.

The doorway is similar to that of the north aisle, and most of the windows, which are fine, still retain the mullions and tracery of Decorated design. At the west end of this aisle is a window containing two foliated lights, with Decorated tracery in the head; and at the south west angle is a buttress diagonally disposed. The doorways both in the north and south aisles have been removed one bay westward, and are formed of the arches of the two porches which were so ruthlessly destroyed about the year 1790: the ancient doorways being now converted into windows! The next window eastward contains three foliated lights, the mullions of which are moulded on the face, and eastward of this are two Decorated windows, containing three lights with common tracery in the heads. Beneath the windows are base mouldings, and between them are buttresses, but no hood mouldings appear over them. The east window of this aisle contains three narrow foliated lights with Decorated tracery in the head, disposed in a different manner to the tracery in the other windows. This aisle (which is very narrow) was originally included with the nave under one high pitched roof, the height and span of which is yet clearly marked on the eastern face of the tower. Both of the ancient roofs have now been removed, and a mean low slated roof of a single span and miserable design has been substituted in their stead.

Chancel. A base moulding runs along a portion only of the south wall; near the west end is a Decorated window of two lights; eastward of this is a buttress, then a plain Decorated window of three principal lights, trefoiled in the heads, with flowing tracery above but without any hood moulding over; the wall is then pierced with a plain and simple pointed priest's door, with a single quarter-round architrave and jamb moulding; beyond this is a buttress, and near the east end is another window of three principal lights with tracery in the head, similar to the other, of three lights, in the same wall. The north wall of the Chancel is pierced with two Decorated windows of two lights each, a third window, consisting of three principal lights, with tracery in the head, is now blocked up. At the eastern angles of the chancel are buttresses, disposed diagonally, of three stages, finishing with crocketted pinnacles, carried up in a singular manner a little above the eaves of the roof. The east window is fine and large and consists of five principal foliated lights, the mullions dividing which, cross in the head,whilst the jambs are moulded with a quarter-round and chamfer; over this window is a hood moulding springing from corbel heads. The cross still remains at the apex of the eastern gable. The roof is of a high pitch, and the cornice, externally, is moulded.

Interior.

The doorways in the north and south aisles now open into a kind of lobby, under a gallery at the west end of the body of the church, and adjoining the tower. If the present exterior appearance of the church (especially on the north side) is such as to call forth reprobation, on entering, it is impossible not to be struck with the barbarous and wanton mutilation committed in the interior of this once beautiful structure; the piers and arches of which, dividing the nave from the north

aisle[s] have been all swept away, and the two ancient, high pitched, roofs covering the nave and aisles have, in consequence, been removed, and the whole area covered by an ugly wide spreading roof, under-drawn with a plaster ceiling. The area of the nave and aisles, has been fitted up with pews, and these extend across the middle of the nave, leaving no access from the west end up to the chancel, except along the passages in the aisles, an arrangement anything but ecclesiastical. Nothing indeed can be more truly pitiable than the state to which this once fine structure has been reduced.

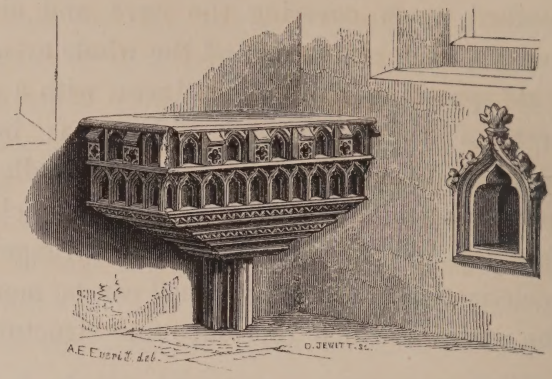
Font. The ancient stone font has been removed, and a substitute found in a shallow stone vase on a baluster stem, placed in the *eastern* (!) part of the nave.

Pulpit. The pulpit and reading-pew are placed in the north aisle against the east wall. Some shallow carved panel work, bearing the date 1664, appears against the same wall; on this is carved a serpent covered with scales and with a forked tongue, of a design not unusual at this period. At the west end of the nave is a gallery which contains an organ.

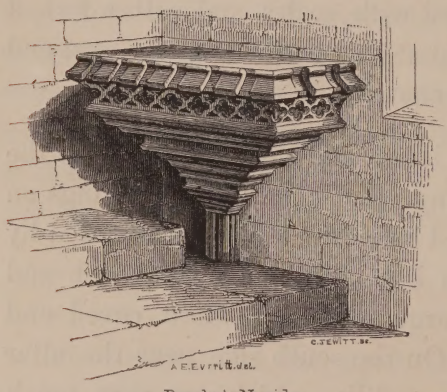
Chancel. The chancel arch is lofty, and double faced with the quarter-round moulding, the soffit is flat, it springs on the north side from an engaged cylindrical pier surmounted by a bell-shaped capital, but this has been much mutilated and cut away. The chancel is large, with a modern coved and under-drawn plaster ceiling. On the south side near the altar table are the remains of the sedilia, which are very much defaced and in a great measure destroyed by a modern monument. Eastward of these is the piscina beneath an ogee headed fenestella, trefoiled within the head, and surmounted by a crocketted canopy. On each side of the east window

[s] The south aisle, which is very narrow, does not appear to have been ever separated from the nave by piers and arches.

is a very rich and large bracket, on which images formerly stood; that on the south side is of Decorated character, and is covered with sunk panel-work and quatrefoils in two divisions, whilst the base mouldings are enriched with two rows of the tooth ornament, a late example, the upper row larger than the lower. The slab of the bracket is flat, 2 feet 8 inches long, and 1 foot 4½ inches wide. The panels have been richly painted with bice and vermilion, and gilt.[t] The bracket on the north side is not so richly decorated as that on the south side, it is partly covered with sunk quatrefoils, and the base is composed of numerous mouldings. The tops of these brackets are on a level with the window sill: the shafts are curtailed of their original height, as the floor has been considerably raised, as evinced by the present position of the sedilia and piscina. Brackets occupying the positions these do, on each side of an east window either of the chancel or an aisle, are not uncommon.



Bracket and Piscina, S. side.



Bracket, N. side.

The Altar or Holy Table is plain.

[t] This was probably for "the image of our Lady," which was set in the chancel. The other may have supported the image of St. Katharine.

A curious ancient parish chest stands within the tower, having six hinges and three locks: it is 8 feet 3 inches in length, 19½ inches wide, and 2 feet 3 inches high; the iron work of the hinges is of very good character.

The following arms were, in Dugdale's time, in the windows of the church,—Beauchamp E. of Warwick, Clinton E. of Huntingdon, Moubray, Mountfort, Tuchet, Hastang, Crewenhale, Musard, Archer, Waring. These are all now gone.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the north wall.

Within the altar rails is a huge pyramidical shaped mural monument, of dove-coloured marble, with an escutcheon upon it, surrounded by scroll-work in the Louis Quatorze fashion, and surmounted by a helm, coronet, crest, and mantling. Beneath this is an inscription with sculls and bones, emblems of mortality, sculptured in white marble. On a pedestal at each end are two rude figures of boys, sculptured in white marble, one bearing an inverted torch. The inscription is as follows:—Hic situs est Thomas Archer armiger Simonis Equ: Aur: antiquissima familia oriundi filius. Qui literis, armis, et peregrinationibus juventutem impendit, redux gravi tempore patriæ publicis in comitiis inserviit. Erat imprimis fidei et amicitiæ servantissimus: singularis ei morum suavitas et facilis consuetudo. Quem nemo bonus odisse vellet nemo improbus auderet. Ætat suæ 67 Annoq Domini 1685. Juxta recumbunt Anna et Elizabetha. Illa pia mater, hæc conjux mitissima Andreæ Archer. Forma et virtute consūmatissima, fæminarum decus, ingenio animiq lumine etiam virorum invidia. Annæ ætatis 52, 1685, Elizabethæ ætat 29, 1703. Hoc monumentum Andreas Archer filius primogenitus pietatis ergo posuit. D.

On a brass plate in a carved wooden frame, affixed to the north wall of the chancel, is the incised effigy of a female, represented in the act of prayer, kneeling on a cushion before a faldstool, on which lies an open book. She appears in the head dress called the frontlet, fashioned so as by folding over to shade the face from the sun, with a ruff round the neck, in a bodiced kirtle or petticote skirted doublet-wise about the waist, and a trained gown over, open in front, guarded, and richly figured. ARMS. *Archer impaling Raleigh.* Memoriæ sacrum Margaretæ Archer filiæ Simonis Ralegh de Farnbrough armigeri, quæ fuit mitissima conjux Andree Archer de Tanworth armigeri, nec non adjutrix pauperum et ægrotantium dum vixit, quæ obiit decimo-tertio die Augusti Anº. 1614. D.

Resting upon the bracket on the south side of the altar, is a small stone tablet, within a semicircular headed frame work of stone, moulded like carved wood; this contains an escutcheon, charged with *a boar's head couped guttee de sang.* Thomas . Sponar . departed . the . 6 . of . September . En . Ao . 1593 . at . hys . age . of . 93 . This sepulchral memorial was formerly fixed on the wall at the upper end of the north aisle. D.

Against the south wall.

A large monument of white statuary marble, by an artist of the name of Hickey, the design is poor, and consists of a small draped female in relief, within a recessed arch, leaning on a pedestal on which is a bust of Lord Archer, the whole surmounted by an urn. ARMS. *Az.* 3 *arrows or.* Heu pietas heu prisca fides.—Sacred to the memory of Andrew Lord Archer, Baron of Umberslade, who died April the 25th, 1778, ætatis forty one, and lies interr'd in the family vault beneath. He was the last male descendant of an ancient and honourable family that came over with William the Conqueror, and settled in the County of Warwick in the reign of King Henry the second, from whom his ancestors obtained the grants of lands in the said county. He married Sarah, the daughter of James West, Esq., of Alscot, by whom he has left issue four daughters. To perpetuate his fair fame this monument is erected, by her who knew and loved his virtues.

IN THE NAVE.

Against the east wall.

A square brass plate in a richly carved frame of black oak, moulded in the style of the 17th century, finished with a pedimental head and hip knob. On the tablet is engraven as follows,—ARMS. *a chevron between* 3 *cinquefoils*. M. S. A. C. Juxta hunc locum jacet humatum expectans justorum resurrectionem corpus Annæ uxoris amantissimæ Johannis Chambers de Wood-end hujus parochiæ generos. Quæ obiit in Domino 15° die Februarii 1650 annoq ætatis suæ 35° unica existens filia et hœres Edmundi Bayleys nuper de Haselor: tres filios (scilt) Willum, Edmūnd, et Johēm Chambers, unamq filiam nomine Elizabeth, post se ex eodem marito reliquit. Then follow 12 couplets of hexameters and pentameters, utterly devoid of interest or literary merit: at the bottom of which

J. C., Composuit.
E. C. Sculpsit.
W. C. dedit. D.

Against the south wall.

On a tablet surmounted by an urn. Sacred to the memory of John Hunt, gent., late of Beaumonts in this parish, (the only son of Henry Hunt, gent., who died in 1723, aged 63; and grandson of Henry Hunt, gent., who died 1722, at the advanced age of 95). He died 25th March, 1763, aged 61. By Mary his wife, who departed this life 31st July, 1776, aged 76, he had a numerous progeny: only six survived him. John, his eldest son, died without issue, 25th Sept^r. 1766, aged 42. Their ancestors, for more than seven successive generations, have lived and died at Beaumonts. They all lie buried in this church and churchyard. William Hunt died 20th Sept. 1783, aged 52, and was buried in Stratford churchyard. Thomas Hunt died 3rd June, 1796, aged 62. Elizabeth Harding, (eldest daughter of John Hunt, gent.) died 26th Oct. 1805, aged 78. Mary, (daughter of the above John Hunt) died Nov. 24th, 1807, aged 66. Near this place lies Henry, son of the above John Hunt, gent., died 1st Oct., 1811, aged 74.

A brass. ARMS, *on a chevron beween* 3 *cups a mullet;* beneath which on another brass plate, Here lyeth the body of Thomas Butler, the fowerth sonne of George Butler of Aston in the Walles in the county of Northampton, Esquire, who died on the 23rd of July, A° 1632. D.

On the floor.

On a small square brass plate. Hic jacet corpus Margaretæ uxoris amantissimæ Edmundi Chambers de Studley in com. War. gen. filiæ et heredis Thomæ Anderton defuncti; quæ obiit 16 die Maii, anno dom: 1666. Annoq ætatis suæ 30. D.

A similar brass plate, on an adjoining stone, bears the following inscription: M. S. Hic jacet Johannes Chambers, agri Varvicensis, generosus, tam pietate quam ævo obsitus, quo nemo magis religiosas domus frequentavit, cultor tam sincerus ut ipse pene templum præstabat ubicunq esset. Post plurimos annos sic totos Deo impensos, ut dubites an pertingant ad hanc vitam, ultimi an ad alteram primi, Obiit viii° A° D^ni 1670. D. Then follow, (as in the preceeding inscription) some Latin verses, preserved in Dr. Thomas's Dugdale, but not worth transcription.

Here lieth the Bodyes of Edward and Sarah and Henry and Peter Willes, the sons and daughters of Mr. Henry Willes and of Mary his wife. Edward was buried Nov. y^e 6, 1683. Sarah was buried October y^e 21st, 1685. Henry was buried March y^e 9th, 1686. Peter was buried July y^e 13th, 1693.

Underneath this stone lies the remains of Henry Hunt, gent., who departed this life Oct. 1st, 1811, aged 74.

An alabaster slab has the remains of an inscription round the edge, but it is quite illegible.

On the floor of the north aisle.

On the floor of the north aisle is a sepulchral slab bearing the matrices, from which the brass effigies (of small size) of a man and woman, with an inscribed plate beneath, and two shields above, have been removed. This appears to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is not mentioned by Sir William Dugdale, unless it belongs to one of the two following epitaphs which existed in his day:—Orate pro animabus Ricardi Fulwode armigeri et Agnetis uxoris ejus, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xxiii. die Februarii An. Dom. M.D. secundo, quorum animabus propitietur Deus.

Orate pro animabus Roberti Fulwode armigeri et Margaretæ uxoris suæ, qui quidem Robertus fuit excellentissime doctrinatus, sive literatus in communi lege Angliæ, Et obiit xx die mensis Octobris An. D. 1531. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus Amen. Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale, observes, that in his time seats were erected upon the above inscriptions.

The following inscriptions appear in Dugdale:—

Here lyeth buried Edward Archer Gent. whiles he lived was a friend to poore He dyed the xviith of Feburary, Anno D. 1592.

On a small stone scarcely legible, in Dr. Thomas's time,—Hic jacet Elizabetha filia Edwardi Gryffyn armigeri; obiit 7 Oct. 1608.

It appears that about the latter end of the 16th century an epitaph was placed in this church, which some one imbued with a puritanical spirit complained of to the Bishop as importing praying for the dead, though it is difficult to conceive how it could be so construed; it was however ordered to be defaced, and another inscription to be set up. The epitaph objected to was as follows, in rhyming verse:—

✠

Ricardum Dolfyn cerne homo
locus tenet iste,
Æternam lucem ei dare
dedignaris Christe.

This was obliterated, and in lieu, the following was inscribed by order of the Bishop:

Jesus.
Ricardum Dolfyn cerne homo
mortuum, locm tenet Christi;
Sed noluit locum Christi
vivus intrare iste.

This was again blotted out, and below it, on a small stone, the following was inscribed: Supradictus Ricardus obiit primo die Octobris Anno Domini, 1590.

Registers.

The Registers consist of seven separate volumes, the earliest commences 17 Nov. 1558, They are mostly in good condition, and during the commonwealth, the entries are made with great care. In one of the volumes is an entry of the following license[u] made to Lady Archer:—

A License for y^e^ Lady Archer. Whereas the Lady Anne Archer wiffe of Sir Symon Archer of Tanworth in y^e^ County of Warwicke Knight, hath bin lately brought to bedd, and by reason of hir travayle therein is growne weake and sickly, and doth desire a licence to eat flesh during the tyme of hir sickness. These shalbe to certifie all to whom these presents shall appertayne that I Thomas Warner Vicar of Tanworth have by virtue of y^e^ Statute for y^e^ eatinge of flesh onely for those y^t^ are sicke, Given License unto y^e^ sayd Lady Anne Archer, to eat flesh duringe y^e^ tyme of hir sickness and in testimonie thereof I have hereunto put my hand, the Eigth day of March in the yeare of y^e^ Raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles by y^e^ grace of God of England, Scotland, ffrance and Ireland King defender of the Faith, &c. the Eaigth.

Thomas Warner, Vicar of Tanworth.

Entered in this booke the xvth day of March, 1639, w^t^ y^e^ assent of Thomas Warner.
Humfery Barton, Churchwarden, his mark +

Inscriptions on Bells.

1.—Prosperity to the Church. 2.—Richard Bromsgrove cast us all. 1707. 3.—Henry Harris, John Salltor, C. W. 1707. 4.—H. H., J. S, C. W., 1707. 5.—God save Queen Ann. 1707. 6.—Mr. John Welchman, Vicar, William Chambers, Thomas Parsons, William Hyatt, Richard Insull, Church Wardens, 1733.

One Hatchment hangs in the chancel. *Archer bearing West in a scutcheon of pretence.*

[u] Granted under the provisions of an Act 5th Elizabeth, c. 5, and 1st James, c. 29.

Lapworth

lies about nine miles north west of Warwick, and is bounded by the parish of Tanworth on the west: the village stands at a short distance out of the road from Warwick to Birmingham which passes by Hockley house. Towards the close of the eighth, or at the commencement of the ninth century, Lapworth was granted by Kenulph, King of Mercia, to the Bishoprick of Worcester, (Denebert[a] at that time being Bishop) and remained in the possession of that see, till the reign of Canute: "but Brightegus[b] being sent into Saxony to conduct Gunnilda the king's daughter wedded to Cono the Emperor, having a speciall servant called Hearlewinus attending upon him in that journey, as a reward for his pains and travail, bestowed upon him this Village, then reckoned for no more than half a hide, reserving xii[d] yearly to be payd at the Feast of the Assumption of our Lady, in acknowledgement of the Church its right, as the Register of Worcester manifests where it is written Lappawurthin; so that after that time the Bishops had no more to do here[c]." Immediately before the conquest Baldwin was the owner, from whom it was taken and granted to Hugh de Grentemaisnill, as appears from the following extract from Domesday[d] in which it is termed Lapeforde—

The same Hugh holds in LAPEFORDE half a hide. The arable is 1 plough-land. There are 3 Villeins. There is a Wood 2 miles long and 1 mile broad. It was worth 10[s]. It is now at 20[s]. Baldwin held it freely.

The possessions of de Grentemaisnill came afterwards into the hands of the Earls of Leicester, by marriage with the heiress

[a] Denebert was consecrated Bp. of Worcester in the year 799, and died in 822.
[b] Brightegus was consecrated in 1033, and died 10th Jan., 1038.
[c] Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 583.
[d] Idē H. ten' in LAPEFORDE dimiđ hiđ. Tra' e. i. car' Ibi sunt. iii. uiłti. Silua. ii. leu'u lg. ⁊ i. leu'u lāt. Valuit. x. soł. Modo. xx. soliđ. Baldevin⁹ libe tenuit.

A. E. Evans.

M & N. Hanhart, Lith. Printers.

J. Brandard.

LAPWORTH CHURCH, WEST.

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of that house[e]; and for some generations they continued to be the superior lords of the soil. It was held however under them by Henry Pipard in the reign of Henry III, who is styled *Capitalis Dominus Feodi de Lapworth*, and who resided in the manor house here at that period: he left two daughters, Dionysia who was married to Sir Robert de Harecurt, and Cecilie wife of Sir Thomas de Bishopsden, Kt. In the reign of Edward I. Richard de Montfort[f] obtained a moiety of the manor by his marriage with Rose,[g] one of the co-heiresses of Hugh de Brandeston,[h] in which he was succeeded by his son William; but the whole manor was shortly afterwards united in the family of Catesby, of Ashby Legers co: Northampton, two members of which, in two successive generations, married the heiresses of the Montforts and the Bishopsdens. From that period (temp. Hen. vi.) to the reign of James I., the Catesby family held the manor of Lapworth; when Robert Catesby, the head of the family, obtained an evil notoriety from the leading part he took in the gunpowder plot: on the seizure of Guy Fawkes, Catesby, with Percy and others fled into Warwickshire, and taking refuge at Holbeach[i] in Staffordshire (a house belonging to Mr. Stephen Littleton) they defended themselves, when by the accidental explosion of a barrel of powder, part of the house was destroyed and Catesby killed on the spot: the conspirators were attainted by Act of Parliament. He left two sons both of whom died without issue. He previously sold this manor to Sir Edward Greville of Milcot, who again parted with it to Sir Thomas Holt, of Aston near Birmingham. On the extinction of the Holt family in the male line, Henneage Legge, Esq. succeeded to this manor, who sold it to Sir Charles Cockerell:

[e] Robert de Bellomont Earl of Leicester, sirnamed Blanchmains, married (temp. Hen. ii.) Petronilla, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Grentemaisnill.

[f] He was a natural son of Sir Peter de Montfort of Beaudesert, by Lora de Astley. See vol. i. page 158, note d.

[g] She founded a chantry in Tanworth Church, see page 4, note l.

[h] The family of Brandeston succeeded to that portion of the estate possessed by the Harecurts.

[i] Rapin's Hist. of England. There is however a tradition in Lapworth, that Catesby fled to his manor-house in that parish, called Bushwood Hall, and that there the catastrophe above named took place.

from whom it was purchased by the late W. H. Cooper, Esq., whose son at present owns the manor.

The church was given, towards the end of the reign of Hen. III. by William de Harecurt (son of Robert de Harecurt already noticed) to John the son of Peter de Glen, by whom it was bestowed on the Warden and Scholars of Merton College, Oxford. They resigned it shortly after to King Edward I. but received it back again from him by a charter bearing date 4 June, 1276, since which time to the present it has continued in their hands. In Pope Nicholas's taxation (1291) it was valued at 17½ marks. In the king's books at £9. 9s. 7d.: the present value is £350.

A chantry was founded (47th Edward III.) in the chapel adjoining the west end of the church by Richard de Montfort and others, for the celebration of daily mass for the welfare of the founders and a long list of persons enumerated in the endowment. An indulgence[j] of forty days was granted (Jan. 5, 1467) to all who should attend mass at the altar of St. Katherine[k] in the parish church, daily to be celebrated for the good estate of William Catesby and others. There were endowments also for the maintenance of a light before the altar of St. James,[l] and of the Blessed Virgin, the paschal[m] and rood lights, and for the observance of several obits.

A large cross built on arches, which contained a pulpit and was capable of holding twelve persons, stood formerly in the

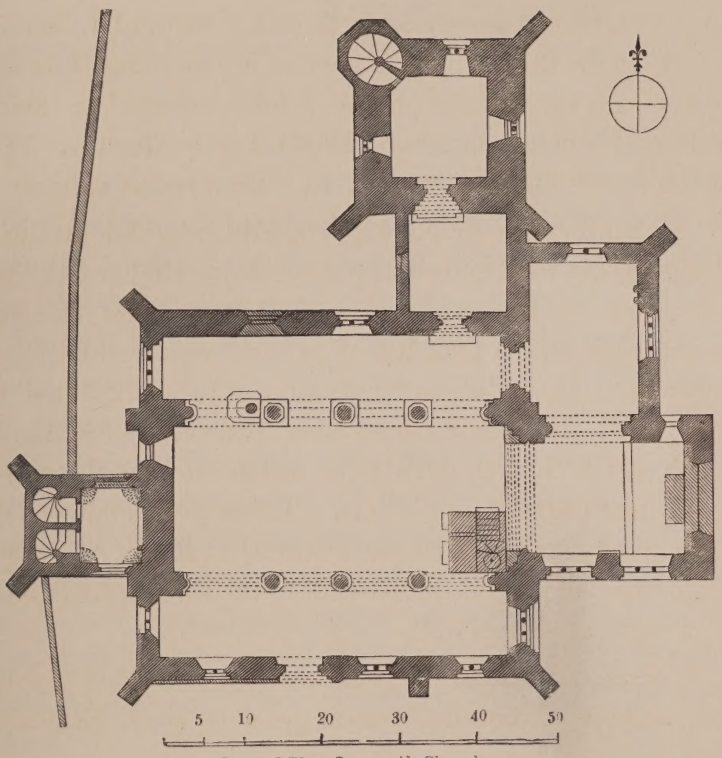
[j] Bp. Carpenter's Register, quoted in Dr. Thomas's Dugdale, p. 792. note e.

[k] In a rough draft of parish accounts, 7th and 8th Edward IV., in the possession of W. Staunton, Esq., are the following entries relating to this altar:

Et lib' d'no S. Capellano celebr' ad altar' Sce' Katerine in partem solit' salarii vi^{s} viii^{d}.
M^{d} q^{d} sol' ii vestis . . . . . pro altar' Sce' Kat'ine .. .. v^{s} viii^{d}.
It' sol' pro ii crwetts .. .. vi^{d}.
It' deb' d'no I. pro hayr' pro eod' altar' .. .. viii^{d}.
It' deb' eid' pro veste pro coopert'io pro altar' p'dco. .. .. vii^{d}.

[l] Ivo Pipard (6th Edward I.) settled a messuage and lands, and 24^{d} per annum "for the maintenance of two wax candles and two lamps in the church of Lapworth viz. one candle to burn before the altar of St. James on Sundays &c., the other candle to burn before the reliques, and one lamp before the altar of the blessed Mary in the chancel." Thomas's Dugdale. p. 791.

[m] Thomas Underwood and Katherine his wife left by will the profits of a messuage that "iiii^{s} should be bestowed yearely on the paschall light and lightis in the saide churche, and to the parson there to keepe foure Obits yearely xx^{d}, and to praye Sondayly in the bedroll yearely xii^{d}"—Roger Sly also left by will "xii^{d} to keepe an Obit for hym, and xx^{d} yerely to the mayntenaunce of the Roode light in the parishe churche of Lapworthe."—MS. in the library of W. Staunton Esq.



Ground Plan, Lapworth Church.

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church yard; it was however destroyed[n] and removed at the commencement of the 17th century.

Rectors since the Reformation.

Thomas Reynolds	1540	Thomas Cole	1674
John Raynshaw	1556	John Edwards	1688
John Lytton	1584	Edward Welchman	1690
John Moreley	1613	William Darly	1739
John Elly	1613	Joseph Kilner	1767
John Doughty[o]	1633	Henry Anthony Pye	1793
William Cawdwell	was Rector in 1659	George Tyndall	1839

The Church,

dedicated in honor of the Blessed Virgin,[p] consists of a nave, with a kind of open porch and chapel above, annexed to it at the west end; north and south aisles, chancel, and a chantry chapel on the north side of the chancel. At some little distance from the church on the north side, and connected with the north aisle by a covered lobby or vestibule, is the tower, which is surmounted by a spire. With the exception of the chancel, (which appears to have been re-built in the early part of the fourteenth century) the piers and arches of the nave, and some other small portions apparently of the same date, the whole of the church was reconstructed in the latter part of the fifteenth century; and both the main body of the church, as well as the chancel, exhibit peculiar features of detail, which are to be found in other Warwickshire churches, and which render the probable dates of their construction not difficult to be ascertained.

Exterior.

Chancel.

The chancel, as the most ancient portion of the existing structure, (for no vestiges of the original church standing in the reign of Henry III. are visible) may first

[n] In a paper written in the year 1615, containing charges against a person named Askew by the parishioners of Lapworth, it is stated "a very faire crosse in y^e^ church yarde of Lapworth w^ch^ was builded w^th^ arches wherein a dosen men mighte have stoode drye in fowle wether was pulled downe by Askewes privitie, and was imploied by the saide Askewe to grownsill his house, and to make his chimnies, he never payinge any thinge to y^e^ parishe for y^e^ same."—Ibid.

[o] He was also Rector of Beaudesert, as was his predecessor.—See curious petition against him. Vol. I. p. 149.

[p] Dugdale states that this church was dedicated to St. Matthew, which Dr. Thomas has altered to "the blessed Virgin Mary," giving his authorities for the correction. It is also so entered in the Liber Regis.

be described. The south wall is covered with rough cast and is pierced by two Decorated windows, each containing three trefoiled lights; the middlemost rising higher than those on the sides, whilst the spaces between the heads of the lights are pierced and foliated; the mullions are faced with the half round moulding and fillet running up it. Between these two windows is a Priest's door, now blocked up. The east window of the chancel is also blocked up. These windows have no hood mouldings over them. On the north side of the chancel near the east end is a single-light Decorated window, with moulded jambs, trefoiled within the head, over which is a hood moulding springing from corbel heads.

From the close resemblance in design and execution of the windows of this chancel, with those of the neighbouring conventual church of Wroxhall,—which was consecrated A. D. 1315,—it is evident that the same builder was employed in the construction of both, and to that date therefore the erection of this chancel may be ascribed.

Nave. The clerestory (which is all that is externally visible of the nave on the south side) is divided by five pinnacled buttresses into four compartments, each containing a square headed window of three panel lights, cinquefoiled in the heads, with a rectangular hood-label over, springing from sculptured corbels. The clerestory is finished by an embattled parapet, the cap mouldings of which are continued horizontally along, as well as vertically down, the sides of the embrasures. The exterior of the clerestory on the north side is similar to that on the south. The west window of the nave rises above the roof of the porch and chapel above; it is obtusely arched and contains five principal lights cinquefoiled in the heads, with small panel lights above; the hood moulding over springs from sculptured corbels. The western gable of the nave is embattled, and the apex is surmounted by an engrailed cross.

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LAPWORTH CHURCH S. E. E.

Published by Henry T Cooke, High St Warwick.

South Aisle.

The south wall of this aisle is strengthened by pinnacled buttresses, four in number. A porch has been removed[q] from this side: the doorway is however of the same age as the chancel, being in the style of the fourteenth century, and left standing when the rest of this aisle was rebuilt; the jambs of this doorway consist of two plain splays divided by a rectangular nook, and over the arch, which is pointed, is a hood moulding, consisting of a quarter-round and a slope. Westward of the door is an obtusely pointed four-centred-arched window, containing two trefoil headed lights with a quatrefoil between; the hood moulding over is of bold character, with crockets running up it, and terminating in a large finial which runs into the cornice moulding beneath the parapet. Eastward of the south doorway are two windows, precisely similar to that westward. The parapet is embattled with cap mouldings running horizontally and vertically along and up the sides of the embrasures, and is relieved by pinnacled buttresses, four in number, the upper stages of which present an angle in front. The gargoyles are of peculiar design, consisting of figures and chimeræ with bats wings, sculptured in that bold and decided character, which distinguishes similar work in several neighbouring churches, and which, with the bold and peculiar crocketted hood mouldings over the windows, indicate the erection to have been constructed about A. D. 1460.[r] The east window of this aisle is similar to those on the south side, but the corbels from which the hood moulding springs consist of chimeræ or griffons, with bats wings. Westward of the south door is a projecting mass of masonry, containing two pointed windows, which are now blocked up; the object of this does

[q] It was removed about the year 1807; and is described by the parish clerk as having been constructed principally of open timber frame work.

[r] A key to the date of these peculiar architectural features, was discovered by R. C. Hussey, Esq., of Birmingham, in an ancient inscription on the south wall within the tower of Sheldon church, Warwickshire; which, though of comparatively plain construction, exhibits the same peculiarities of ornamental detail in design and execution, which are to be found in the churches of Lapworth, Wootton, Henley-in-Arden, and many other churches in this county, in which bold crocketted hood mouldings, and huge bat-winged gargoyles and corbels, evidently executed by the same hand, are to be met with. This inscription, somewhat obliterated and which is not given in "Pegge's Sylloge," runs as follows,—*In Dei noie.....lord M°CCCClxi y° stepel was begon y° masson had tho and forti pond iiij° and viij^{li} for makyng of the stpel.*

not clearly appear, unless it is a portion of the wall of the more ancient structure. At the west end of the south aisle is a plain pointed Decorated window of two lights, pierced with a lozenge in the head, and surmounted by a hood moulding, consisting of a quarter-round and a slope. This also appears to have been a portion left of the more ancient church.

North Aisle. This contains an obtuse, arched doorway, with spandrels of sunk panel work, and a label or hood over the head, consisting of a cavetto moulding and springing from corbel heads. Above this doorway, which is now blocked up, is a pointed window of two lights, with hollow jamb mouldings. Eastward of this is a pointed window of two lights trefoiled in the heads, with a plain hood moulding over, springing from sculptured corbels, but not crocketted like the hoods over the windows in the south aisle. At the west end of the north aisle is an obtuse, arched window, with vertical mullions containing three principal trefoil-headed lights, with panel-lights above, hollow jamb mouldings, and a rectangular hood over.

Chantry Chapel. This on the north side of the chancel presents externally a square headed east window, containing three rectangular shaped lights, quatrefoiled in the heads, with hollow moulded jambs, but without any hood over. At the north east angle is a plain buttress of two stages disposed diagonally. The north side of this chapel is gabled, and contains a pointed window of two lights, cinquefoiled in the heads, with the space above foliated, over this is a hood moulding, consisting of a quarter-round and slope, with a plain return. This window appears to be in the same style of architecture as the chancel, and to be another vestige, like those in the south aisle, of a more ancient structure.

Tower. The tower is strengthened at the angles by buttresses, disposed diagonally, of four stages in height with plain sloped set-offs. It has also a bold base moulding,

consisting of a bead with a bold ogee below, under which is a plain fascia and then a slope. The lowest window on each side of the tower is pointed, with a hood moulding over, and divided by a mullion and transom into four foliated panel lights, with a quatrefoil in the head; higher up, on the east and west (but not on the north) side, is a square-headed, ogee single-light window, foliated; that on the east side is not in the middle of the wall: these open into the clock chamber. The belfry windows, one on each side of the tower, are long, pointed, and contain each two ogee-shaped foliated lights with a quatrefoil in the head, but they have no hood mouldings over. At the north west angle is a projecting stair case turret, surmounted by a conical roof. The tower is finished by an embattled parapet with three embrasures on each side, the capping runs horizontally only and does not return down the sides, and beneath the parapet runs a cornice moulding. From within the parapet rises an octagonal spire, with an horizontal string course carried round it about one-fifth of the height from the base. Each side of the spire which faces a cardinal point is pierced near the base with a double window, over which, at some height, is a smaller light.

West Porch and Chapel.

This building, which though annexed to, does not immediately communicate with, the church, is flanked by diagonal buttresses: in the west wall is a small ogee-headed niche, foliated within, and above this an obtuse, arched window of three lights cinquefoiled in the heads, but without any hood moulding over. This porch was entered both on the north and south sides by two large arched doorways; that on the south side is still open, that on the north filled up with masonry. The roof of this porch, beneath the small chantry chapel above it, was designed to be groined, and the springers of the groining ribs were commenced, but, as in a multitude of other cases, this intention was never carried into execution. On the west

side of this porch, in the interior, are two obtuse, arched doorways through each of which a stone staircase led to the chapel above: one of these staircases is still perfect, the other partly broken away, the upper part being closed up with a fire-place. This building is now used as a vestry.

The masonry of the body of the church is of ashlar; that of the chancel probably rag or rubble, but it is covered with rough cast.

Interior.

West Porch and Chapel. The staircase in the angle of the porch at the west end of the nave, leads to a small chantry chapel above, which contains a window in the east wall looking into the church. Against the south wall is a holy water stoup.[s] This appears to have been the chantry chapel founded by Richard de Montfort and others, A.D. 1374.

Nave. This is divided from the north aisle by four rudely constructed double-faced pointed arches with chamfered edges springing from cylindrical piers with cap mouldings, the responds at each end are angular. From the south aisle the nave is divided by four arches of similar design, but springing from piers less massive than those on the north side, and alternately cylindrical and octagonal. The arch which divides the nave from the chancel is rudely pointed and double faced. The arches and walls of the nave up to the clerestory appear to be of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, whilst the clerestory was evidently added, and the present wooden roof of the nave constructed, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, as they exhibit the features of the Florid style of that period. Below the clerestory runs a string course, consisting of an upper and under curve with a flat face or fillet between, resembling a mullion placed horizontally. The windows of the

[s] It closely resembles a piscina, but does not appear ever to have had a drain.

clerestory, internally, are surmounted by hood mouldings springing from bold but singularly sculptured corbels, representing bats and frogs. The stone shafts, or uprights from which the wall pieces spring, rest on sculptured bats and grotesque heads, and the wall pieces on demi-angels holding shields. The roof is divided into four bays by principals having curved braces carved in the spandrels, with three longitudinal beams serving as the ridge-piece and purlins. The spaces between the purlins are plastered. In the west window are some fragments of painted glass[t] of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It likewise contains some poor modern coloured glass.

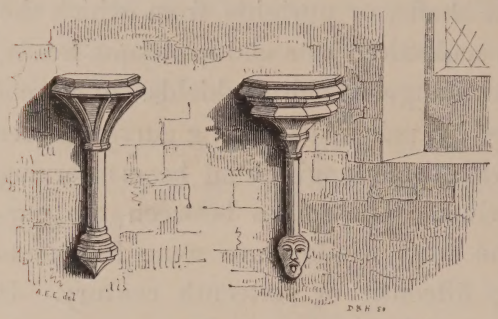
South Aisle. In the south wall is a plain ogee-arched piscina, with a credence table in the fenestella. The windows of this aisle have hood mouldings over them internally, but the windows of the north aisle have none. The roofs of both aisles are ceiled and plastered.

Tower. The lobby which connects the tower with the north aisle is entered from the north aisle through an obtuse, arched doorway with hollow jamb-mouldings. The doorway to the newel staircase at the north west angle of the tower is simply pointed, with chamfered edges. The jambs of the entrance doorway to the tower have two quarter-round undulating mouldings, with a square nook between. The tower contains a peal of five bells.

North Chantry Chapel. This is separated from the chancel on the north side by a single double-faced semicircular arch, of rude construction but of Decorated date, the responds have plain cap mouldings. The entrance into this chapel from the north aisle is through a narrow pointed arched doorway with chamfered edges and plain caps to the jambs. Against the east wall of this chapel, about 4½ feet from the ground, are

[t] Some of the shields of arms, mentioned by Dugdale, remain: *Montfort impaling Brandeston, Montfort and Brandeston quarterly, impaling* (gone), and *Catesby impaling Montfort and Brandeston quarterly.*

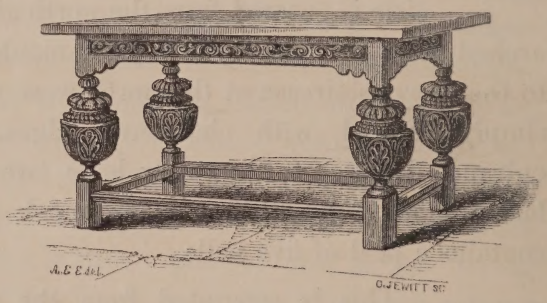
two small angular-shaped brackets. In one of them a hole is drilled to the depth of three inches, probably to admit a peg for fastening an image. This appears to be the chapel alluded to by Dr. Thomas in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, and of which he says "In the loft over the Lady's chapel there is an hole in the wall just over the nich, wherein the image of our Lady stood, wherein a man might unobserved, by strings, play tricks with the image, it seems to have been made for that purpose, for there is no other reason to be given for it." [u]



Brackets in Chantry Chapel.

Chancel.

Portions of a parclose, or rood loft screen,[v] of carved wood work of the fifteenth century are now formed into altar rails and an altar reredos: and the north and south walls within the altar rails, to the height of the window sills, are wainscoted with similar wood work. The altar or Holy table has bulging pillar legs richly carved, and is an excellent specimen of the 'honest table' of the Elizabethan period. It is very similar in design to the altar table at Rowington.



Altar Table.

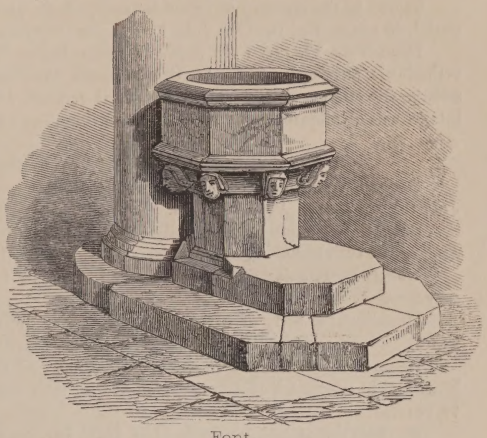
Font.

This consists of an octagonal-shaped basin, moulded round the rim and bottom, with plain faces, raised on

[u] Thomas's Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 791.

[v] The rood screen was removed when the church was re-fitted and repaired in 1807. It had formerly armorial bearings painted on it.

an octagonal shaft, at each angle of which, just beneath the basin, is a sculptured head. The font is placed on two steps, the uppermost of which projects westward. The depth of the basin, internally, is 12 inches; externally, 15 inches; the internal diameter is 2 feet 1 inch, the external diameter is 2 feet 9 inches. The total height of the font is 4 feet 6 inches. It stands westward of the north-west pier.



Font.

The body of the Church has been recently re-fitted, with close pews, and not in good taste. There is a plain gallery at the west end of the nave.

The following arms were formerly in the windows[w] of this Church, though most of them have now been destroyed:—Catesby (several shields impaling different coats), Montfort of Beaudesert, Montfort of Lapworth, Kernaby, and Arundell. The Rood Screen was also ornamented with the armorial bearings of Brome, Catesby, and Arden.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the South Wall.

A white marble tablet, surmounted by an urn. ARMS, *quarterly, 1st and 4th az. on a chevron engrailed or, between 2 fleurs-de-lys in chief and a fish hauriant in base, 5 pears: on a scutcheon of pretence, arg. a lion rampant sa. in chief 2 dexter hands couped gu.* Sacred to the memory of the Revd. James Way M.A. Rector of Adwell in the county of Oxford and some years the officiating clergyman of this parish, only son of the late James Way, Esq. of Thame in the same county, born xth February MDCCLXXV, deceased xith November MDCCCXVI. Also of Elizabeth Garrett Ross, his wife, only child of the late John Crosbie, Esq. and Jane his wife, of the Island of Antigua, born in that Island xth October MDCCLXXVI, and died in this parish xth May MDCCCX. Also of their three infant sons. This tablet is erected by their only surviving child Sarah Frances Warner Way, born at Britwell Priory in the county of Oxford VIth January MDCCCVII, but now of Thame in the same county where she was christen'd.

[w] See page 23, note t.

On the floor, within the altar rails.

Sacred to the memory of Owen Bonnell, Clerk, who after worthily performing the duties in this parish 45 years, died the 27th July 1796 in the 70th year of his age.

Depositum Thomæ Cole A.M. Ecclesiæ hujus Rectoris, Avo, Patre, theologis doctis, piis, orthodoxis (utrisq Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ causa exulibus; hoc a Penatibus et Aris nupero rebelli sæculo, illo etiam a patria cruento Mariano) oriundi, verum propria eruditionis laude docti, morum integritatis et pietatis boni quibus innotuit omnibus commendatissimi. Obiit Maii 19, 1688. An. Ætat. 86. D.

On the floor of the Nave.

Beneath this stone lieth the body of Mary daughter of Isaac and Hannah Ingram who died July the 2d, 1801. Aged 26 years.

Beneath this stone lieth the body of Sarah daughter of Isaac and Hannah Ingram who died August the 10th 1830 Aged 55 years.

Mabell Ingram daughter of Isaac and Hannah Ingram. She died August 9th 1796. Aged 24 years.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Isaac Ingram who departed this life May the 30th 1750. Aged 54 years.

Beneath this stone lieth Hannah Ingram relict of the late Isaac Ingram gent. of the hamlet of Nuthurst in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, who departed this life Jan^{y} the 24th 1816. Aged 78 years.

Beneath this stone lieth the body of Isaac Ingram gent. late of the hamlet of Nuthurst in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, who departed this life April the 28th 1797. Aged 72 years.

Beneath this stone lieth the body of Elizabeth danghter of Isaac and Hannah Ingram who died July 9th 1829. Aged 58 years.

Beneath this stone lieth the body of William Ingram gent. late of Nuthurst: son of Isaac and Hannah Ingram, who died Decr. 9th 1829. Aged 62 years.

In the South Aisle.

Against the east-wall is a plain stone, with this inscription :—Near this stone lieth the body of John Camden lord of the manor of Bromham Hall[x] in this parish who died June the 30th 1724, Aged 71 years. Elizā his wife also: she died August y^{e} 12th 1729 Aged 61 years.

On the floor. Beneath this stone lies interr'd the body of Henry Cambden of Birmingham, the son of John Cambden of Lapworth, who departed this life the 13th day of September 1720 in the 65th year of his age.

In the north aisle is a stone with an inscription which is illegible.

IN THE NORTH CHANTRY CHAPEL.

On the floor.

Here lieth the body of John Green of this parish yeoman who departed this life Feb^{r} 1st 1712. Aged 68 years.

In memory of Henry Hill Jun^{r} late of this Parish who departed this life the 18th of Dec^{r} 1820. Aged 43 years.

In memory of Mary wife of William Bradbury who departed this life December 14th, 1808, Aged 50 years. Also five children who died young.

In memory of William Bradbury (late of the parish of Beaudesert) who departed this life February 20th 1843. Aged 86 years.

Registers.

There are eight vols. of registers, the earliest of which is dated 1561.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1.—Wm Mears of London fecit, 1786. 2.—Bryanus Elridge. 1656. 3.—Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis. 4.—Praise the Lorde. 1600. 5.—Wm Mears, late Lester Pack & Chapman of London fecit. 1786.

[x] Within the manor of Bromham Hall or Bromehall are the remains of a Roman fortification at a spot called Harborough Banks.

Claverdon.

The village of Claverdon stands on a gentle eminence, about six miles west of Warwick. It was anciently written Clavendone, and possessed a Church at the period of the Norman Conquest: it was at that time the freehold of a Saxon named Bovi, from whom it was taken by the Conqueror and conferred upon the Earl of Mellent.

It is thus entered in Domesday[a] among the possessions of that Earl.

a Ipse com̄ ten' CLAVENDONE. Boui tenuit �sup lib hō fuit. Ibi. sunt. iii. hidæ. T'ra. ē. v. cār. In dnīo. ē una �sup xii. uillī cū pb'ro �sup xiiii bord hn̄t. v. car.' Ibi. iii. serui. �sup xvi. ac̄ p'ti. �sup una leu'u siluæ. cū onerat̃. uat̄. x. sot̄. Valuit. XL. solid. Modo. IIII. lib'.

The same Earl holds CLAVENDONE; Bovi held it and was a free man. There are 3 hides. The arable is 5 ploughlands. 1 is in the demesne. 12 Villeins with a Priest and 14 Bordars have 5 ploughs. There are 3 Bondmen and 16 acres of meadow and 1 mile of wood, which, when charged, is worth 10 shillings. It was valued at 40 shillings. It is now at 4 pounds.

From the Earl of Mellent it passed to his brother, Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and was one of the numerous lordships in this county which became attached to the Earldom of Warwick, all of which reverted to the Crown in the reign of Henry VII.

Edward VI, in the first year of his reign,[b] granted it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, but on his attainder it became forfeited to the Crown. It was subsequently bestowed by Queen Elizabeth on Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and on his death without issue it again reverted to the Crown. It was afterwards purchased by Thomas Spencer, Esq. (a younger son of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, co: Northampton) who, likewise obtaining from the Archdeacon of Worcester other lands here, "built a very fair house thereupon, and for the great hospitality which he kept thereat was the mirrour of this country:"[c] a curious tower-shaped structure, now called the *Stone Building*,[d] appears by its architectural features, to have

[b] In an account roll of the manor 1st Edward VI. (at which time it was in the crown), the herbage of the park was valued at £4; but that year nothing is charged, "eo quod reservatur in manibus domini Regis pro sustentatione pullorum et equarum vocat' *Studdes*, ac pro eo quod tanta multitudo ferarum ibidem existit quod herbagium ibidem vix sufficit pro sustentatione ferarum."

The rent "piscarii aquæ infra parcum" was 3s. 4d.

The rent of a horse mill "molendini equini" 11s. 8d.

There was also, it appears, a customary payment in this manor called, "ffotheringsilver" payable yearly on the feast of the Purification, "tanquam de precio diversorum operum custumariorum tenentium domini Regis."

[c] Dugdale's Antiq. War., p. 487.

[d] This singular structure is an insulated building three stories in height, with the principal front towards the east. Access to it is obtained on the south side through a doorway obtusely arched, within a square head, the mouldings of the jambs dying into the base. This doorway, which is placed within a projecting mass of masonry, has an horizontal hood moulding over it. Through this, a lobby is entered, leading to a single room beyond, in the south wall of which is a depressed-arched fire-place. On the left of the lobby at entering is a passage terminating in a stone staircase, in alternate ranges of three and four steps, with a square stone pier carried up the centre. This staircase is lighted at intervals on the west by square-headed single-light windows, graduating in couples, protected by iron bars and staunchions. Above the ground story is a second and third, each consisting of two rooms only, one within the other; the larger

been erected at this period. Dying without issue male he settled the manor upon Sir William Spencer, of Yarnton, co: Oxford, Bart., whose grand-daughters became co-heiresses of the estate, which was sold at the commencement of the last century to Andrew Archer, Esq., of Umberslade. On the division of Lord Archer's property this manor fell to the portion of his daughter, the Honble. Mrs. Musgrave, whose son, Christopher Musgrave, Esq., is the present possessor.

Within a mile of the village, though extra-parochial itself, stand the remains of Pinley Priory. This small religious house was founded by Robert de Pilardington in the reign of Hen. I, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it consisted of a Prioress and three or four Nuns,[e] who were, according to Bishop Tanner,[f] of the Cistertian order. Very slight vestiges of the ancient building[g] now remain.

measuring 18 feet by 17½ feet, the smaller, which is innermost and over the entrance lobby, 11 feet 8 inches by 8 feet. The windows by which these rooms are lighted have moulded mullions and jambs of stone, and the doorways are obtusely arched. From the upper story, the stone staircase is continued in a spiral direction round a newel or stone shaft to the roof. Between the second and third stories, externally, a moulded string course runs along the wall, and over some of the windows are hood mouldings. This building can hardly be considered as having been erected purely for a defensive purpose, nor yet as a domestic edifice; it is so constructed as to be able to afford resistance sufficient against any sudden attack. It is connected by a wall (in which is an arched doorcase), to an old half-timbered house on the south. In the fields on the north are the remains of terraces and grounds, seemingly laid out in the formal style of Elizabeth.

[e] To the care of these Nuns [temp. Richard I.] were entrusted Gundred, daughter of Walleran Earl of Warwick, and Isabella his niece, "quas eis" so runs his grant "commendavi nutriendas et custodiendas:" and for their support he gives two marks of silver from his rents in Claverdon. This document is among the Cotton M.S. in the British Museum, and is printed at length in "Ellis's Introduction to Domesday" as illustrative of the manners of the time, and the custom of granting lands for the support of daughters in Monasteries.

[f] Tanner's Notitia Monastica. But the Editors of the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon do not consider his authority for this statement as sufficient. See Vol. iv. p. 113, note a.

[g] A moated area of about four acres contains the site and few existing remains of the ancient Priory. A picturesque half timbered house with the walls covered with rough cast, gabled on the different sides, and well grouped, with projecting oriel windows and a gabled porch, appears to have been built, probably out of the ruins of the Priory, in the middle of the seventeenth century, as on the porch is the date 1666. To the eastward of this are the vestiges of an ancient building of one bay, now partly used as a shed or waggon hovel, open on the south side, and partly converted into a stable. It is not quite clear what structure this may have been, the ancient features have been so much destroyed; but it is conjectured to have been the Church. In the interior along the north wall, runs a Norman string course, consisting of a plain projecting abacus with the under edge chamfered; above this are the sills of two mullioned windows of three lights each, but there is not a sufficiency of detail to define their style or date. The walls are 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. In the west wall of this building is an obtusely pointed four-centred arched doorway, with a hood over, supported by sculptured corbels, the architrave and jamb mouldings which are continuous, consist of cavettos with bowtels intervening: this is of the fifteenth century. Towards the east end of this building in the south wall of the part now converted into a stable is an

The Church has belonged from the earliest date, to the present time, to the Archdeacon of Worcester. In 1291, (19 Edw. I.) it was valued at 15½ marks, the Vicar's portion then being 6½ marks. In the King's Books it is valued at £5. 12s. 1d. The present yearly value is £300.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Edward Millard	1574	Nathaniel Cotton	1802
Robert Fynche	1586	Philip Roberts	1813
Thomas Pilkington	1629	William Andrew Foley	1818
John Russell	1685	Robert Wylde	1828
John Allison	1703	Thomas Commeline	1833
William Cumming	1739	Arthur Andrew Onslow	1842
Daniel Collins	1768		

The Church

which is dedicated to St. Michael, has, with the exception of the tower, been totally altered, and in great part re-built.[h] Nothing can be more un-church-like than its present appearance. It consists of a chancel, nave with south aisle, and a tower at the west end.

obtusely-arched doorway within a square head, the spandrells of which are filled with sculptured roses; this is of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is supposed that this doorway led into the revestry, a small stone apartment annexed to the building. Between the stable and shed are some remains of ancient wood-work, which may have formed part of the rood screen, but of these it is difficult to make out much; and this building has been so much defaced and altered that little more than conjecture can be entertained, in assigning its probable original use. On the outside lies the fragment of an ancient stone coffin, similar to those in use in the thirteenth century, with a circular cavity for the head. Human remains have been discovered at no great distance to the south-west of this building, on the presumed site of the cemetery garth; but unless excavations were permitted to be made, the plan of the conventual arrangements of the different offices can hardly be traced.

[h] This was done in the year 1830, when £1200 were thus expended by the Churchwardens on the *improvement* (?) of the Church: the nave was taken down and re-built from the ground. This sum was obtained from a charity founded in this parish by the will of John Matthews, alias Smith, dated 11th May, 17th Hen. VIII, by which he demised certain lands and messuages "for the performance of an obit, with masses and other observances for his soul, and all Christian souls, in the Parish Church of Claverdon: the rest of the rents and issues of the same premises to be spent and employed in and upon other necessaries of the said Church, and thus continuing from year to year, and from time to time, for ever, at the discretion of the Churchwardens for the time being." The rents of this charity now exceed £90 per annum, so that at some future day a judicious use of this fund may restore an ecclesiastical character to this sacred building.

Exterior.

The Tower. The Tower which stands west of the nave, is constructed in the style of the fifteenth century. It is two stages in height, with embattled parapets; at the western angles are buttresses diagonally disposed, of three stages in height with plain sloped set-offs. The west doorway is wide, obtusely arched in the head, and the architrave mouldings consist of two cavettos with a rectangular nook between. The window over is pointed, and contains three principal lights, trefoiled in the heads, with six smaller panel lights above, and is surmounted by a hood moulding. The string course separating the stages of the Tower, consists of a slope for the upper member, with a chamfer, cavetto, and bead beneath. The belfry windows are pointed, and each contains two trefoiled lights and a quatrefoil in the head, and is surmounted by a hood moulding with an horizontal return. On the face of the middle battlement of the parapet on each side is a blank shield. At each angle of the parapet there appears to have been a pinnacle, but these are now destroyed. The base moulding of the tower consists of a bold ogee, beneath which is a plain face somewhat retired. On the south side of the tower, near the south-east angle, is a projecting stair-case, the capping of which dies in the wall. On this side also is a single-light window, obtusely arched, rising above the string course, which moulding is carried round the head. The capping of the parapet is carried round the embrasures, both horizontally and vertically.

Nave and Aisle. The Nave and south Aisle are of modern construction, in the pseudo-gothic style, with a slated roof of wide span; and the north and south walls are each pierced by three large square headed windows, filled with meagre tracery, miserably designed, and cement hood-mouldings over; the external

walls are also covered with plaster. The whole of the main body of the Church is as poor and defective in point of architectural propriety and taste as can possibly be imagined.

Chancel. The Chancel arch is apparently of the decorated style, and the walls, now covered with rough cast, are probably of the same date, but these are pierced with windows in the debased style of architecture prevalent in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The south side is pierced by two square-headed windows divided by mullions and transoms into plain oblong rectangular-shaped lights without foliations; the mullions present on the exterior the half round moulding with the plain flat fillet on the face, so prevalent in mullioned windows of this age, whilst the interior mouldings are composed of a projecting fillet in front with a cavetto on each side. Between these windows is a door, which appears of older date, consisting of a plain pointed arch. The windows in the north wall of the chancel are similar to those in the south, having moulded mullions and transoms. The east window is square-headed and contains eight plain oblong shaped lights, divided by three mullions and a transom, which are plainly chamfered. At the eastern angles of the chancel are small buttresses disposed angular-wise.

Interior.

A gallery runs along the west and south sides of the body of the church, which is fitted up with high box-like compartments; those in the chancel are five feet eight inches in height, with the exception of one which is six feet six inches high. The tower contains a peal of six bells: the ceilings, both of the chancel and nave, are underdrawn with plaster: on the east wall are some remains of scroll work painting. The Altar or Holy table is apparently of the eighteenth century, and contains

beneath the slab a cupboard! In the gallery at the west end is a small organ.

Font. There is no Font in the Church, but the one belonging to it is believed to be still in existence: and the basin of it, said to be in a farm yard. This act of desecration ought not to be permitted, and the Archdeacon and rural Deans should take care that the Canon[i] is enforced which enjoins—"That there shall be a Font of Stone in every Church and Chapel where Baptism is to be ministred, the same to be set in the ancient usual places. In which onely Font the minister shall baptize publickly." In lieu of the Font is a wooden pedestal to hold a common basin, which is expressly forbidden by the Canons "Curabunt ut in singulis Ecclesiis sit Sacer Fons, *non Pelvis*, in quo Baptismus ministretur." Why do not the Churchwardens comply with this Canon and restore the ancient Font so sacrilegiously removed?

A Church (as evinced by the mention of a priest in Domesday) probably existed here in the Anglo-saxon era. And a subsequent building appears to have been erected, or the old one greatly restored and enlarged, during the reign of Hen. VI.[k] No traces of these earlier structures are, however, now apparent.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

On the floor is a sepulchral slab, containing the matrix of a brass, apparently that of a corpse in a winding sheet with an inscription beneath.

Against the north wall is a high tomb, beneath a flat tester canopy with an entablature in front, supported by two Ionic columns, placed on square plinths with fantastic capitals. Over the canopy is an escutcheon of seven quarterings, surmounted with helm, crest and mantling. Beneath this canopy is a semicircular alcove ornamented in the soffits, within which (as appears by the plate of the monument given in Dugdale's Warwickshire) was a sarcophagus resting upon the tomb, surmounted by a shield of arms *Spencer impaling Cheeke*, and bearing an inscription. This sarcophagus is now gone, and the inscription, which is as follows, is placed on an oblong tablet at the back:—"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Spencer of Claveydon in ye County of Warwicke Esquier second sone of Sir John Spencer of Althroppe in the county of Northampton

[i] Canon 81st.

[k] On the 7th of January 1454, Carpenter Bishop of Worcester granted letters of indulgence for forty days "omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, bona contribuentibus dantibus vel legantibus ad refectionem constructionem seu reparationem ecclesiæ parochialis de Claverdon."

Knight who deceased the 8th daie of November in the yeare of our Lord God 1586. This Thomas Spencer married Mary Cheeke the eldest daughter of Henry Cheeke Esquier, and had issue by her one only daughter Alice Spencer married unto Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecott in the saide County of Warwicke Knight." In front of the tomb are six shields, each charged with one of the armorial bearings quartered in the shield above. This monument appears to have been erected A.D. 1586, over a window of earlier date, which it partly conceals.

A white marble tablet. Arms. *Argent on a chief sable* 3 *martlets*. Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Robert Wylde M. A. late of Ch. Ch. in the Univ^{y}. of Oxford, for many years Curate, and afterwards Vicar of this parish. He departed this life Oct. 31st 1833. Aged 59.

IN THE NAVE.

Two white marble tablets on a large oval slab. Arms. 3 *cocks heads erased impaling a cross between* 4 *falcons*. In a vault beneath this place lie the mortal remains of Matthew Wilcox Esq. of Kenilworth, youngest son of John and Christian Wilcox of Brandon in this county. He died Dec^{r}. 13th 1813. Aged 75 years. Also Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Webb in the same county. She died Sept^{r}. 16th 1809. Aged 55 years. They were both grand children of Matthew and Elizabeth Walford of this place. Also Christian Wilcox, daughter of the above Matthew and Elizabeth Wilcox. She died Sept^{r} 10th, 1839. Aged 56 years.

A small marble monument. Here lieth the body of William Deakins, Practitioner in physick and surgery, who married daughter of John Tristram gent. of the parish of Belbroughton in the county of Worcester, by whom he had two daughters Sarah and Margaret. He dyed February the 22d, 1710. in the 41st year of his age.

IN THE CHURCH YARD.

On the exterior of the Chancel, within a projection from the south wall forming a pointed arched recess, is a monument or high tomb, with a tablet above at the back of the recess: it is raised to the memory of Christopher Flecknoe, Steward to Thomas Spencer, Esqr.; but the greater part of the inscription is now illegible.

Registers.

There are seven registers. The earliest entry is in 1652.

Bells.

The bells are six in number, all of which were cast by Lester and Pack of London, in the year 1757. The 5th Bell has the following inscription:—

"In wedlock's bands all ye who join, with hands your hearts unite,
So shall our tuneful tongues combine, to laud the nuptial rite."

The rest merely bear the name of the bell founders, with the date 1757.

Norton,

or Norton Lindsey,[a] as it is now usually called, is a chapelry of Claverdon, from which village it is about two miles distant. The proper name, however, of this place is Norton Limesi (so called by Dugdale), and derives its title, probably, from the family of Limesi, which, shortly after the Norman Conquest, held large possessions in this and other counties, amongst which was the neighbouring parish of Budbrooke. The village is very prettily situated on a rising ground, and the view from the church-yard over the vale of Avon one of the richest and most extensive the neighbourhood presents.

The Chapel (which was built in the reign of King John and still retains many features of its original character) was not originally attached to Claverdon, but belonged to the church of Wootton Wawen; another chapel having been built at the same time, in the adjoining hamlet of Langley,[b] which was also annexed to the same church. The tithes of these two places formed a constant matter of dispute between the churches of

[a] Though the present name of Lindsey is clearly a corruption of Limesi or Limsey as it is pronounced and often spelt, it is a very singular circumstance that the family of Limesi became extinct in the male line by one of the co-heiresses marrying into the family of Lindsey.

[b] No trace of the chapel in this place now remains.

Wootton and Claverdon; and the agreements[c] subsequently entered into between them on this subject throw much interesting light on the manners of the times.

About the year 1208 the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of St. Peter, at Conches or Castellion, in Normandy (to whom the church of Wootton[d] at that time belonged), complained to the Pope that they had been injured by the Rector of Claverdon, who unjustly detained "the tithes and obventions" of Norton, Langley, and part of Wolverton. The cause was heard before the Papal Delegates, when the Parson of Claverdon alleged that his church has been in continual possession of the "tithes and obventions" of these places *jure parochiali* for more than forty years. It was proved, however, by the Abbot and Convent, that the church of Wootton had always received these tithes till the time of Prior Ernulf,[e] who had granted them to W. Comin, then Parson of Claverdon, for the term of his life, on condition of his paying yearly one pound of incense; which composition had been confirmed by the Bishop of Worcester, "before whom the said Comin did swear, that if he should take upon him the religious habit, or should die before he did it, he would restore the said tithes to Wootton to which he then owned that they did of right belong:" it was further proved that before the late wars[f] the inhabitants of these places were baptized and buried at Wootton, and that during the reign of Stephen, the lord of Langley and his lady constantly attended the church of Wootton on Feast days, and that they were buried there: and it was further shewn that Comin regularly paid the pound of incense, and that his successor for some time did the same, till the wars came on when he refused to do so any longer.

[c] See Thomas' Dugdale, under Langley, vol. ii. p. 829.
[d] See vol. i. p. 113.
[e] Ernulphus was Prior of Wootton tem. Hen. II.
[f] This alludes probably to the civil broils and conflicts betwixt King John and his Barons, which rendered most of that monarch's reign a scene of continual strife and distraction.

The issue of these proceedings is not known; but about fifty years afterwards (1257), a special agreement was made betwixt the Prior of Wootton and the Rector of Claverdon, that in future these chapels with the tithes within their precincts should belong to Claverdon; that the inhabitants of Norton and Langley should bury their dead there, and there receive the sacraments; in consideration of which the Rector of Claverdon and his successors were to pay to the Prior of Wootton and his successors a yearly acknowledgment of five marks and eight shillings. Subsequent events transferred the Priory of Wootton to other hands, and a fresh agreement was made upon this subject temp. Hen. VII.

The inhabitants of this place have long ceased to bear their dead to Claverdon for interment: many of the grave stones present a time-worn appearance, and one large stone which exhibits traces of rude sculpture, and is probably a sepulchral memorial, bears the undoubted stamp of great antiquity.

The Chapel,

dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel only. In the church-yard is a large yew tree.

Exterior.

Nave. The south doorway of the nave is Early English, with an attached shaft to each jamb, surmounted by a rude bell-shaped capital, from which springs an architrave roll moulding: annexed to this doorway is a wretched brick porch. The nave is lighted on the south side by miserable windows of modern insertion: a buttress with plain sloped set-offs supports this wall. Part of the north wall of the nave appears to have been rebuilt. The north doorway is Early English and the jambs on each side have an attached shaft with a rude bell-

shaped capital, from which a roll architrave moulding springs: over the pointed arch of this doorway is a hood moulding, consisting of a quarter round and a slope. At the north-west angle of the nave is a low buttress disposed diagonally, and above this is a cornice of the Decorated style, consisting of a hollow moulding with three four-leaved flowers inserted. At the west-end of the nave is a broad projecting buttress of two stages which served to support the bell cot, the opening of which in part remains: the belfry now consists of one of those small pigeon-house-looking structures of modern erection we find, unhappily, too often disfiguring the roofs of small churches: it is covered with rough cast. The south-west angle is supported by a low buttress set angular-wise.

Chancel. This is lighted on the south side by two very small plain lancet-light windows, (only 8 inches in width) without hood mouldings; the westernmost of these has been carried down[g] lower than the other, and this lower part has been blocked up. The north wall of the chancel contains two plain and small lancet light windows, placed at a distance from each other. The east window has been a Decorated pointed window of three lights with flowing tracery in the head: the jambs are moulded, but the mullions are gone. The hood moulding above springs from the sculptured corbel heads of a man and woman, but these are much mutilated. At the north-east angle of the chancel is a double buttress disposed angular-wise: at the south-east angle is an angularly-disposed buttress. The walls of the church are constructed of ashlar masonry, but the original pitch of the roof has been altered.

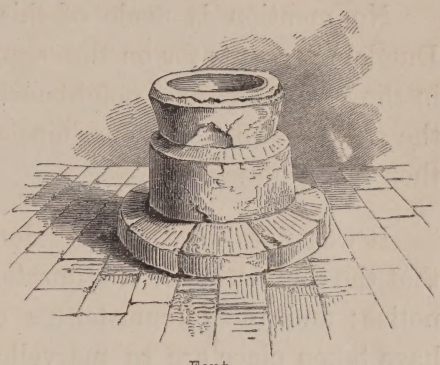
Interior.

Both the nave and chancel are fitted up with high pews; which, superseding the ancient and proper low open seats, dis-

[g] This is a very diminutive example of the 'low side window,' concerning the use of which so many conjectures have been hazarded: the opening is only 8 inches wide by 12 inches high.

figure so many of our churches. The north doorway is blocked up. The nave and chancel have underdrawn plaster cielings instead of being open to the roof. The pulpit is of the seventeenth century and the panels exhibit the flat shallow scroll work design of that period: it has a sounding board of the same date.

Font. This consists of an ancient cylindrical basin, eighteen inches in diameter, nine inches deep within, and twelve inches high, externally, the interior being leaded. This is placed on a cylindrical shaft of the same height but of somewhat greater diameter, placed upon a circular basement.



Font.

Chancel. This is entered through a plain pointed double-faced arch, with chamfered edges springing from a plain abacus or cap moulding. The lancet headed windows (two on each side of the chancel) are splayed internally, to a semicircle in the head. The south-west window appears to have been lowered for the purpose of a confessional window. On the north side of the east window, projecting from the wall, is a plain bowl-shaped bracket, on which an image formerly stood. A low tie beam crosses the east window below the spring of the arch. The altar table is small and plain, and apparently of the latter part of the seventeenth century, or later. There is no monumental inscription within this Chapel.

Wroxhall.

No mention is made of this place in Domesday; which Dugdale accounts for on the supposition that it was included in the survey of some neighbouring parish, "the barrenness of the soil, though woody, perhaps giving occasion that it was not then taken notice of."

It was not however very long after the Conqueror's time that the foundation of a Monastery on this spot, brought it into notice: and the circumstances under which this is stated to have taken place are so marvellous, that they are hardly surpassed by any similar legend of a wonder-loving age. The authority for this romantic story is a MS. of the 15th century, which was shewn to Sir William Dugdale by Sir John Burgoyn, in whose possession it then was, and which was regarded as the production of some priest or officer belonging to the Nunnery of Wroxhall. The patience of the reader is entreated in behalf of its contents, which are, in substance, as follows:—

Early in the twelfth century, the lordship of Wroxhall was held, under the Earl of Warwick, by Henry, who, from his armorial bearings (*bendè with a fesse gules*) was considered to be of the family of the Montforts[a] of Beaudesert. This Henry had a son named Hugh of gigantic stature, who, going out to join the wars in the Holy Land, was taken prisoner, and suffered the hardships of a rigorous captivity for seven years.

[a] The arms of Montfort of Beaudesert were *bende of* 10 *pieces or. an azure.*

Allan E Everitt

M. & N. Hanhart lith. Printers.

J. Brandard

WROXHALL ABBEY CHURCH.

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In the solitude of his prison house, he thought upon St. Leonard, to whom his parish Church[b] was dedicated, and calling to mind the miraculous legends connected with his history, put up to him a prayer for deliverance. St. Leonard appeared to him at night in the habit of a black monk, telling him to return home and there to found a Nunnery of the Benedictine Order, and immediately vanished. The Knight awoke, and regarded the Vision as a dream. The Vision was, however, repeated, and then he vowed to Heaven and St. Leonard that if his prayer were granted, the directions of the Saint should be observed. No sooner had the vow passed his lips, than he found himself instantaneously transported to his native parish, and set down in the woods of Wroxhall (still bound in his fetters), not far distant from his own house.[c] He knew not, however, where he was, until discovered by a shepherd of his own, who, though at first alarmed by his uncouth and neglected appearance, overgrown as he was with hair, no sooner discovered his master than he conveyed the joyful intelligence to his home. His lady went forth with her children immediately to meet him, but did not recognize her husband, till he shewed her part of a ring which had formerly been broken between them, with which the portion in her own custody precisely corresponded. No time was lost in offering up thanksgivings for his escape from foreign captivity, and in fulfilling the vow he had made in the hour of distress: he prayed for guidance as to the place where the promised Monastery should be built, and was directed to certain stones placed without human hands in the ground as the spot selected. On that site arose the altar of a conventual Church, attached

[b] If Hatton is the parish alluded to, either the recollection of the Chronicler must have failed, or that Church must have received another and later dedication, as it is now dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity. Hatton must, however, have been his Parish Church, as his principal seat was there situated, and from that place he took his designation of Hugh de Hatton.

[c] Wroxhall adjoins the parish of Hatton.

to which was founded a house of Nuns, to be regulated according to the rules and regulations of St. Benedict.

Divesting this story of all its marvels it will not be too much to gather from it the fact, that Hugh de Hatton was founder of the Priory of Wroxhall, in the time of Henry I. or Stephen. Leland[d] fixes the date of its foundation in 1141. It must have been erected previously to the reign of Henry II., as a grant of ten marks per annum to it from that monarch is recited in an *Inspeximus* Charter[e] of Edward III. It was dedicated in honour of St. Leonard; and, when built, a lady named Edith was sent for from the Priory of Wilton, near Salisbury, to instruct the Nuns in the rules of the Benedictine Order. The "founder himself dyed the xix of Marche, and he lyeth buryed in our quire, under a marble stone, under the east dore of our close quier. His mother is buryed in our church-yard.[f]"

This religious house was not without its reliques; nor were they (if we may judge from the two following specimens) at all inferior to the usual class of such articles; for they comprised the ring by which the Founder's Lady recognized her husband, and a portion of the chain in which he was discovered bound in the woods of Wroxhall, the remaining portion having been melted into the bells.[g] On Tuesday the eve of St. Luke (Oct. 17), 1290, this Priory was visited by Godfrey Giffard,[h] the venerable Bishop of Worcester, who preached in the Church upon this text *Non est talis mulier super terram &c.*

[d] Leland's Collectanea. vol. iii. p. 73. "Anno MCXLI° Abbathia de Roggishale incipitur."

[e] This Charter is printed in Dugdale's Monasticon. Vol. iv. p. 92. (Edit. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel.)

[f] The year of the Founder's death unluckily is not named. This extract is taken from the MS. already mentioned in page 40, which is printed at full length in Dugdale's Monasticon. Vol. iv. p.p. 90, 91, 92. The situation of the Founder's tomb, refers probably to the *former* Church, which he built himself, the *present* Church having been reconstructed in the 14th century.

[g] MS. before mentioned in note f.

[h] Thomas's Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 646. Bishop Giffard was consecrated Bishop of Worcester 25 Dec., 1268. Obiit 26 Jan., 1301. Dr. Thomas gives another extract from Bishop Giffard's Register, from which it appears he also visited Wroxhall Priory in the year 1284, and preached from the text *Filiæ tibi sunt, serva corpus illarum &c.*

Allan E. Everitt. M & N Hanhart lith. Printers. J. Brandard.

WROXHALL ABBEY CHURCH.

INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick

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And in June, 1309, it received a visit from J. Landavon,[i] stiled Wigor. Episcopus suffraganeus. In the reign of Edward II. the Conventual Church was either entirely rebuilt or greatly enlarged, and it was consecrated by Bishop Maidston[k], 9th July, 1315 (9th Edward II); but further notice will be taken of this in the description of the Church. About the time of the Dissolution, Bishop Tanner[l] states "herein were five or six religious." The revenues[m] of the Priory were then valued at £72 15s. 6d. The deed of acknowledgment of the King's Supremacy[n] received the common seal of the Priory in 1534: and in the year following, Agnes Little, the last Prioress, was allowed a yearly pension of £7. 10s., "and the rest of her fellow Nuns" to use Dugdale's words "were exposed to the wide world to seek their fortunes."

On Dec. 8th, 36th Henry VIII. (1544) the site of the Priory "with the Church, Belfrey, Churchyard, and all the lands in Wroxhall thereto belonging, as also the Rectory and tithes of Wroxhall,"[o] were granted by the crown to Robert Burgoyne and John Scudamore, and subsequently continued in the Burgoyne family till the year 1713, when the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren became the purchaser of the estate, with whose descendants the inheritance[p] still continues.

The following charges, relative to the Church, appear in the parish accounts:—

[i] Dr. Thomas has given the following extract from Bishop Reynolds's register: "kal. Jun. 1309 Dominus J. Landavon Wig. ep. suffraganeus celebravit apud Wroxhale, et benedixit ibid. (here follow the names of twelve Nuns), ejusdem domus moniales, et earum professiones admisit." Reynolds was Bishop of Worcester from 1308 to 1313, when he was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury.

[k] Walter de Maydenstone, or Maidston, succeeded Bishop Reynolds in 1313 and died 1317.

[l] Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

[m] According to Speed, with whom the Valor Ecclesiasticus agrees, it was £78 10s. 1½d.

[n] The acknowledgment of Supremacy is preserved in the Chapter-house, Westminster. The Seal of the Priory is circular, 2 inches in diameter: the design, is a half-length figure, within a large semicircular-headed canopy, in an Abbot's dress, holding a pastoral staff, turned inwards, in his right hand, and a book in his left: it has been conjectured that the figure is intended for St. Leonard: the legend is Sigillv' sci'. leonardi. de. wrokeshalla.

[o] Dugdale, p. 492.

[p] The Wroxhall Estate, descended by the will of Christopher Roberts Wren, Esq., (the last

1642.	for making a locke for the Church Dore, and ring	ix*s.*
	lookes and Hynges for iiii dores for the Churchyard and iron laces for the same dores	xviii*s.*
	for making the Church dore	xxviii*s.* viii*d.*
	for paling the Churchyard and making four Dores for the same, and one grate gate	vi*l.* xiii*s.* v*d.*
1631.	Three new Bell wheels	xxiiii*s.*
circa 1640.	v dores for the Stipepell	v*s.*
	mending locks for do. hewing the stone walls to place the same dores in	vii*s.* vi*d.*
1661.	Paid for the cushion and houre glasse	vii*d.*
1664.	Layd out upon the Church	xviii*l.* vii*s.* vii*d.*

The Churchwardens accounts also for several years, contain almost annually a charge "for a sugar lofe" given to Mr. Warmstray (of Worcester) with a present also given to his men.

No Parish Church appears to have ever been founded at Wroxhall: which may readily be accounted for on the supposition, that as the whole lordship was granted to the Priory, the tenants probably attended the service of the Conventual Church. Since the Reformation this sacred edifice has supplied the place of the Parish Church; the Parishioners have attended its public ordinances, and the dead have been buried within its Churchyard: Parish Registers have been regularly kept, and Churchwardens have been appointed. From the absolute grant of the Priory and the comprehensive terms in which the buildings were conveyed, it appears that the Church is the absolute property of those who derive their title, under that instrument; and the appointment of the Minister, and his salary, rests wholly in the hands of those to whom the possessions of the suppressed Priory belong.

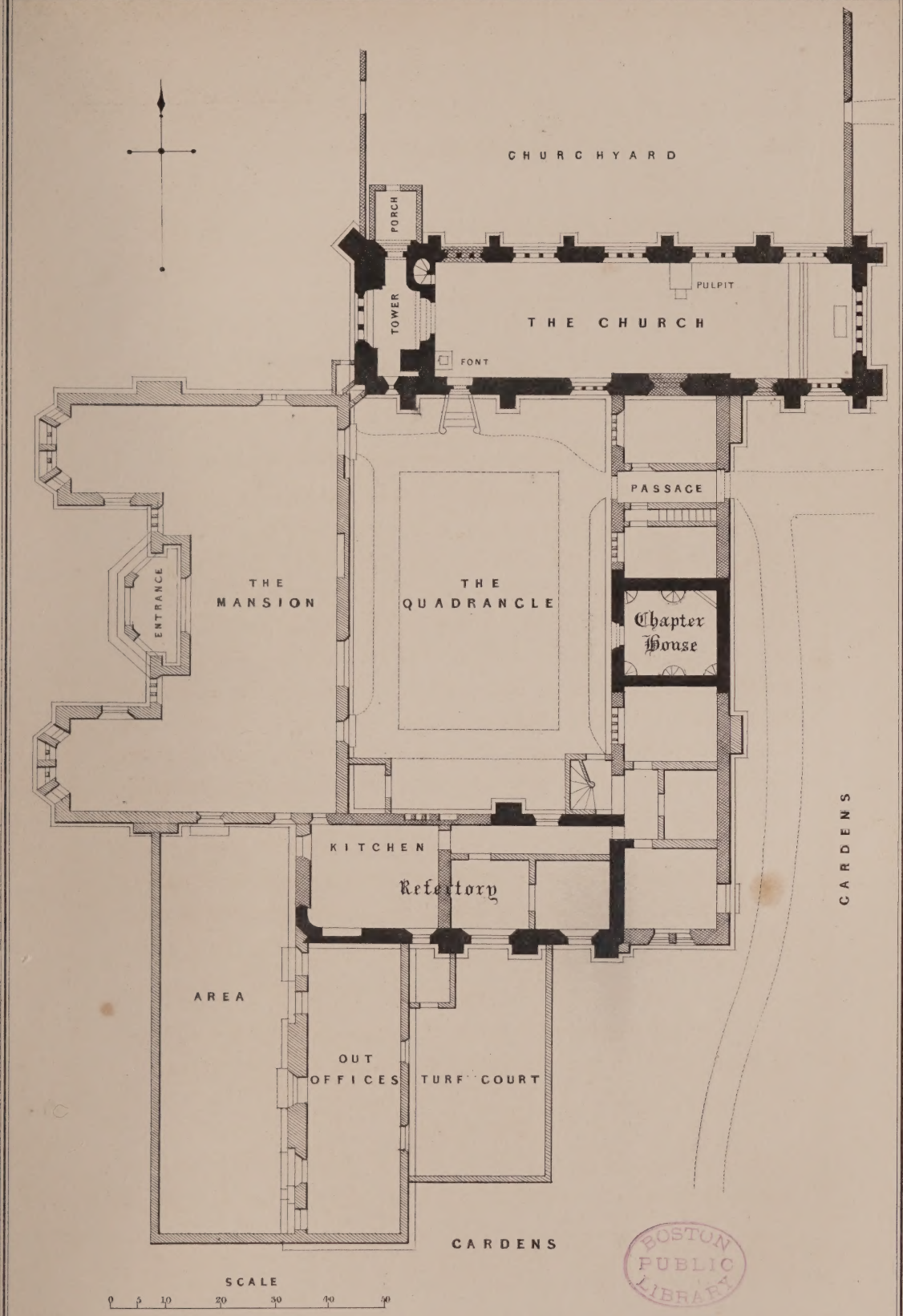
Incumbents.

There is no entry of them in the Bishop's Registrar's Court at Worcester. The present Chaplain is the Rev. W. Grice.

The Church,

which, in accordance with the general Monastic arrangement anciently observed, occupied the north side of the Conventual

lineal male descendant of Sir Christopher), and by the death of an elder sister, to his youngest daughter, who married Chandos Hoskyns, Esq., (second son to Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart.,) who took, by Royal licence, the name of Wren in addition to his own. Mrs. Wren Hoskyns has left an only daughter, now quite young.



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NOTE

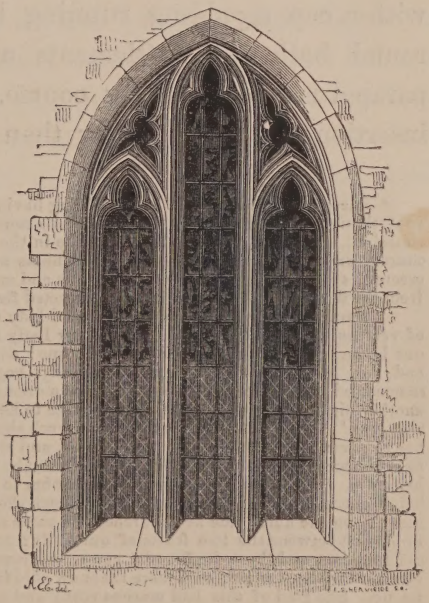
The Black Parts represent the Original parts remaining
Shaded thus ▨ *Walls in which the Old Materials are partly used*
Shaded thus ▨ *the Elizabethan Mansion with its Offices.*

WROXHALL ABBEY
WARWICKSHIRE.

inclosure, consists of one long pace or bay only, without any external mark to indicate the division between the nave and quire: the reason of this is evident, viz., that the nave only of the original design for the Church appears to have been erected, and this was so constructed as to admit of enlargement at a future period, by the addition of a south aisle and a quire at the east end: the completion of this design was never effected. The knowledge we possess of the precise date of the dedication of this Church which took place A.D. 1315, (9th Ed. II.), and which must have followed immediately on its original completion, is of considerable service in determining the date elsewhere of architectural details similar to those here displayed.[q]

Exterior.

The north wall is pierced by five windows in the Decorated style, each window containing 3 lights divided by moulded mullions filleted on the faces: these lights are trefoiled within the heads, and the middle light is higher than those on the sides, whilst the spaces between the heads of the lights are pierced and foliated. These windows have a rather singular appearance and do not possess any of the usual varieties of flowing tracery in their design. The middlemost[r] of these windows is not continued down so low as the others, and there appears to



Window of Nave.

[q] The details of the windows in the Chancel at Lapworth Church are precisely similar to those in the Church at Wroxhall; the same builder was evidently employed in the construction of both.

[r] By an error of the Artist this window is made, in the exterior view of the Church, of the same length as the rest.

have been originally a door[s] beneath it which is now blocked up. The interior arches of these windows are obtusely pointed, but struck from two centres; they have no hood mouldings over, either internally or externally, and the wall is supported by shallow buttresses of three stages with plain sloped set-offs, which die into the wall on a level with the tops of the window arches. And here, as we also find in other structures, economy seems to have been a necessary consideration to which regard was paid, in the design and construction of this edifice; not indeed from any parsimonious feeling, but evidently from the want of a sufficiency of funds, those expended being apparently barely enough to carry out, in the plainest manner, a portion only of the whole of the intended design. The north wall is surmounted by an embattled parapet of later date than the sub-structure, being in the style of the fifteenth century, with a cap moulding running both horizontally and vertically round both the battlements and embrasures: beneath this parapet is a plain string course. The east window is also an insertion of later character than the wall in which it is placed,

[s] There is no indication of any building having been attached to the Church externally at this spot, though the north side of the quire was a common situation for the Lady Chapel in conventual churches. Whether the building alluded to in the following extract refers to the present or former church, or whether its existence is as dubious as the means by which it was said to have been erected, still the legend is far too curious and marvellous to be omitted in this place: it is taken from the document already so largely extracted from. (See note f.)

"Dame Alice Craft, somtime nunne and lady of this place, poore of worldly goods, but riche of vertues, desired heartily of God and our Lady that she in her dayes might see here a Chapell of our Lady. To that intent she prayed oft time: and on a night time there came a voice to her, and bad her, in the name of God and our Lady, beginn and performe a chapell of our Lady. She remembred her thereof, and thought it but a dreme, and toke noe heede thereof. But not long to, another night following, came the same voice to her againe, and gave her the same charge more sharplye." Still delaying to execute the work she is visited by our Lady who reprimands her for her neglect: on which going to the Prioress, and stating that she had only the sum of fifteen pence to commence with, is yet encouraged to undertake the work in trust that our Lady would encrease her store. "Then this dame Alice Craft gave her to prayers, and besought our Lady to give her knowledge where she should build it, and how much she should make it. Then she had by revelation to make it on the north side her churche, and there she should finde markyd the quantity. This was in harvest betwene the two feasts of our Lady: and on the morrow earlye she went unto the place assigned her, and there she found a certeyne ground covered with snow, and all the Churchyard else bare without snow; and there the snow abidde from foure of the clocke in the morning untill noone. She glad of this had masons ready and marked out the ground, and built the chapell and performed it up. And every Satturday whilst it was in building she would say her prayers in the allyes of the church-yard, and in the playne pathe she should and did finde weekely sylver suficient to pay her workmen, and all that behoofull to her worke, and no more. This good lady, dame Alice Craft, died the vii calends of Feverell, on the morrow after the Conversion of Saint Paul: and she is buried under a stone in the same chapell afore the doore, entring into the quire. She, as beseming of her bones, was a woman of grete stature. There was a young lady buryed in the same grave, and there we see her bones."

being in the florid style of the fifteenth century: it contains five principal lights cinquefoiled in the heads, with eight smaller panel lights above, trefoiled in the heads; the mullions, which run vertically up, have the quarter hollow on each side of the face. It is probable that the east end was originally left as a blank wall and intended so to remain till the premeditated Quire could be annexed, as traces of an arch of construction which could be broken through for the purpose of forming the communication as a chancel arch, are still discernible.

On the south side near the east end is a four-centred arched window of three lights, apparently an insertion in the sixteenth century. Above this is an arch of construction for the intended addition of a south aisle or chapel; another arch of construction adjoins the former, seemingly for the same purpose: within the latter is a plain pointed single light window, the interior head of which is semi-hexagonal, and beneath this is a doorway. With the exception of these two windows, the spaces comprised within these arches are left in their original state, filled up with masonry. Some distance westward in the south wall is a pointed window of three lancet lights, not unlike an Early English window, with the spaces between the lights pierced. This window is comprised within a single arch, and in the south wall are three more arches of construction, destined to serve as pier arches in any subsequent enlargement of the church, as originally premeditated. Two buttresses support, externally, the south wall. A plain horizontal parapet, with moulded capping and hollow cornice moulding, finishes the wall on this side. On a leaden spout are the initals "R. B. 1663."[t]

[t] The initials of Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart., who seems to have paid much attention to the repairs of the place. It is not improbable that he built the tower of the Church, as the date 1664 is carved on one of the beams in the belfry, and one of the bells was also cast in the same year. There is also a considerable sum in the Parish accounts, laid out upon the Church in that year.

The west window is large, containing three principal lights, and corresponds with those on the north side. Originally there appears to have been no tower to the church, or else the tower was detached;[u] for the west end of the church exhibits, externally, certain indications by which the original high pitch of the roof continued to this end is easy to be ascertained. The present tower, which is of brick and embattled, rises from the roof of the church at the west end, and is a later addition, probably of the sixteenth or perhaps the seventeenth century, containing a square-headed belfry window of two rude trefoiled lights, with hood labels over. Each battlement of the tower is pierced with a cross. On the west side there are four battlements; on the south side, three: the sides of the tower are unequal. At some distance over the west window is a small oblong-shaped recessed light. The cornice moulding under the parapet is of stone. At the north east angle is a circular turret. The base moulding of the west wall is of bold character and consists of a flat or depressed ogee, with a plain recessed face beneath, below which is a projecting slope and plain face. The north doorway, which is under the tower, is plain pointed and the jambs and architrave exhibit, externally, four chamfered faces, but it has no hood moulding over the arch. The present cemetery adjoins the church on the north side.

Porch.

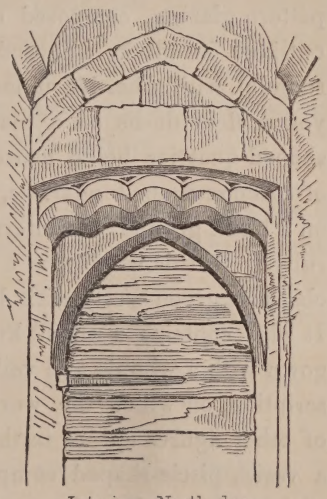
Interior.

The present roof is not the original one, but appears to have

[u] This supposition is strengthened by the terms of the original grant from the Crown, which is now preserved among the muniments at Wroxhall: that instrument conveys "scitum nuper Prioratus sive Monasterii de Wroxhall..ac totam nuper ecclesiam *Campanile* et Cemiterium ejus dem nuper Prioratus."

been constructed in the fifteenth century: it consists of eight bays divided by tie beams and principals; and the tie beams are supported by braces from the up-right wall pieces. The purlins, two on each side, and ridge piece are moulded, and a tie beam runs across over the east window. There are now no remains of the rood screen or loft, which originally formed the only marked division between the nave and quire. On each side of what was marked out as the nave, is a row of plain open sittings, with standard ends terminating in carved finials.

The interior of the north door is arched segmentally and engrailed with hanging tracery within the head. Embedded in the north wall, immediately below the north western window, are three large bosses of sculptured foliage of Decorated design and elaborate execution; two of these have sculptured heads. These bosses were evidently designed for some portion of vaulting not completed, probably for that of the chapter house. Beneath the south east window are the remains of a piscina and a plain stone bench for the sedilia. A little westward of these, in the south wall, are the traces of a door now closed up with masonry.



Interior. North door.

Font. The Font, which is placed near the west end, is a plain octagonal-faced basin, the underpart sloping, set on an octagonal shaft which stands on a square plinth. The basin is not large enough for immersion. It is surmounted by a plain spire-shaped cover.

Altar.

The altar or holy table is plain and square. On each side of it is a chair, partly constructed out of old panelled wood work. The tower contains a peal of three bells[v] two of which are of a date prior to the Reformation.

Painted Glass.

The windows on the north side contain some interesting remains of ancient coloured and painted glass, both in pattern glazing and in figures, of the fourteenth century. These are now intermixed with modern reparations, executed in a very creditable manner by Holland, of Warwick.

The easternmost of these windows, (which is much mutilated) contains pattern glazing, composed of white glass, with oak leaves and acorns outlined in black, disposed in pointed quatrefoils, each containing a roundel, with a border of lozenge-shaped quarries, each charged with a yellow fleur-de-lis on a black ground, the intermediate semi lozenge-shaped quarries being azure. Another border in this window consists of lozenge-shaped quarries, each displaying a green pointed quatrefoil on a black ground, the intermediate semi lozenge-shaped quarries being ruby. In this window is a small figure of a saint, kneeling in prayer, clad in a green vest, with his head bare, but encircled by a nimbus. It also contains a small kneeling figure of a female, clad in a yellow gown with a wimple and veil. There are also some remains of an inscription, on which the word 'fenestram' is conspicuous. Fragments of other figures appear in this window, and in the middle light, within a vesica-piscis-shaped compartment, is a shield charged with the arms of Montfort of Beaudesert, *bendé of ten pieces or. and azure.*

The second window on the north side, continuing westward, is filled with modern pattern glazing from the ancient design, but the border is not similar to that in the north easternmost window.

The painted glass in the third window has recently undergone reparation. It contains a figure of St. Benedict SCS BENEDICTVS,

[v] There is a tradition still extant at Wroxhall, that the Priory Church had formerly seven bells, and that four of them were taken away to the neighbouring Church of Baddesley Clinton.

who appears vested in an alb with green parures or apparels, a ruby coloured tunic and a yellow coloured chesible. On his feet are yellow coloured boots. The head, which is bare, is encircled by a red nimbus, and the pastoral staff is held in the left hand. The back ground is azure. This figure has a pedimental canopy over it, ogee shaped within the head. This window also contains the kneeling figure, in prayer, of a nun, represented in a long flowing black mantle with a wimple and hood; and the figure of a man, kneeling, in prayer, in a blue cowl or loose gown and a close fitting capucium, or hood.

The fourth window contains fragments of three figures, beneath canopies, one of which is that of a palmer with his bourdon, scrip, and cockle shell.

The fifth and westernmost window on the north side is now blocked up, with the exception of the modern reparations which have been executed to correspond in design and pattern with the ancient glass. The fragments of coloured and stained glass in these windows present interesting specimens of glazing of the fourteenth century.

In the principal lights of the east window are heads of canopies of pale yellow and white coloured glass: beneath these are four armorial bearings, *England, Hugh de Hatton, Say, and Montfort;* and in the centre light are the rose and crown, which latter appear to be modern.

In the bellfry window is the shield of Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick.

Sir William Dugdale gives a series of ten armorial bearings, in painted glass, existing when his notes of this Church were taken. Of these, several still remain, though differently arranged in the windows.

Monuments.

Near the upper end of the quire, on the floor, a little to the west of the altar platform, are two coffin-shaped slabs, apparently of the fourteenth century: one of these has had a cross incised upon it, the other is quite plain; and near them another with a cross fleury, boldly carved.

Sir William Dugdale has preserved the following inscription, which he states to have been upon a gravestone of marble—(now gone).

Domina Jocosa Brome filia Johanis Brome et
Prioriſſa de Wroxhall obiit xxi Junii anno Mb°xxbiii.

Against the East Wall.

Against the east wall and partly projecting in front of the east window is a mural monument, composed of a divided pediment, with an urn in the centre, supported on each side by a Corinthian column of variegated marble. On a tablet within is the following inscription :—

Dna. Anna Burgoyne filia Iohis Robinson de Dighton Com : Ebor. ar. et Eliz. Filiæ Thomae Hutton de Poppleton Mil. conjux Charissima & mœstissima Vidua Rogeri Burgoyne Militis & Baronetti, Cui VII peperit liberos Roger. Elz. Philip. Robert. Annam & Philadelphiam E quibus solum Elizabetha et Anna supersunt, Reliqui in infantia mortui hic requiescunt. Obiit nonas Feb. Aº Dⁱ MDCxCIII Ætatis LI.

South of Altar. In a vault near this place lye the Bodies of Christopher Wren, Esq. and Mary his wife : he died the 21st of July, 1771, aged 60 : she died the 12th of March, 1773, aged 59. Also near the same place are interred the bodies of their 2 Sons, Thomas, who died Jan. 22, 1762, in the 25th year of his age, and Matthew, who died the 13th of Feb., 1770, in his 22nd year.

Against the North Wall.

Affixed to the north wall of the Church is the incised brass effigy of a Lady,[w] who appears clad in a high and full bodied gown, with a band round the waist just below the breast, and long skirts falling in ample folds over and concealing the feet, with large loose hanging sleeves purfled at the wrists. The face and neck are bare, and on the head is a coverchief or veil, which descends on either side to the shoulders. There is no inscription existing to denote the person whom this brass was intended to represent, neither does it appear to have been originally placed in this Church; but is said to have been removed from the Church of Brailes, in this County, and, after passing through different hands, to have been at last affixed here for preservation. From the costume it is apparently of the early part of the fifteenth century, and may be ascribed to the reign of Hen. IV.

A small marble monument. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Philip Wren, M. A., for many years Rector of Ipsley and Vicar of Tanworth, who died April 17, 1829, aged 73.

On an oval white marble tablet on a dark ground :—Near this place lie the remains of Christopher Wren, Esq., who died Dec. 16th, 1797, aged 52. Also those of his wife, Martha, daughter of David Roberts, Esq., of Kinmell, Derbyshire, who died in August, 1779.

On an oval white marble tablet on a dark ground :—In memory of Christopher Wren, Esq., of Perry Barr, in the County of Stafford, who died May 1, 1842, in the 81st year of his age.

To the memory of Thomas Richard Lushington Edwards, Esq., late Collector of his Majesty's customs at the Port of Boston, in the County of Lincoln, who died May 1, 1832, in the 42nd year of his age. Also of the Rev. Thos. Edwards, L. L. D., father of the above, who departed this life in the 60th year of his age. This tablet was erected by Susan Edwards, wife of the said T. R. L. Edwards, to whom she had been married only seven months.

Against the South Wall.

Sacred to the memory of Christopher Roberts Wren, Esq., D. C. L., who died Mar. 4, 1828, aged 52, and who was the representative of the elder branch in lineal descent from Sir Christopher Wren.

Sacred to the memory of Joanna Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Christopher Roberts Wren, Esq., who died the 30th of May, 1830, aged 17.

Sacred to the cherished memory of Theodosia Anne Martha, the beloved and devoted wife of Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., and daughter of Christopher Roberts Wren, Esq. and Anne his wife, of Wroxhall Abbey, in the County of Warwick . . . on the 24th day of March, 1842, in the 26th year of her age her gentle spirit was released from its mortal part to return to him who gave it.

On the Floor.

Here lyeth the body of Anne, relict of Sr. Roger Burgoyne (*altar rail*) life ye 5 day of Feb. Anno Domi. $169\frac{3}{4}$.

Underneath lie the remains of Christopher Wren, of Perry Barr, in the County of Stafford, who died May 1, 1842, in the 81st year of his age. And also Ann Wren, wife of the above C. W. who died July 17, 1799, in the 43rd year of his age.

On separate lozenge slabs on the Floor. C. D. W., 1773. T. W., 1762. C. W., Esq., 1771. C. W., 1797. Mˢ W., 1779. M. W., 1773.

To the memory of Mrs. Mary Wigsteed, who departed this life Aug. the 25th, Anno Dom. 1767. She was a faithful Servant, a true friend, and, which comprises all, a good Xtian.

[w] It is very similar in costume to the incised brass in Wheathamsted Church, Herts, of Margaret Bostock, the mother of John de Wheathamsted, Abbot of St. Alban, from A.D. 1421 to A.D. 1460.

Hie jacet quod reliquum est Thomae Fownes Clerici qui vitam temperanter juste pieq, actam cum morte placida (in manus Dei deponens Spiritum) commutavit undevicessima die Decembris Anno Dom. M DCXCV ætatis LV.

There are seven hatchments in this Church, all of the Wren family: among them is the hatchment of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren; and that of his son Christopher, author of the Parentalia.[x]

Registers.

The parish registers commence in 1585. There is also a volume containing the names of the Churchwardens and parish officers from 1679 to 1730.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1. Henry Bagley made mee 1664. John Eales, Churchwardin.
2. Praes the Lorde alwaeis.
3. Sca Maria meo accīt principio.

Remains of the Priory.

There are sufficient remains of the ancient Priory yet existing, (though now converted into domestic offices, different to those for which they were originally designed) to enable us to trace out, on two sides, a considerable portion of the ancient Conventual arrangement.

At about thirty feet distant from the south wall of the Church on the east side of the Court, round which the Conventual buildings and Church were erected, (the area of which is eighty feet by sixty,) and fronting the west, is the entrance into the Chapter House. This consists of a plain pointed arched doorway, the jambs and architrave of which have four chamfered faces, each retiring somewhat inwardly. The Chapter House is about sixteen feet square, and was evidently designed to have a stone groined roof, as, at the angles, and on each side of the north and south walls about the middle, are slender bearing shafts with plain bell-shaped capitals, from which the springing of the groins, never destined to be completed, were intended to commence. Here we have further evidence of the insufficiency of the funds employed, to carry out the original plan of the building; such portion only, therefore, as was absolutely necessary was actually constructed, the completion of the work at some more favourable opportunity being premeditated

[x] A work entitled "Parentalia; or, Memoirs of the family of the Wrens," was written by Christopher Wren, and published by his son, Stephen, in 1750. Three daughters of Stephen Wren, g. grand-daughters of Sir Christopher, are still living.

and provided for in the design; such opportunity, however, never appears to have occurred. Human bones and vestiges of a wooden coffin were some few years ago discovered in the Chapter House beneath the surface. These were probably the remains of one of the Prioresses there interred, the Chapter House being often appropriated for the burial of the Superiors of a Conventual Establishment.

About the same distance, southward from the door of the Chapter House, as the latter is from the Church, is a range of building, the lower portion of which is of stone, inclosing the Court on the south side. In the north wall near the east end are the remains of a doorway, consisting of a plain pointed sub-arch with chamfered edges, whilst the outer architrave moulding is a quarter round: it has also a hood moulding over, consisting of a quarter round and hollow. This doorway communicated with the Refectory, the outer walls of which still remain and are supported both on the north and south sides by buttresses. In the south wall are two arches, apparently for windows. The range of building on the west side of the Court contains all the principal rooms of the present mansion [y] and is of post Reformation date, erected on the site of the remaining ancient Conventual offices, amongst which the principal was, probably, the dormitory. Some years back one of those small places of concealment, which few mansions of any size during the sixteenth century were erected without, was discovered in this range.

The ancient remains of the Conventual offices at Wroxhall appear all to be of the fourteenth century and of coeval date with the Church. From the extreme plainness of the architectural details, the utmost economy appears to have been used, in regard of the building fund, and this was doubtless indispensable. To the kindness and courtesy of Mrs. Wren, the present possessor of this interesting mansion, the Editors are indebted for a thorough examination of the Chapter House, Refectory and offices connecting them, as well as for permission to have the ground plan taken of the whole conventual buildings—a courtesy the more to be appreciated, inasmuch as such examination could not be effected without an intrusion on the privacy of domestic life, on

[y] A view of the west front, which was built by the Burgoyne family, has been published in several illustrated works. A good plate of it is given in "Neal's Views of Seats in England."

which no one would feel warranted, without special permission, in obtruding. It should not be forgotten that Sir Christopher Wren, whose name needs no eulogy, was sometime owner of, and resident at, this mansion. The garden walls, which are of very singular construction, are said to have been built by him.

Hatton.

This place derives its name, according to Dugdale, from its being situated near an extensive heath; and was formerly called Heathton, for which its present more euphonious appellation was afterwards exchanged. It is situated about four miles north-west of Warwick, and is approached from that town by a steep hill, on the top of which a view of great richness and extent is obtained along the vale of Avon.

No mention is made of Hatton in the Conqueror's survey; but it was held during the Norman Dynasty under the Earls of Warwick, by a family supposed to be allied to the Montforts of Beaudesert, who took their surname from this place. Of these, Hugh de Hatton was the most conspicuous, who founded the Priory of Wroxhall, and gave the whole lands of that place, which was formerly a member of Hatton, towards its maintenance and support. His issue male failing in the third

generation, and the property was divided among his granddaughters, one of whom was married to Osbert de Clinton, whose descendants claimed the manorial rights and privileges. But in the reign of Edward I. William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, established his right; and from that time it became one of the numerous manors which descended with the Earldom of Warwick, all of which reverted to the Crown in the reign of Hen. VII.

The manor has since that time passed through various hands, and is now the property of Owen Pell, Esq.

The name of the Rev. Dr. Parr is so intimately associated with this locality, that the village of Hatton is principally known as having been so many years the place of his residence. Enjoying the reputation of a classical scholar [a] of the highest order, and looking forward for many years to advancement in the church, the learned Doctor here passed the closing years of his life, and was buried in the parish church, his funeral sermon [b] being preached by his intimate friend Dr. Samuel Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield.

The church, which was valued temp. Edward I. at 5 marks, and in the reign of Edward III. at £6. 13s. 4d., is now a perpetual curacy of the yearly value of £270. The right of presentation belongs to trustees appointed by Mrs. Barker, of Portland-place, London, who nominates the Incumbent.

Incumbents.

No record of them is preserved in the Bishop's Registry. The present Perpetual Curate is the Rev. T. Hope, M.A.

[a] Considering the celebrity Dr. Parr enjoyed for the highest classical acquirements, it is to be regretted that he has not given to the world any great literary production commensurate with his fame: he published several minor works at different periods, all of which were collected and published shortly after his death, by Dr. John Johnstone, in a complete edition of his works, in 8 vols. 8vo. Ample particulars of Doctor Parr's life have been preserved in the memoir prefixed to Dr. Johnstone's edition of his work, in "Barker's Parriana," and in "Field's Memoirs of Dr. Parr." A catalogue of his library, which was sold in London, by public auction, in 1828, was published in a thick 8vo. volume, entitled "Bibliotheca Parriana."

[b] This sermon was published shortly after it was preached. London, 4to., 1825.

The Church,

which is dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity, consists of a tower, nave, and chancel.

Tower. The tower, which is at the west end, is a plain structure of the fifteenth century, of two stages in height, undivided by any string course. At the western angles are plain buttresses, of four stages, with sloped set-offs, placed diagonally; and at the eastern angles are buttresses, placed angular-wise, north and south. The parapet is embattled with three embrasures on each side: the cap moulding is continued round the battlements and embrasures, and a hollow cornice moulding runs horizontally beneath. No pinnacles are now remaining at the angles of the parapet. The great west window is pointed, and contains six principal lights, in two divisions, crossed by an embattled transom: these lights are ogee-headed and cinque-foiled, and the mullions run up vertically into the head. This window is surmounted by a very bold hood moulding with a large hollow, springing from sculptured corbels, with large crockets on the outer edge, terminating with a finial. Beneath this window is an horizontal string course, consisting of a slope and cavetto. The belfry window on this side is pointed, and contains two trefoil headed lights; the architrave moulding is hollow, but there is no hood over. The belfry staircase is within the tower, at the south-west angle; on the west side is a light, surmounted by a bold crocketted canopy. The south wall of the tower, at the base, has been cut through to form a plain square modern doorway; and some unsightly sound holes [c] have been broken through the walls in the belfry story. The south side contains a belfry window similar

[c] These holes were made by Dr. Parr that the sound of his new peal of bells might be better heard. He was passionately fond of the music of bells, and by his exertions, and mainly at his expense, the bells at Hatton were increased to their present size and number. The following amusing and characteristic anecdote of the Doctor is related—viz., that having broken one of these sound holes in the eastern face of the tower, he had it reclosed, because the inhabitants residing on that side of the parish refused to contribute to the expense.

to that on the west side, and beneath this is a small square light. The north side of the tower is, with the exception of the doorway, similar to the south side, containing a belfry window only. The east side also contains a belfry window, similar to those on the other three sides. The masonry of the tower is of ashlar.

Nave. The nave, which was rebuilt and widened on each side to the extent of four feet six inches, under the supervision of the late learned Dr. Parr, presents anything but an Ecclesiastical appearance, and in architectural design is most miserable and poverty-stricken. The walls, probably of brick, are, externally, covered with stucco; and the south wall is pierced with five round-headed Palladian windows, disposed three below and two above. The north wall of the nave has a similar arrangement. These windows, for many years, had dwelling-house shutters, opening outwardly, to protect the painted glass with which they are filled.

Chancel. The south wall is covered with stucco and the buttresses are of brick. This wall is pierced with a single Palladian round-headed window. Two windows of similar design appear in the north wall of the chancel. The east window contains three modern lancet lights with cement mullions, and the gable above is surmounted by a large stone cross. The chancel is part of the ancient structure,[d] but the windows are of modern insertion. Annexed to the chancel on the north side is a wretched brick vestry.

Southward of the tower, in the church-yard, is a very large yew tree.[e]

[d] The high altar of this church was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester, temp. Edward II., at which time it is probable the chancel was built or enlarged: but it is impossible, in its present condition, to speak to the date of its erection with any degree of accuracy.

[e] This is the sole survivor of four trees of equal size which were formerly standing in this churchyard: one of them was wantonly destroyed by fire.

Interior.

The tower arch is pointed and double faced: the architrave is composed of a plain flat soffit, a quarter round moulding, a return, and a bold but shallow cavetto; the latter moulding is continued down the jambs without a break, but beneath the sub-arch is an engaged pier and simple capping, consisting of a slope, a plain fillet and a cavetto below. The belfry contains a peal of eight bells.

At the west end of the nave is a gallery, which contains a small organ. The church is pewed in a plain and common place manner. The roof is underdrawn with a flat plaster ceiling.

Font. The ancient font stands at the west end of the nave and consists of a circular basin, two feet four inches in diameter, and eight and a half inches deep, placed on a short octagonal-shaped shaft and sloping base.

Reading Pew. The reading pew stands on the north side of the entrance into the chancel: the pulpit is placed opposite to it.

Altar. The altar or holy table is plain. On the sides of the east window are two of those wretched modern productions, daubs of the village painter, we often find in those positions, intended to represent Moses and Aaron.

Painted Glass.

With this, the windows both of the nave and chancel are filled; but the glass is modern and poor, with the exception of one window on the north side, which appears to be filled with German painted glass of the sixteenth century, consisting of twelve demi figures with scrolls. At the bottom is the following inscription:—

Ex dono Luciæ Price
Anno D. MDCCCX.

One of the south windows of the nave is filled with modern painted glass, representing Abraham with a sacrificial knife, an angel bearing a cross, and a saint kneeling before a crucifix.

In another south window, in an oval, is a portrait in painted glass, apparently copied from an engraving, of Arch-Bishop Tillotson, who is pourtrayed in his natural hair, with falling bands, and in a chimere and rochet; over this is represented a dove.

In an opposite window on the north side of the nave, within an oval, is a bad representation of Arch-Bishop Cranmer, apparently taken from an engraving: he wears a long beard and is habited in the chimere. Over this is the "Agnus Dei."

The south window of the chancel contains the "Ascension," executed by Eginton, in 1815; and the north window "the Agony in the garden." These are painted in imitation of oil paintings with gradations of tints, but they rather resemble transparencies: the effect is far from good, and the principle faulty.

The east window contains in the central light the Crucifixion, a single figure; in one of the side lights St. Peter, and in the other St. Paul, but the colours are glaring and the tone not in harmony.

This church was altered considerably, but in a manner which would now be regarded as utterly void of architectural propriety, by the late Dr. Parr, at whose expense most of the painted glass was inserted in the windows. It is unfortunate, that, with a spirit apparently zealous for improvement, these alterations should have been made at a time when so little taste and knowledge on the subject prevailed; consequently the very contrary, to what we may suppose to have been intended, was here effected.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the south wall.

A mural monument of variegated marble, consisting of a segmental pediment, supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters and surmounted by an urn with a lamp on each side. Within the tympanum of the pediment is an escutcheon charged with armorial bearings, with helm, crest and mantling. Beneath the pediment is a cherub's head with wings, and below this a tablet, inscribed as follows:—Here lyes interr'd William Norcliffe, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, who married Jane, daughter of Franklyn Millar, Esq., of Hyde Hall, in the county of Hertford, dyed

Dec. 29, anno 1735, ætat 68. The base of this monument is escalloped and supported by trusses or consols, and below it, beneath the tablet, is a representation of drapery with a winged scull.

On the north side of this chancel lieth the body
Of Mrs. Jane Parr
Who died at Tinemouth, Devon, April 9, in the year 1810,
Aged 63.
And next are deposited the remains of her husband
The Rev. Samuel Parr, L. L. D.
Who for 39 years was resident and officiating minister of this Parish
And who died on the 6th of March, in the year 1825
Aged 78.
Christian reader
What doth the Lord require of you but to do justice
to love mercy, & to be in charity with your neighbours
reverence your holy Redeemer & to walk humbly
with your God.

Marble tablet. Catherine Jane Parr, youngest daughter of S. and J. Parr, died Nov. 22, 1805.
Quæ templo Catharina in hoc sepulta est,
" Prudens, casta, decens, severa, dulcis,
" Discordantia quæ solent putari
" Morum Commoditate copulavit.
" Nam Vitæ comites bonæ fuerunt
" Libertas gravis et Pudor facetus'
His est junctus Amor pius suorum,
Et Cura ex Animo Deum colendi. [f]

Mrs. Sarah Anne Wynne, daughter of S. and J. Parr, died July 8, 1810.

Madalina Wynne, who died May 26, 1810, 2 years 8 months 9 days.

Marble tablet. Susannah Lowndes, died Feb. 19, 1813.

Marble tablet. Thomas Nelson, A. M. vir frugi, integerrimus, sacerdotalibus in hac Ecclesia Muneribus in exemplum perfunctus, et de successoribus suis quorum Reditus augendos curaverat, B.M. decessit prid. non. Octobr. Anno sacro MDCCLXX ætat suæ LXI

Against the north wall.

A tablet within a frame, consisting of a segmental pediment, supported by fluted pilasters with an escalloped base supported by trusses. Within the tympanum of the pediment is an escutcheon, surrounded with scroll work. The tablet is inscribed as follows:—Jane, the relict of Wm Norcliffe, Esqre., caused this monument to be erected to the pious memory of her only son Reginald Millar Norcliffe, who died Oct. 22, 1740, in the 20th year of his age.

A mural monument, round. Joanni Smitheman qui vix. ann. xv. mens. viiii. dieb. xvii. hor. iii. decessit viii. id. Mart. anno sacro CIↃ. IↃCC. LXXXXIIII. Joannes et Margareta Smitheman parentes infelicissimi unico et carissimo filio H.M. contra votum posuerunt.[f]

Marble tablet. To the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Thackeray, who was relict of the late Frederick Thackeray, M. D., of Windsor, Berks, died at Leamington, Oct. 11, A. D. 1816, Ætat 80.

Marble tablet. Joseph Eberall, Esq., died 23rd of Nov. 1793, aged 59.

Marble tablet. Mr. Laurence Archer, of Shrewly, died Dec. 9, 1798, and Eleanor his wife, died May 7, 1798, both 48 years of age.

IN THE NAVE.

Against the south wall.

A tablet. Thomas Bree, de Bewsall, died 1724, aged 63. Elizabeth his wife, died 1728, aged 73.

A tablet. John Bree, of Beausall, died Oct. 3rd, 1752, aged 68. Mary Bree, his wife, died Jan. 1, 1740, aged 50. John Bree, died Nov. 11, 1798, aged 77. Mary his wife, died Dec. 1, 1799, aged 74.

A monument. Elizabeth Bree, died Aug. 1, 1769, aged 50.

Against the north wall.

A marble tablet. Elizabetha Bree simplicitate sibi propria et virtute sua pura involuta innocens degebat pietate erga Deum læte vacata ex vita placide decessit Octobris die ix

[f] This inscription is by the pen of the Rev. Dr. Parr.

MDCCCXXII. Memoriæ suæ hoc marmor inscripsit maritus amicitia chara fidelis Robertus Bree M.D., F.R.S.

A marble tablet. Elizabeth Bree, died April 19, 1786, aged 28.

A tablet. Rev. T. Bree, Rector of Allesley, died Feb. 2, 1778, aged 61.

A tablet. Thos. Bree, M.D. of Warwick, died July 6, 1749, aged 64. Elizabeth, his wife, died Nov. 29, 1723, aged 29.

A tablet. Anne, wife of John Bridges, died Nov. 1, 1830, aged 36.

A tablet. John Bree, M.D., died July 28, 1827, aged 70.

East end of the Nave.

A tablet. Rev. J. Lynes, Incumbent of Hatton, died July 22, 1843, aged 61.

On the floor of the Nave.

James Bree, died Aug. 9, 1713, aged 79.

Slab under pulpit.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sandford, died Oct. 1., 1703, aged 77. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Norton, ...

Marble tablet. Frances Bree, youngest daughter of the late John Bree, died Jan., 1814, aged 53. Also, Mary, relict of the Rev. Daniel Gaches, eldest daughter of the above John Bree, who died Feb. 25, 1819, aged 63.

Registers.

Burials commence 1538; Baptisms, 1589; Weddings, 1589. They are several times broken, once from 1637 to 1651.

Inscriptions on Bells.[g]

1.—Given by the Revd. Dr. Parr, A. D. 1817, I. Rudhall fecit. 5cwt., 2qrs., 17lbs., PHILIP. 2.—Given by Dr. Parr, A. D. 1817, I. Rudhall fecit. 5cwt., 3qrs., 5lbs., JAMES. 3.—Recast and enlarged by the Revd. Dr. Parr, his Pupils, and Friends 1809, J. Rudhall fecit., MATTHEW. 4.—Recast by the Parishioners of Hatton, 1809, John Rudhall fecit, MARK. 5.—Recast and enlarged by Mrs. Throckmorton's Trustees, J. Rudhall fecit., LUKE. 6.—Recast and enlarged by Mrs. Throckmorton's Trustees and the Parishioners of Hatton, JOHN, J. Rudhall fecit. 7.—Recast and enlarged by Mrs. Throckmorton's and Mrs. Norcliffe's Trustees, the Parishioners, Proprietors, and Dr. Parr, 1809, J. Rudhall fecit., PETER. 8.—The gift of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, Minister, his Pupils and Friends, 1809. Revd. N. Bridges, B. D., Curate, E. Marshall, T. Morris, Churchwardens, J. Rudhall fecit., PAUL. On a plate on the frame of the 3rd and 8th bell is the following inscription :—William Stowell, C. Marshall, T. Morris, Churchwardens, 1809.

[g] The former bells were of foreign workmanship, cast probably in Germany or Holland. Dr. Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, has preserved the following inscriptions on three of them :—

1st Bell.....int jaer ons Heren MCCCC IIII. Maria. Is.
3rd. Thomas Bott et Wilhelmus de Alten me fecerunt 1560.
5th. Ick Goebel Zael heeft min ghegoten int jaer ons heren M.CCCCCXLII.

Rowington.

This parish lies between Hatton and Lapworth and is about six miles distant from Warwick. It was anciently written Rochintone, its name indicating the rocky site on which the village stands. It had a church at the period of the Norman Conquest, and is noticed in the Domesday survey,[a] among the lands of Hugh de Grentemaisnil, as follows:—

Of Hugh, the same Roger holds 3 hides in Rochintone. The arable is 8 ploughlands: 27 Villiens, with a Priest, and 24 Bordars, have 9 ploughs. There is a wood 1 mile and a half long, and 8 furlongs broad. It was, and is, valued at 100 shillings. Baldwin held it freely in the time of King Edward.

It passed, however, shortly afterwards (according to Dugdale)[b] to the crown; who says, [c] "certain it is that King Henry I. had it in his hands, and gave it to the Abbey of Reading in Berkshire of his foundation; whose grant together with the church, King Hen. II. (his grandchild) confirmed." It remained the property of the Abbot and Convent of Reading till the Dissolution, when, being seized by the Crown, the manor was leased to John Oldnall, whose incised sepulchral slab, on which he is styled "Bayliff of Rownton," still remains in the church.

[a] De H. ten' idē Rog'. iii. hid in ROCHINTONE.
T'ra. ē. viii. car'. Ibi xxvii uillti cū p'b'ro ⁊ xxiiii. bord
hnt. ix. car'. Silua i leu'u ⁊ dim' lg. ⁊ viii q'rent' lat'.
Valuit ⁊ uał. c solid. Balduin tenuit lib'e. T. R. E.

[b] In the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iv., p. 29, it is stated "King Henry the first likewise confirmed to it (the Abbey of Reading) the manor of Rokington, or Rowington, in Warwickshire, given by Adelicia de Ivery."

[c] Antiquites of Warwickshire, p. 589.

A. F. VERITY.

J. BRANDARD.

PUBLISHED, BY HENRY T COOKE WARWICK.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

ROWINGTON CHURCH, S.E.

On the marriage of Henry VIII. with his last Queen, Katherine Parr, the lordship of Rowington formed a portion of her dowry, and at her death reverted to the Crown. It was granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and forfeited on his attainder. His son, Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, afterwards received it from Queen Elizabeth, and, dying without issue, it again became vested in the Crown.

In the time of Dugdale the Manor of Rowington was the property of the Crown, and formed part of the dowry or jointure of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. During the Commonwealth it was sold or leased by the Commissioners of the Protectorate; but at the Restoration of King Charles II. was resumed, and remained the property of the Queen Dowager until her death. After the decease of Queen Henrietta Maria the Manor appears to have been let on lease to various parties in succession; but, subject to those leases, continued the property of the Crown until the year 1806, when it was sold and conveyed by the Surveyor General of the Crown revenues to William Smith, of Rowington Hall, Esquire, and is now the property of John Patrick, Esquire, of Bockleton Court, near Ludlow, in right of his wife, Mary, the daughter of the said William Smith.

Lords and Ladies of the Manor.		Stewards.
29th Elizth.	Ambrose Earl of Warwick	Edward Boughton
1608.	King James	Sir Richard Farmer, Knight
		John Randall, Deputy
6 King Chas.	Queen Henrietta Maria	Henry Earl Holland
		Richard Belbam, Deputy
19th March,	Thomas Cooke, Esquire	
1649.	William Bosevile, Esquire	
	John Sparrow, Esquire	
	William Kendricke, Esquire	
	Ralph Harrison, Esquire	
	William Scott, Esquire	
	William Steele, Esquire	
	Silvanus Tayler, Esquire	
	Thomas Hubbard, Esquire	
	Cornelius Cooke, Esquire	
	Sir Henry Helcroft, Knight	
	John Hunt, Gentleman and	

	Lords and Ladies of the Manor.	Stewards.
	Sir Edward Barkham, Bart.	
	Trustees for sale of the Honors, Manors, Lands and Tenements of Henrietta Maria, late Queen of England	Sir Henry Mildmay, Knight William Knight, Deputy
1652,	James Cooke and	
20th Oct.	Thomas Inyce, Gentlemen	Abraham Gibbons
12 Chas. II.	Henrietta Maria, Queen Dowager	John Knight
26 Chas. II.	Sir Robert Vyner, Knight and Baronet	Francis Rede
1694.	Henry Parker, Esquire	Edward Willes
1706.	John Sanders, Gentleman	William Knight
1731.	Andrew Archer, Esquire and Christopher Wren, Esquire Guardians of John Sanders, Esquire	Thomas Sanders
1756.	William Grove, Esquire	Christopher Wright
1781.	Sarah Lady Archer	Joseph Harding
1791.	Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, the younger, Esquire	Joseph Harding
1805.	William Smith, Gentleman	Joseph Harding
1821.	Mary Smith	Joseph Harding
1827.	Thomas Lea	William Welch Lea
1838.	William Welch Lea	E. Lawrence Gibbs
1848.	John Patrick	E. Lawrence Gibbs

The Church, which was granted to the Abbey of Reading, in the reign of Henry I., continued in the possession of that Religious House to the time of the Dissolution. It was then seized by the Crown and appears to have accompanied the different grants of the manor from the Crown, as Ambrose Dudley and his Countess presented to it during the latter part of the sixteenth century. It has since remained in the Crown, and the presentation is now in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. In Pope Nicholas's taxation (1291) the Church was valued at 20 marks, the Vicar's portion then being 8 marks. In the King's books it is entered at £7. 11s. 8d. The present value is £360.

An endowment was formerly left[d] for the maintenance of the Rood light, the Paschal taper, and the Sepulchre light.

[d] By John Hill, Bailiff of Rowington, from whose will the following extracts relate to the Church and Parish :—"In the name of God Amen. On the twenty third day of the month September 1502 I John Hill of Rowington for the salvation of my soul compose my last will after this manner. I will that the guardians of the Parish Church of Rowington who are for the time being and their successors yearly for ever receive Fifty one shillings and four pence of the issues and produce of all my lands.

Also I will that the Guardians aforesaid after my decease on four days during the year viz. during the six days festival of the four seasons cause the obsequies of my death to be celebrated for ever by the Vicar of Rowington, or his Deputy when I please to direct and command masses for all souls. And the Vicar afs[d] shall at my obsequies afs[d] yearly pray for my soul, for the souls of my Wives and Parents and for the soul of John Thorne late Abbot of Redynge lately defunct,

A.E. EVERITT. J. BRANDARD.

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PUBLISHED BY HENRY T COOKE WARWICK

ROWINGTON CHURCH.

INTERIOR LOOKING WEST.

M.&N. HANHART LITH PRINTERS.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Richard Heith	1556	John Field	1666
John Williams		William Southerne	1684
Philip White	1576	Joseph Stonehall	1720
Christopher Kirkland	1578	Richard Lees	1726
Henry Heycrofte	1584	Gilpin Ebdell	1771
Henry Clerke	1600	George Weal	1803
Robert Cadiman	1637	Hugh Laugharne	1812
John Wiseman	1640	Arthur Gem	1843

The Church

is dedicated in honour of St. Lawrence, and its arrangement is singular, as may be observed by the ground plan. It consists of a nave, north and south aisles extremely narrow, a tower rising out of the nave near the east end, eastward of which tower the nave is continued, a shallow transept on the south side of the tower, a chancel, and a chantry chapel[e] extending along the north side of the tower the eastern part of the nave and the chancel.

Exterior.

Nave.

In the west front is an obtuse four-centred arched doorway with moulded jambs and architrave; in the hollow of the latter rosettes are inserted, and over it is a shallow hood moulding. Immediately above this doorway is the large west window, containing four principal lights and four smaller batement or panel lights above: this has a hood moulding over.

and for the good state of the Lord John Thorne late Abbot of Redynge and for the soul of him abiding in his place, and for the souls of their successors and heirs for ever, and for the souls of those whose bodies rest or shall rest in the Churchyard of Rowington for ever. And for the good departed for whom I am bound to pray. And the said Vicar or his Deputy shall yearly receive from the said Guardians for the celebration afs[d] 2s. viz. at every festival week of the four seasons 6d. Also I will and command the guardians from the afs[d] Property to fulfil this my last will in consequence they may have 2s. 8d. viz. each of them 1s. 4d.

Also I will that the Guardians afs[d] before the festival of the Nativity shall keep and maintain certain waxen lights in the Church of Rowington afs[d] viz. one of wax before the principal shrine called the Rode lights, and three of wax on the Pascal day before the Sepulchre burning during Easter Even at every Pascal festival and for this expense shall receive 6s. 8d.

Also I will that the said Guardians shall receive from my effects 3s. to pay St. Peter's pence and Whitsun farthings then due. I also will that the Guardians shall pay or cause to be paid to the Clerk of the Parish Church of Rowington for ringing a bell at the time of exequies yearly for ever 2s.

I also will that the guardians afs[d] shall keep certain wax lights burning in the chapel of the blessed Mary before the statue of Lawrence the vernacular or peculiar Saint and for their expences in this part shall receive 2s.

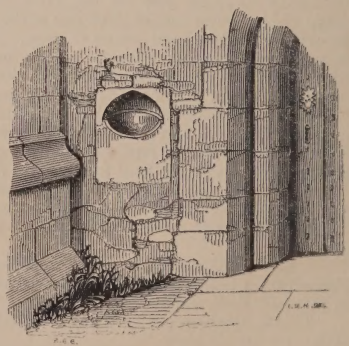
This is given on the 14th day of October in the year of the reign of King Henry the 7th the 15th after his conquest."

[e] This was probably "the chapel of the blessed Mary" mentioned in the extracts from Bailiff Hill's will, given in the preceding note.

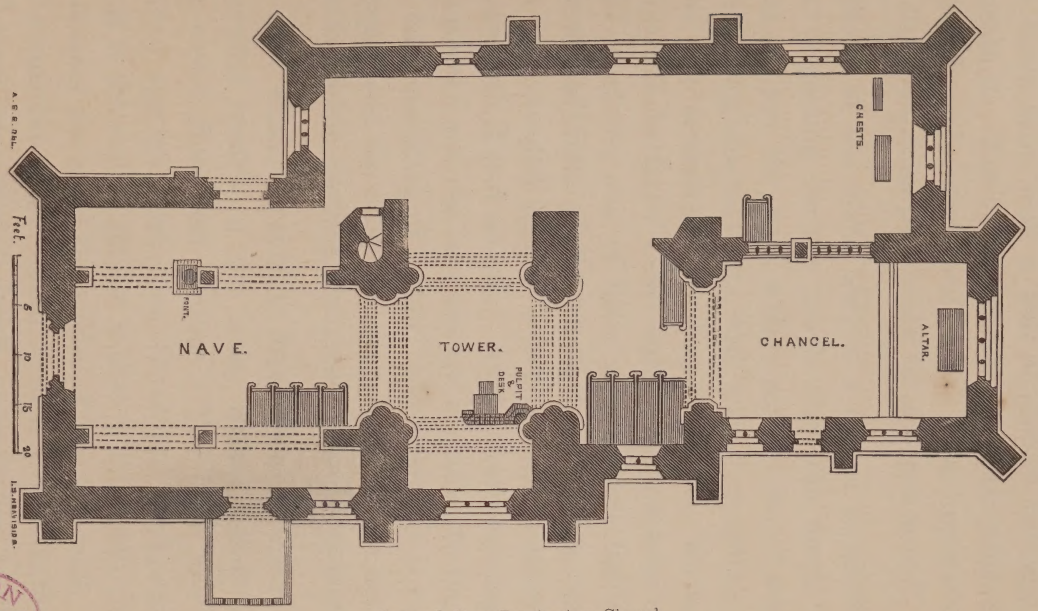
Over the apex of the window arch is a blank shield; immediately above which is a small, shallow, flat-arched niche. On the south side of the door is the trace of a narrow-pointed window (the sill of which is about five feet from the ground), now filled with masonry. At the south-west angle of the nave are angular buttresses: at the north-west angle is a diagonal buttress. That portion of the nave which lies eastward of the tower is lighted on the south side by a square-headed two-light window; the mullion dividing which, is moulded with a round and fillet, and the jambs with the quarter round and chamfer. This window has a label over, and is apparently of the Decorated style: at the south-east angle is an angular buttress.

South Aisle. The south aisle forms a lean-to from the nave, without any break in the roof. The porch, which is a mean brick building, contains some of the ancient screen work, which has been lately injudiciously removed from the chancel; the south wall, which is continued along the south side of the tower and includes the transept, which does not project beyond it, contains two plain pointed Decorated windows of three principal lights, the mullions of which simply cross in the head; between these is a buttress of two stages.

North Aisle. The north wall of this aisle contains a plain pointed doorway, on the left of which, under a pointed arch sunk in the interior face of the wall, is a stone basin or stoup. On the right of the door is a flat shallow buttress (projecting about three inches) of equal width and depth throughout. This wall appears the most ancient portion of the Church, and was probably part of an earlier structure.



Stoup.



Ground Plan, Rowington Church.

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Tower. The tower, which rises out of the nave, is finished with an embattled parapet, the capping of which runs round the embrasures: on the faces of two of the battlements are shields, and on one of them on the northern face, is boldly sculptured a horse shoe, with a pair of pincers between two hammers beneath it. The belfry windows are plain pointed and of two lights each, and are without hoods. The upper story of the tower is separated from that below by a sloped set-off.

North Chantry Chapel. Eastward of the north aisle is a chapel or additional aisle, projecting further north than the north aisle. This contains, within the west wall, a square-headed window of three plain oblong-shaped lights, with a label moulding over, apparently of the seventeenth century. At the north-west angle is a diagonal buttress. The north wall contains three square-headed windows, one of three ogee-headed lights foliated, the second of three plain oblong-shaped lights, and the third of two ogee-headed lights; between these windows are plain buttresses with sloped set-offs. At the north-east angle is a diagonal buttress; and the east window is similar to the west window. A base moulding of rather bold character is carried along this chapel, and the walls are surmounted by an horizontal parapet with a plain capping, and cornice moulding beneath.

Chancel. The east window contains four principal lights with Decorated tracery in the head, within a drop or depressed arch struck from two centres. The hood moulding over this window appears later than Decorated work, and the base moulding of the wall is similar to that of the north chapel. Diagonal buttresses are set at the angles of the east wall. The south wall contains two plain square-headed windows, the one consisting of three ogee-shaped lights with vertical mullions, the other of two lights: these have plain label mouldings over them. Between these windows is a buttress and very narrow Priest's door, only one foot nine inches and a half wide, with

an arched head and square label over. The gable crosses on the nave and chancel, which were destroyed, have been recently restored by John Aston, Esquire, of Birmingham.

There are portions about this Church of so uncertain and undefined a character as to render them difficult of discrimination, both as to the style and age. Part of the Church may be as early as the fourteenth century; but the greater part appears to have been constructed in the florid style of the fifteenth.

Interior.

Nave. The nave is divided from the south aisle by two double-faced pointed arches, apparently of the Decorated style, with chamfered edges and hood mouldings over; the latter consist of a quarter-round and a slope, and spring from a corbel head over the pier. The pier is octagonal, with a good moulded capital, and the base consists of a plain slope on a square plinth. Two similar arches divide the nave from the north aisle, but the cap mouldings are somewhat different. These arches are supported by a single pier with a semi-pier, or respond, at each end of the aisle. The nave has a coved roof. The nave is partly fitted up with the ancient pew work, two feet eleven inches high to the top of the standards: high and unsightly wooden pews occupy the remaining space. At the west end of the nave is a modern gallery.

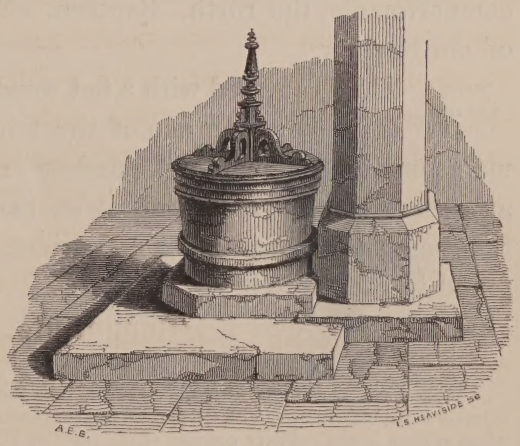
South Aisle. The width of this aisle from the plinth of the pier to the wall is only three feet ten inches; in the widest part, at the east end, the width is five feet eight inches. Near the south door is a small, but old and rude, poor box, with an iron cover and three locks.

North Aisle. The width of this aisle is five feet eight inches only. The north and south aisles have lofty lean-to roofs.

Tower. The tower is supported on four triple-faced, or recessed, pointed arches, springing from massive, but singularly clustered piers, and the cap mouldings follow the flow of line set out by the plan of the pier. The tower contains five bells, the ropes of which hang down in the middle of the Church.

Transept. The recess or transept, south of the tower, is only four feet five inches deep; it has a lean-to roof projecting from the tower which is in a line with, and forms a continuation of, the roof of the south aisle. The space or portion of the nave eastward of the tower and between that and the chancel, has a coved wooden roof, similar to that in the western part of the nave.

Font. This stands near the north door and consists of a large basin of a truncated cone-like form, two feet seven inches and a half in diameter at the top, nine inches deep and leaded within. The font cover has a kind of pendant handle and is ornamented with scroll work: this cover is of the seventeeth century.



Font.

Pulpit. This is placed against the south-east pier of the tower: it is of stone, semihexagonal in shape, and the space within is two feet eight inches in width. Each of the sides are covered with two ogee shaped trefoil headed panels, with panelled buttresses between.

Chancel. The chancel contains a stone bench for the sedile under the south-east window, but there are no apparent remains of the piscina.

Altar. The Altar or Holy table is very similar in design to that at Lapworth, richly and elaborately carved with bulging pillar legs, in the date and fashion of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A few years ago it lay neglected in the Church, its place being occupied by an immoveable slab of marble fixed on iron scroll-work projecting from the wall, a fashion of the early part of the seventeenth century: this slab has recently been removed and replaced by the old altar table. Along the frieze of the altar rails, which is supported by wooden ballusters, are the initials and date following: "W. B. I. G. 1683 I. C."

The ancient Rood screen has, it is to be regretted, within the last few years been removed. The east window has been recently filled with modern painted glass,[f] representing in four compartments, the Birth, Baptism, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Saviour.

North Chantry Chapel. This is covered with a flat wooden roof, with frame-work of timber. In one of the windows are some small remains of painted glass. A parclose or wooden screen, designed apparently in the Decorated style, parts the chancel and chantry chapel. Some portions of ancient tile pavement are to be found in the Church.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

On the floor. Within the Altar rails is one of those incised slabs of alabaster, of frequent occurrence in the 16th century, with the portraitures cut thereon of a man and woman, the former of whom appears in the ordinary costume of the reign of Elizabeth, a purfled long side gown, with hanging sleeves, and a ruff round the neck; the woman appears in a hat, ruff, and close-bodied gown, buttoned in front to the waist, with sleeves gathered up full. At the feet of these effigies are eight small incised figures of females, similarly habited. On this slab there is no inscription; Dugdale ascribes it to John Wollaston and Ann his wife, to whose memory there is an inscribed mural tablet affixed to the north wall. But it certainly has the appearance of belonging to an earlier period.

[f] This was executed by Holland, of Warwick, at the expense of the Aston family, as a memorial of the late William Aston, Esquire. It was not inserted when the notes of this church were taken, or a more critical description would have been given of it.

Against the north wall is a monument bearing the following inscription :—Behold the memorie of John Woollaston, of Ryselippe, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who married Anne Shelley, of Patcham, in the Countye of Sussex, Esquire, by whom he had issue seven daughters, The eldest of whom, Thomas Betham, of Rowington, in the County of Warwicke, Esquire, took to wife—

Conditur hoc tumulo Woollaston, splendida virtus
Cui curæ et cordi cum pietate fuit.
Corpus humo tegitur, sub saxo hoc ossa quiescunt,
Expectant vitæ spem reditumq. piæ.
Spiritus æthereas tenet arces, incola cœli est
Cælicolasq. inter numina summa colit.
Anno. Dom. 1615. D.

Against the south wall is a marble tablet. Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Aston, Esquire (late of Rowington Hall), who died the 20th of December, 1820. Aged 66 years.

Also, to the memory of Jane Aston, relict of the above named Samuel Aston, who lived universally beloved and respected, and died generally lamented, on the 7th Day of December, 1825. Aged 65 years.

On the floor.

Besides the incised slab, just described, is a stone. Behold the memory of Eliz. Woolascott, ye relict widow of Thomas Woolascott, of Sutton Courtney, in ye County of Berks, Esqr., who departed this life October, ye 2 Anno Dom., 1685. D.

Two slabs. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. George Weale, late Vicar of Rowington and native of Warwick. Died 22nd of March, 1812. Aged 61 years.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Weale, late Vicar of Rowington. Died 5th of Febry., 1824. Aged 69 years.

Dr. Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale, mentions also an inscription to Mr. Francis Wiseman, who deceased 3 of August, 1652, which is now gone.

IN THE NORTH CHAPEL.

Against the East Wall.

A monument. To the memory of William Southern, who was Vicar of this Church 35 years and died Sept. 30th, Anno. Dom. 1730. Ætat. 69.

And also of Barbara, relict of ye said Mr. William Southern, who departed this life May 18th, 1722. Ætat. 87.

A monument. An° Dom. 1612. Here lieth the bodie of Thomas Reeve, which departed this life the fourteenth of May, and lefte of his issue two John and Marie. D.

Against the North Wall.

A tablet. Sacred to the memory of John Bradbury, Gent., of this Parish, who departed this life September 1st, 1835, in the 85th year of his age.

A tablet. Near this place lieth interr'd the Body of Richard Reeve, Gentleman, a native of this Parish & Citizen of London. His free and generous Benefaction to this Church will transmit to Posterity a lasting Monument of his Memory. He departed this Life the sixth day of February 1765, in the 87th year of his age.

A black marble tablet within the embrasure of the window. Underneath lyeth interr'd the Body of Mr. Benjamine Reeve, who departed this Life, August ye 27th, 1726, in the 80th year of his age. Also

the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Reeve, wife of Mr. Benjamine Reeve, by whom she had issue 4 Sons & 4 Daughters, viz^{t}. :—Nathaniel, Benjamin, Richard, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Mabell.

She departed life December ye 15th, 1722, in the 81st year of her age.

A tablet. Sacred to the memory of Richard Reeve, Esqe., late of Beaudesert, who died June 16th, 1811. Aged 65 years.

On the floor.

A large Alabaster slab bears the incised representation of a man and woman; the former habited in a purfled long side gown with hanging sleeves, and broad-toed shoes; the woman in a close cap, and a gown, or robe, tied in front all the way down, with long hanging sleeves. Beneath are seven small incised figures of their children. Round the verge of this stone is the following inscription .—

Here lyeth Jhon Oldnall and Esbell his wife late bayliff of Rowonton, a worthy man to be hadd in memory: who dyed the xi day of Augouste in the yeare of oure Lord God Mo. Do. Lviii. being of the age of threescore and xvi yere. upon . . . . . cy.

The erasure of the latter sentence, (upon whose soul God have mercy,) the usual termination of sepulchral inscriptions prior to the close of the sixteenth century, bears evidence of a visit from the Puritans of the succeeding century, whose fury was directed with such destructive and indiscriminating zeal against every thing they thought savoured of the errors of the Church of Rome. The slab has likewise been broken completely across in two places, additional marks probably of violence from the same quarter.[g] D.

Here lieth the Body of Jane Milborne, wife of John Milborne and eldest Daughter of Francis Staunton, Doct. of Divinity, who departed this life the 30 day of January in the 41 year of her age, 1681. D.

27 Anº. Dom. 1619.
Here born, here bred, here buried
John Hancockes worthy of fame
Who gave to the pore reliefe great
Store, for men to do the same.

Here lies the body of Samuel Smallbroke[h] of Rowington, in the County of Warwick, Gent., who departed this life May 21st, 1701. D

Here lies the Body of Elizabeth Smallbroke, the relict of Samuel Smallbroke, late of Rowington, in the County of Warwick, Gentleman, who departed this life May 5, 1722.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Francis Reeve wife of Mr. John Reeve, second Daughter of the Revd. Mr. Richard Farmer, Rector of Ashow, she departed this life the third day of September, Ano. 1723. Ætatis 45.

Here is layd up the body of Jane, eldest daughter of Francis Cramer of Kenelworth, Gent., the most loving and beloved wife of William Knight of Rowington, Gent., to whom she bare nine children, viz.:—Elizabeth, William, Thomas, Robert, Francis, John, Dorothy, Edmund, & lastly Constance. MDCXXIX.

IN THE NAVE.

Against the north wall on a brass plate. M. S. Josephi Stonhall nuper Vicarii hujus ecclesiæ qui obiit tricesimo die Decembris An. Dom. 1726. Ætatis 35.

Against one of the piers of the Tower Arches on a black marble slab. To the memory of Thomas Tibbats, who departed this life August 25th, 1754. Aged 60. Also Miriam his wife, who departed this life Dec. 22nd, 1787. Aged 73. Likewise Mary the wife of John Clarke & daughter of the above, who departed this life January 9th, 1811. Aged 75 years.

Also Catharine Kemp who departed this life February 19th, 1838. Aged 87 years.

Near the west door on a slab. In a vault near the foot of this stone lyeth interred the body of Mr. John Wallis late of the City of Coventry, who died March 15th, 1764. Aged 67. Also Catharine wife of the above, who died Janry. 19th, 1780. Aged 85.

On the floor at the west end. In a vault beneath this stone are deposited the remains of John Wallis, Gen., who departed this life January 5th, 1803. Aged 82 years. Also of Ann wife of John Wallis, who departed this life January 9th, 1828. Aged 85 years.

East of the south door is the Tomb of John Hill, Bayliff of Rowington from which a Brass Plate has been removed. The following inscription is, however, on the wall above:—In memory of John Hill, Bayliff of Rowington, a worthy man to be had in memory, a good benefactor to Church & poor.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1. William Cowper Thomas Tibbats. C. 1633.
2. Newcombe of Leicester made mee. 1609.
3. Crede, respice, mori memento. 1633.
4. Jhs Nazarenus rex judæorum, fili Dei, miserere mei. 1620.
5. Cum sono si non vis venire, Nunquam ad preces cupies ire. 1633.

[g] The stone pulpit in this Church was also broken and much mutilated, and continued in that state until the time of the present Vicar, by whom it has now been restored. Instances of the partial destruction of sepulchral inscriptions by the Puritans, which *they considered* as implying the doctrine of praying for the dead, may be found in Churches in many parts of the kingdom. In some cases the words remain, but are scored across with deep lines, to intimate the disapprobation of these ruthless destroyers of so many of the richest and most beautiful decorations of God's temples throughout the country.

[h] Samuel Smallbroke was father of Dr. Richard Smallbroke, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Registers.

These are comprised in seven volumes: the earliest commencing in 1638. In an entry made shortly after the Restoration, the Vicar speaks of being "by usurped authority these many years wrested wrongfully out of my liveing" and then after making several entries, &c., writes (1662) "thus far for halfe a yeare upon my returning to my place again, wrote by me, John Wiseman, Vicar of Rowington."

There are also Churchwardens accounts, commencing in 1694, in which, in each year's report, occur the following words:—"All these persons were buried only in woollen," referring to the Parish funerals.

Wolverton.

THE small retired village of Wolverton stands about four miles west of Warwick. Its ancient name was Ulwarditone, which shews, says Dugdale,[a] "that the original denomination thereof proceeded from some antient possessor that it had in the Saxon times." From the Conqueror's survey it would appear that a portion[b] of it, prior to his time, belonged to a Dane named Simund, and the residue was possessed by Ernuin: the former of which he granted to Robert de Stadford, and the latter to William the son of Corbucion. It is twice entered in Domesday Book[c] as follows:—

Urfer holds of Robert,[d] 1 hide, 1 yardland and the third part of a yardland in ULWARDITONE. The arable is 2 Ploughlands; 1 is in the demesne with 1 Bondman: there are 2 Villeins: and 1 furlong of meadow. It was worth 10 shillings. Now it is at 20 shillings. Simund a Dane held it freely in King Edward's time.

The same William[e] holds 2 hides and a half, and 2 parts of a yardland in ULWARDITONE. The arable is 5 Ploughlands: 1 is in the demesne and 4 Bondmen: there are 10 Villeins and 7 Bordars with 5 ploughs. there are 20 acres of meadow: a wood 1 furlong in length and half a furlong in breadth: a house in Warwick pays 8 pence rent: It was valued at 30^{s}: it is now worth 60^{s}. Ernuin held it freely in the time of King Edward.

[a] Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 506.

[b] This portion Dugdale considers to form the adjoining parish of Norton, which is not mentioned in Domesday.

[c] De R. ten' Vrfer . I. hid. ⁊ unā v'. ⁊ IIItia partē . I . uirgæ in ULWARDITONE . T'ra. ē. II. cār . In dn̄io . ē. una . cū. I . seruo. ⁊ II. uitt̄is . ⁊ I q"rent' p"ti . Valuit . x . sol. Modo . xxti. sol. Simund dan^{9} libe tenuit . T. R. E.

Idē. W. ten' . II. hid ⁊ dim' ⁊ IIas part' uni^{9} v' in ULWARDITONE T'ra . ē. v. cār. In dnīo. ē. una . ⁊ III serui . ⁊ x uitti ⁊ VII. bord cū. v. car' . Ibi . xx . āc p"ti . Silua . II. q"rent' lg . ⁊ dim' lat. In Waruuic . I. dom^{9} redd . VIII. denar' . Valuit xxx . solid Modo . LX. sol. Ernuin libe tenuit . T. R. E.

[d] Robert de Stadford. [e] William the son of Corbucion.

Allan. E. Everitt. M & N. Hanhart lith. Printers J Brandard.

WOLVERDINGTON CHURCH, N.W.

Published by Henry T. Cooke Warwick

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During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the lordship was held by a family[f] who took their name *de Wolvardington* from this place. In the reign of Henry VI. it was in the possession of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, and after his death, to carry out the provisions of his will, was conveyed to the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary at Warwick. It remained in their possession till the Dissolution, when it was granted by the Crown (13 July, 37 Hen. VIII.) to Clement Throckmorton and Alexander Avenon, and was sold by Job Throckmorton, son and heir to the above named Clement, in 1575, to William Baylies and Thomas Staunton.[g] The manor and advowson of the parish Church continued in the family of the latter till the year 1738, when Thomas Stanton,[h] the last male heir of this branch, left them by will to his kinsman John Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge. They were sold about the commencement of the present century to the Rev. J. Roberts, and the advowson has subsequently been purchased by the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop, the present Rector.

The Church was first built about the year 1208, before which time the Vicar of Claverdon received the tithes: but that structure was superseded or greatly enlarged by another in the reign of Edward II.: which, together with the high altar, was dedicated by Walter de Maidstone,[i] Bishop of Worcester, in the month of July, 9 Edward II. This is the same building which, with some alterations and additions, now remains. The Church was valued at 10 marks in the year 1291 (19 Edw. I.), and is entered in the King's books at £7. 10s. 7½d. Its present value is about £400.

[f] Their arms *bendy of* 10 *pieces sa. and. ar.* were formerly in one of the windows of the Church.

[g] He was the second son of John Staunton of Longbridge (See Visitation of Warwickshire, A.D., 1619., in the Coll. of Arms,) and was stiled in the earliest volume of the parish Registers of Wolverton (now unfortunately lost,) "an antient captaine in the Irish wars." Dr. Thomas in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire (Vol. II. p. 665) mentions this family as being a branch of the Stauntons of Staunton, co. Nottingham, who held that lordship by the tenure of Castle guard, by keeping and defending a tower in Belvoir Castle, which still retains the name of Staunton Tower.

[h] The name is written indifferently Staunton and Stanton: on the monuments in the Church the latter mode has been adopted.

[i] In the same month he also dedicated the Conventual Church and High Altar of the neighbouring Priory of Wroxhall.

Rectors since the Reformation.

Clement Walford	1575	Major Best	1734
Edward Belfield	1597	Edward Hughes	1754
George Tonge	1619	Henry Roberts	1772
Thomas Matthews	1662	George Roberts	1775
John Kent	1669	Thomas Cox	1785
Thomas Lees	1683	James Roberts	1791
John Aylworth	1729	Benjamin Winthrop	1836

The Church,

which is dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, is a small and mean structure consisting of a nave and chancel only. In style it appears to be chiefly of Decorated character with later insertions.

Exterior.

Nave. The walls are constructed of rag and rubble; at the north-west angle are plain buttresses of ashlar masonry of two stages, with sloped set-offs and finish. This wall is pierced by a triple-light Early English window, consisting of three lancet lights within one arch, which has over it a hood moulding consisting of a quarter round and a slope. The north doorway has a pointed arch, without any hood over, and the jambs and architrave are plainly chamfered in two divisions with a square nook intervening. Eastward of the north door is a Perpendicular window, an after insertion, of two lights trefoiled in the heads with a lozenge above, but without any hood over. The south wall is pierced by a segmental-headed window of three lights, the middle light cinquefoiled, the side lights trefoiled in the heads. Some modern windows have been inserted. Under the eaves is a stone cornice sculptured with a lion's head and Early English foliage. The ancient key of the south door is worthy of notice.

At the west end of the nave is a pigeon house belfry containing two bells.

Chancel. The south wall is constructed of rag and rubble, and is pierced westward by an ogee-headed light trefoiled within, but with no hood over: a plain doorway, an insertion of the fifteenth century, and a Decorated window of two lights, (the mullion dividing which is gone,) with tracery in the head. The north wall of the chancel is also of rag and rubble, and is pierced by two ogee-headed lights, trefoiled within, but without hood mouldings over. The walls are finished by a projecting eaves moulding of stone. The chancel is of the same width as the nave. The east wall has been rebuilt and is pierced by a three-light window with the mullions crossing in the head.

Interior.

Nave. The nave has a coved roof which is strengthened by three tie beams of rough timber; but, with the exception of some ancient stained glass in a north window, contains nothing worthy of notice.

Chancel. The uprights of the rood screen between the nave and chancel remain, but the tracery above is gone. The chancel has a coved wooden roof, plastered between the beams. On the north side is a high arch rudely pointed, the architrave mouldings of which consist of two filleted rolls, springing from a roll-moulded abacus, and the jambs have the edge plainly chamfered and over this arch is a bold hood consisting of a large filletted roll-moulding spring-

Sanctum Sepulchr um

ing from corbel heads. This arch appears to have been that of the *Sanctum Sepulchrum*, or Holy Sepulchre, wherein, at Easter, the cross from off the altar was deposited and other rites anciently observed, in commemoration of the depositing the body of our Lord in the sepulchre, and of his resurrection therefrom, which rites were finally discontinued at the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Beneath the south-east window are the remains of a plain rude *sedile* bench. A close pew in the chancel is four feet seven inches high. Two of the original bench seats still remain. The upper end of the chancel was wainscotted in 1738.

Altar Table. This is of wood, apparently constructed in the middle of the seventeenth century, with moulded legs, and is unusually small for that period being only three feet six inches long by one foot eleven and a half inches wide.

Font. This consists of an octagonal basin with a quatrefoiled circle on each face, the under moulding of the basin consisting of an ogee. This is set on a short octagonal shaped shaft which dies into the base. On the north-west side of the font is a projecting step.

Painted Glass.

In the windows are some remains of ancient glass, and pattern glazing, of the fourteenth century. The quarries contain the four-leaved flower. In the window on the north side of the nave are some fragments of painted glass, apparently of the date of the reign of Henry the Sixth, exhibiting the remains of two figures, a man and a woman, with an angel and saint, the latter apparently St. Peter. In the glass of this window is also represented a boar's head with a bell round it, and another bell. The back ground has a running pattern of pale yellow and white, the predominating colour being yellow.[k]

[k] Since the notes of this church were taken, now some time ago, considerable alterations have been effected, of which the writer has been informed by the following communication written at the time the alterations were in progress. He has not since been able by personal examination to compare this communication with the work which has actually been done:—

Monuments.

On the north wall of the nave are affixed three marble monuments near together. The central and largest of the three bears a shield charged with *argent* 2 *chevrons within a bordure engrailed sa. impaling sa. a chevron between* 3 *stags argent.* S. to the memory of Thomas Stanton[h] of this Parish, Gent., Lord of this Manor and Patron of this Church, he died lamented 24th day of October, 1664, Ætatis 47. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Cooks, of Pinley Abbey, Gent. She died the 13th day of Nov., 1707. Æt. 85. They had issue 3 sons and 5 daughters. D.

To the right, a smaller monument. ARMS, *arg.* 2 *chevrons within a bordure engrailed sa.* Here lyeth the body of Thomas Stanton, late of this Parish, Gent., son and heir of Thomas Stanton and Elizabeth his wife, who died the 14th of December, Anno Dom. 1715. Ætatis 69. To whose memory this monument is erected. D.

On another, to the left. Arms as before. Here lyeth the body of Sarah Stanton, the daughter of Thomas Stanton, of this Parish, Gent., who was Ld. of this Manor and Patron of this Church. She departed this life the 16th of August, 1701. D.

South of east window. Here lies buried, in hopes of a happy Resurrection, Henry Roberts, Clerk, M.A. of Droitwych, Worcestershire, Patron of this church, & one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the county of Worcester, the meanest of the servants of Jesus Christ. This, at best most miserable world, he very gladly exchanged for a blissful & everlasting one, March 1st, 1775, aged 49.

North of east window. Near this stone are deposited the mortal remains of Rev. G. Roberts, A.M., Rector of this church, & also of Great Worborne & Oventon, in the county of Gloucester, who died June 2, 1785, aged 92. And of Maria, eldest daughter of James and Mary Roberts then living at Warwick. This good and amiable young woman departed this life to the great grief of her family and friends July 11th, 1789, & upon October 6th, 1791, Revd. James Roberts, A.M., eldest son of the above George Roberts, father of Maria Roberts. Also the patron of this church, & for 26 years vicar of Stoneleigh in this county. And upon Jan. 8th, 1811, Mary Roberts, widow of the above James Roberts. And upon 9th August, 1815, Sarah 2nd daughter of above James & Mary Roberts. And on Oct. 5, 1815, Dorothy the youngest daughter of the aforesaid James & Mary Roberts. And of Richard Roberts son of James & Mary Roberts, who died April 7, 1821. In grateful remembrance of his parents and family, all of whom are interred in this chancel, this monument is now erected, by Rev. James Roberts, A.M., of Witherly, the patron & rector of this church, & also the patron and rector of Witherly in the county of Leicester. Anno 1832.

Dr. Thomas has preserved the following inscription, formerly on a stone on the floor of the Chancel:—Depositum Elizabethæ Lees, olim Tho. Lees, hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris, Conjugis placidæ, providæ, et piæ. Obiit Anno Domini 1696 et ætatis suæ 30. Hic requiescit in spe beatæ resurrectionis.

Registers.

There are ten Register Books in all, the first commencing with the year 1680.

Bells.

There are two bells; one has no inscription and the other bears date of 1771.

"I am afraid that it is now almost too late to rescue Wolverton from the *improvements* now going on. The *Roman cementing of the chancel*, on the exterior, was to be commenced in a few days after I was there, and that is now nearly three weeks since.

"In the interior, the chancel walls are being plastered and a beading added to the deep splay of the Decorated windows: there is also a *brick* chancel arch being built; and a coved ceiling (I cannot call it roof) *with cement ribs* has been put up.

"On removing the old whitewash, the workmen told me, they found the walls covered with inscriptions in old English characters, surrounded with different patterns of diapering, the best of them, they said, were on the south wall of the chancel; when I was over I could distinguish a very small portion on the north wall of the nave, where the whitewash had been rubbed off in building the chancel arch, and I have no doubt that if the walls were carefully cleared of their many coats of whitewash much more would be discovered."

Snitterfield

lies about five miles west of Warwick, and is bounded on one side by the last mentioned parish of Wolverton. At the time of the Norman Conquest it had a church, and was one of the numerous manors granted by king William to the Earl of Mellent: it had previously been the possession of an Anglo-Saxon named Sexi, and is thus entered in Domesday:[a]

The Earl[b] himself holds SNITEFELDE. Sexi held it and was a freeman. There are 4 hides. The arable is 14 ploughlands: 2 are in the demesne: and 10 Bondmen, and 11 Villeins, with a priest and 3 Bordars have 6 ploughs. There are 12 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward, and since, it was valued at 4 pounds. Now at 100 shillings.

From the Earl of Mellent it passed to his brother Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and was granted by his son Roger, to Hugh de Hatton founder of the Priory of Wroxhall, whose *wonderful* history has been already narrated[c] in the description of that place.

He granted the manor to William Cumin, who styled himself *dominus de Snitenesfeld*, and in whose family it continued for three descents, when it passed by marriage with the heiress to John de Cantilupe[d] (temp. Hen. III.), who had his

[a] Ipse cōm SNITEFELDE. Sexi tenuit ⁊ li'b hō fuit. Ibi sunt IIII^{or} hidæ. T'ra. ē. XIIII. cār. In dnīo sunt. II. ⁊ X. serui. ⁊ XI. uiłłi cū p'bro ⁊ III. bord hn̄t. VI. ca'. Ibi sunt. XII. āc p"ti. T. R. E. ⁊ post valuit IIII. li'b. Modo. c solid

[b] The Earl of Mellent.

[c] See page 41.

[d] Dugdale has preserved the representation of an episcopal figure of this family (Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford), which was formerly in one of the windows of the church: the effigy is mitred, holds a pastoral staff in his left hand, and is clad in a tunic bearing the Cantilupe arms 3 *leopards heads jessant-de-lys*. The same arms were in a shield in another window, and also the arms of *Clinton Earl of Huntingdon*, who held a knights fee in this parish in the reign of Henry III. These are all now gone.

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seat here and obtained a charter from the king to hold a weekly market in this place, and a yearly fair to last three days. The manor again passed by marriage to the family of West with the heiress of the Cantilupes, and was given in exchange by Sir Thomas West (temp. Rich. II.) to Sir William Beauchamp, and thus became part of the great possessions of the Earldom of Warwick, which fell to the Crown in the reign of Henry VII. It was granted afterwards to Richard Morison, Esq., by whom it was sold to John Hales[e] of Coventry, whose family continued for several generations to hold it. In the year 1668 it was sold by Lady Hales, widow of Sir Stephen Hales, for the sum of £14,500 to the Hon. Thomas Coventry, afterwards created Earl of Coventry: and the estate remained in the Coventry family till the commencement of the present century. The manor house, pulled down some years ago, was a large substantial brick mansion, probably built by the Coventry family, where some of them used occasionally to reside. The manor and chief part of the parish have been since acquired by purchase by Mark Philips, Esq., the present possessor, who, by the taste and liberality in which he is re-building the farm houses and cottages on his estate, will render this one of the most striking villages in the neighbourhood.

The Church was given by Hugh de Hatton, in the reign of Stephen, to the Prior and Canons of St. Sepulchre's in Warwick; but some defect seems to have accompanied the grant, as it was shortly afterwards decided that Walter Cumin and his heirs should continue to present, the Incumbent being bound to pay one mark of silver yearly to those Canons. In the reign of Edward II. Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, obtained the perpetual patronage of it from Walter de Canti-

[e] He was clerk of the Hanaper, during the reign of Henry VIII., in which office he obtained great wealth. The free school at Coventry was founded by him. He died unmarried, but his brother's descendants continued for upwards of a century to reside here. Amongst them was Sir Stephen Hales, a knight of the Bath, who died in 1668, and was buried in the Church, but whose sepulchral memorial was removed, together with many others, when the Church was repaired and *beautified* by the Earl of Coventry.

lupe and exchanged it for property in London, with the Canons of St. Sepulchre. It appears, however, shortly after to have come to the Bishops of Worcester, as they have presented to it since the middle of the fourteenth century to the present time. It was valued in Pope Nicholas' taxation, A.D. 1291, at 20 marks. In the king's books it is at £8. The present value is about £300 per annum.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Thomas Hargreve	1541	John Winslow	1703
Thomas Burton	1557	John Baylies	1712
John Peder	1561	Richard Jago [f]	1754
Thomas Ferryman	1571	John Pearkes	1781
John Smyth	1597	Joseph Taylor	1802
Giles Thornburgh	1628	George Hill Clifton	1833
Edward Nicholls	1631	William Ashmead Pruen [g]	1838
William Evans	1663	Donald Cameron	1840
John Tompkis	1682		

The Church,

dedicated in honour of St. James, consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, and chancel. Although there was a Church here existing at the time of the compilation of Domesday book no part of the present structure is of greater antiquity than the fourteenth century.

[f] The well-known Poet. He was the third son of the Rev. Richard Jago, Rector of Beaudesert, whose monumental tablet is shewn on the exterior wall of the chancel in our view of that Church. (See vol. I., p. 146.) In his poetical efforts he was in early life encouraged and assisted by Somerville and Shenstone. Mr. Jago was the author of several poems in Doddesley's Collection, and also of "The Blackbirds," an elegy. In 1767 he published his principal poem "Edgehill," and in 1768 his more popular fable of "Labour and Genius." His collected poems were published after his death, with a slight biographical memoir, in 1784. He also published a sermon, preached at Harbury, May 4th, 1755, "on occasion of a conversation said to have passed between one of the inhabitants and an apparition in the church-yard belonging to that place." Mr. Jago held, at different times, the livings of Harbury, Chesterton, and Snitterfield, in this county, and of Kimcote, in Leicestershire. He died at Snitterfield and was buried in a vault in the church which he had prepared for his wife and family. A flat stone on the floor (which, previously to the late repewing of the church, was in the centre aisle of the nave) bore the following inscription, now nearly illegible: "To the memory of the Rev. Richard Jago, A.M., Rector of Kimcote, in Leicestershire, and Vicar of this place upwards of twenty years. He departed this life May 1, 1781. Aged 65."

[g] The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman were singularly striking and affecting. He had been appointed to preach the Visitation Sermon at Stratford-upon-Avon, the 4th of June, 1840; and no sooner had he ascended the pulpit for that purpose, than he sank down in a state of insensibility and expired within a few hours of his removal from the church. A monument has been erected in the chancel of Stratford Church by the Bishop, Archdeacon and clergy of the diocese, to commemorate the awful event. He was buried at the parish of Fladbury, of which he had many years been curate.

Exterior.

Tower. This is two stages in height with a staircase turret projecting at the south-west angle, but only carried up as far as the lower stage: this turret is lighted by small trefoil headed apertures. The west doorway is modern; over it is a window of three lights, divided by a transom: the architrave of this window is plain and there is no hood moulding over it. The belfry windows, two on each side of the upper stage of the tower, are of two lights each, divided by a transom, with a quatrefoil in the head and hood moulding over; above is a hollow cornice moulding, surmounted by an embattled parapet, with a capping carried round the embrasures, and pinnacles at the angles. At the north-west angle of the tower, under the parapet, is a gargoyle, sculptured with bats wings; and at this angle is a diagonal buttress, of three stages, springing from two angular buttresses beneath. At the south-west angle is a diagonal buttress, dying into the turret below. At the south-east angle is also a diagonal buttress. The tower is of plain construction and the masonry is of ashlar work.

Nave. The clerestory, which is all that is visible of the nave on the exterior, is finished by a plain horizontal parapet, with a sloping cap moulding and a bold hollow cornice beneath. The clerestory is of ashlar work and appears to have been superadded in the fifteenth century, when the original high pitched roof was removed, the walls raised, and a roof of a depressed pitch substituted.

South Aisle. A modern vestry has been annexed to the west end of the south aisle. The south doorway in this aisle has been altered—not judiciously—into a window; the architrave has three sets of roll mouldings, with intervening hollows. The west window in the south wall of this aisle contains two lights, divided by a moulded mullion, consisting of a round

filleted up the face; the head of the window is pierced with a lozenge; the architrave has a hollow moulding, and the jambs are composed of a hollow and filleted roll which die into the architrave. The window east of the doorway has a moulded architrave and jambs with a moulded hood over, springing from small corbel heads; the window lights are without foliations. The east window of this aisle is similar in design. This aisle has a lean-to roof covered with lead; the masonry is of ashlar and the base mould a plain slope.

North Aisle. This is supported by diagonal buttresses at the north-west and north-east angles. In the north wall are two windows with moulded jambs and architrave, each divided by a mullion into two plain-pointed lights, which are without foliations: these windows are of similar character to those in the south aisle. The east window of this aisle has moulded jambs and is similar to that in the east wall of the south aisle. The masonry of the walls of this aisle is composed of rag, with the exception of the buttresses, which are of ashlar.

Chancel. In the south wall are two large pointed windows despoiled of their tracery: the hood mouldings over these consist of a round over-lapping a hollow. Between these windows is the Priest's door, plainly pointed, the architrave of which, composed of two hollows with a square nook intervening, dies into chamfers in the jambs. The hood mould over the head of this doorway returns as a string course along the wall. This wall is supported by two plain buttresses, of two stages, with sloped set-off and finish; and the base consists of a double slope, with a plain face intervening. In the north wall of the chancel, which is supported by some immense modern buttresses, are two large windows despoiled of their tracery;[h] and in this wall is an arch of construction which appears as if intended

[h] These spoliations and alterations were probably effected in the early part of the eighteenth century by that Thomas Earl of Coventry who then beautified the chancel.

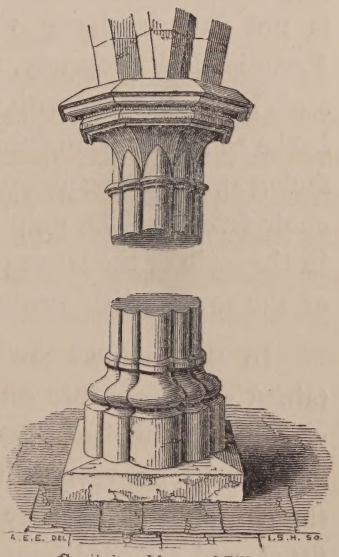
for a doorway. At the eastern angles of the chancel are angular buttresses of two stages. The east window is large and contains five principal lights, but the mullions are modern. Beneath the east window is a string course consisting of a quarter round and hollow below. Each apex of the roof of the chancel is surmounted by a vane and ball.[h] The masonry of the chancel is of rag.

Interior.

Tower. The tower contains a peal of three bells. The arch leading into the nave is triple-faced, with plain chamfered edges, and the architrave is carried down to the jambs without any intervening capitals.

Nave. This has a wooden roof of four bays with plain uprights, principals or tie beams, ridge piece, and purlins. The pitch of the original roof may be seen by the weather moulding against the tower, within the church. The clerestory is pierced on each side by four windows, of two lights each, within a segmental arch.

North Aisle. This is divided from the nave by four plain and clumsily shaped pointed arches, double faced, with chamfered edges, springing from plain octagonal piers with rudely moulded capitals. The width of this aisle is only 8 feet 3 inches. In the north-east angle is a bracket, on which an image formerly stood.



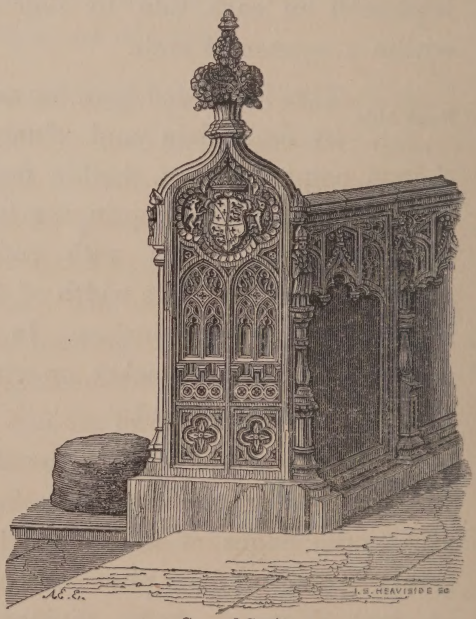
Capital and base of Pillar.

South Aisle. This is divided from the nave by four double-faced pointed arches, the edges of which are hollowed, springing from piers composed of eight clustered shafts, divided by cavettos, the north and south shaft attached to each pier being

filleted up the face; these piers are stopped by neck mouldings and die into the necks of the capitals above, which are well moulded: the bases of these piers, which are singular and interesting, are also moulded. The width of this aisle is only 8 feet 8 inches.

Chancel. The chancel arch is plain but lofty, double faced with chamfered edges but without capitals. The chancel has a plain hexagonal-shaped underdrawn plaster ceiling. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina, discovered during the late alterations; but this, it is to be regretted, is again concealed from view by plaster.

Pewing. The Church has been recently repewed with open seats, a commendable practice, on each side of the middle aisle. Galleries, with open panel work in front, occupy the aisles for the length of two arches westward, and a gallery of similar design is constructed in the tower. The pewing in the chancel is carried up to the altar steps, but the arrangement is not in accordance with Ecclesiastical propriety, the seats being disposed with the backs to the altar, instead of facing it, or being disposed choir fashion. The pulpit is in the style of the latter part of the seventeenth century.



Carved Seats.

In the chancel are retained some very interesting remains of ancient carved woodwork, preserved when the church was recently refitted, and removed from the south aisle. These consist of two elaborately worked standards,

with large carved finials; one of these standards is entirely covered with panel work; the other, besides panel work, contains within a kind of quatrefoil compartment, a shield quartering the arms of France and England, the supporters to which are a Greyhound and Dragon; these are surmounted by the bowed crown introduced in the reign of Henry the Seventh. At the end of this standard is the carved figure of a Bishop, represented in his alb, dalmatic, and cope, with the mitre on his head, the *infulæ* or pendant laminæ of which hang down behind. This is placed on a kind of nondescript baluster of renaissance or semiclassic design. Near to this, under a canopy, is the nude full length figure of a boy with wings. In the buttresses which divide the panels are, or have been, small figures of angels clad in albs, with caps on their heads of a fashion prevalent in the reign of Henry the Seventh. One of these bears a shield, another a scroll, and on one is the nude figure of a boy with wings. The heads of the compartments, five in number, are filled with panel work. On the opposite standard is a figure in long hair and loose drapery, not unlike a representation of St. John, carrying apparently three loaves. In a spandrill are represented two mermaids supporting a hand holding an entwined knot. This woodwork is very curious and interesting, being of the early period in this country of the introduction of the renaissance school, and intermixture of Gothic with semiclassic design, of which particular period few specimens of carved wood-work exist in our churches. The figure of a Bishop was probably intended to represent Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, from A.D. 1275, to A.D. 1282, who is said to have been the last Englishman who was canonized; an act which took place, A.D. 1307. Of this Prelate a representation in painted glass, in a north window of this church, was existing in Sir William Dugdale's time. In this he was pourtrayed as vested in an alb and tunic, with a mitre on his

head and a pastoral staff in his left hand; the tunic being embroidered with the armorial bearings of the family of Cantilupe, "gules three leopard's heads jessant fleurs de lis or." The family of Cantilupe has been shewn to have been connected with, and to have had possessions in this parish from the early part of the thirteenth to the early part of the fourteenth century; but what relation the Bishop bore towards them is unknown; he was, however, at one time, Archdeacon of Coventry and Lichfield.

Altar. The altar rails are of the seventeenth century, and carved with shallow scroll work. The Altar or Holy Table is modern, and constructed of oak: it is massive, but of heavy design; the valance is panelled, and the legs are square and panelled.

Font. This consists of a plain octagonal shaped basin, moulded round the ledge and bottom, resting on a plain octagonal shaft, with a rudely sculptured head at each angle; one of which represents that of a Bishop in his mitre; another that of a man in his *caputium* or hood. This font is apparently of the fourteenth century.

The body of the Church, aisles and chancel are, with the exception of the clerestory and roofs, of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century. The tower, with the clerestory and the present roof of the nave, is of the florid or Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century.

A painted obituary window has lately been placed in the north aisle, bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of William Frederick Willes, Lieutenant in her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot, 3rd son of Robert Middleton Atty, of Ingon Grange, in this County, Esquire. He died in humble hope and faith in the merits of his Redeemer, on the 8th of May, 1846, aged 25 years. "Jesus, saith unto her," "Thy brother shall rise again." St. John, xi. 23.

Monuments and Sepulchral Inscriptions.

Some few mural tablets of marble are affixed to the walls; the Inscriptions on which are as follows:—

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the South-wall.

Beneath this stone lies interred the body of John Lloyd, Esq., who departed this life, June 8th, 1777, aged 42 years.

Against the North-wall.

Sacred to the memory of Robert Middleton Atty, Esq., of Ingon, in this Parish. Conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his station, as a Magistrate, Deputy-Lieutenant, and Sheriff of this County, (in the year 1824,) and exemplary in his private character. He departed this life in the faith of a Redeemer, on the 1st of May, 1833, aged 63 years. Also to his sons, Francis Edward, who died, 25th November, 1824, aged 8 months. And Henry Gould, who died, 4th November, 1832, aged 20 years.

Against the East-wall.

Sacred to the memory of Jessy Ann Philips, daughter of Robert and Ann Philips, who died at Malvern, November 2nd, 1824, aged 16 years. Also of her twin sister, Elizabeth Lucy, interred only six months previously at Stand, in Lancashire.

"Then let us timely for our flight prepare,
And form the soul for her divine abode;
Obey the call, and trust the Leader's care,
To bring us safe thro' Virtue's path to God.—*Jago.*

IN THE NAVE.

Against the North-wall.

In a vault within the chancel adjoining. Lies the body of George Lloyd, of Welcombe House, in this County, Esq. He was the eldest son of John Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S., of this Parish. (To whom a monument is erected in the chancel of this Church,) by Anne, only child and heiress of James Hibbins, Esq., M.D., of London. He was born 7th March, 1768. Was High Sheriff of this County, in the year 1806. And died, 11th July, 1831, aged 63. In the same vault are deposited the remains of his father and mother. His father, John Lloyd, aforesaid, was the only issue of the first marriage of George Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S., once of Hulme Hall, county of Lancaster, afterwards of Barrowby, county of York, and lastly of the city of York. By Eleanor, daughter of Henry Wright, of Mobberley, county of Chester, Esq., and Purefoy, his wife, daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. He was born, 18th April, 1735, and died, 8th June, 1777, aged 42. His mother Anne, aforesaid, was daughter of the said Dr. Hibbins, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Richard Chase, of Much-Hadham, Herts, Esq. She died, 7th April, 1823, aged 80. Also in the same vault, lie the remains of Anne Eleanor, daughter of the said John Lloyd, and Anne, his wife, who was born, 13th June, 1770. And died, 31st May, 1795. Aged 25.

Against the South-wall.

In memory of Joseph Harling, Clerk, M.A. formerly of Magdalen Hall, Oxford late curate of St. Lawrence, Evesham, who died, February 20th, 1844, aged 52 years.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Giles Toogood, Esq. of Bridgwater, Somersetshire, and daughter of Thomas Hiron, Esq., of the borough of Warwick, who died, December 1st, 1840, aged 28 years. Also her infant daughter, Elizabeth Hiron Toogood, interred at North Petherton, Somersetshire. Born, November 23rd, 1840, and died, January 16th, 1841, surviving her mother only six weeks.

Near this place lie the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Kelynge Greenway, Esq., of the borough of Warwick, and only daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hiron, of this place. She died 20th of April, 1811, aged 24 years. In the same vault lieth the body of the above Thomas Hiron, son of Thomas and Mary Hiron, of Alveston, in this County. He expired the 8th of August, 1825, aged 64 years. Also of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hiron, who died, January, 27th, 1831, aged 63 years.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Nathaniel Cookes, late of Stratford-upon-Avon, in this County, Gent., who departed this life, March the 13th, 1804, aged 86.

On the Floor.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Lloyd, who departed this life, the 7th day of March, Anno Domini, 1747.

To the memory of the Rev. Richard Jago, A.M., Rector of Kimcote, in Leicestershire, and Vicar of this place upwards of 20 years. He departed this life, May 8, 1781, aged 69 years. Also to the memory of his daughter, Sarah Jago, who departed this life, August 20, 1779, aged 29 years.

Beneath this stone lieth the remains of Nathaniel Cooks, late of Stratford-upon-Avon.

East end of South Aisle. (Outside.)

Near this place lies interred the body of Prudence, the late pious wife of John Baylies, M.A., Vicar of this Parish. She departed this life, Nov. 5th, 1750, in the 68th year of her age.

On a Flat Stone at North-East end of Church. (Outside.)

To the beloved memory of Jane, second daughter of the Rev. Donald Cameron, M. A., Vicar of this Parish. By strength from her Redeemer, she was enabled to bear a lingering illness with Christian Resignation; and on the 9th of October, 1843, in the 18th year of her age, her spirit mercifully released from its worn-out tenement, returned unto God who gave it. "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."—St. John xi. 25.

Adjoining the above.—I know that my Redeemer liveth.—Job xix. 25.—In memory of Mary, second daughter of the Rev. T. R. Bromfield. Died, May 20th, 1845, aged 48 years.

Dr. Thomas in his edition of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, observes:—"In the yard before the great house, not far from the Church, I saw several grave stones which were removed out of the chancel when it was new paved and beautified by Thomas, Earl of Coventry; on one of them I read this Inscription:—Here lyeth the body of S^{ir} Stephen Hales, of the honourable order of the Bath, Knight, who died in the year.....17 April."

Registers.

The first Register for Snitterfield commences in A. D. 1561; and there is no register from 1682 to 1689.

In the Register, which commences, A.D. 1561, is the following entry:—S^{ir} Stephen Hales, Knight of y^{e} honble. order of the Bath, was buryed the 8th of September, 1668.

In the year 1678, there is the following:—"John Cooper, of Warwick, weaver, who died suddenly in our fields, by a fall, in running a race, with his hands tied behind him, on foot; was buried on the 28th of August. Mr. Knight, Coroner, having first sat upon him.

The Hon^{ble} John Coventrye, Esq^{r} son of the Rt. Honble. The Earl of Coventrye and Lady Anne, baptized, September 11th, 1705.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1st.— Henry Bayley made mee, 1665; John Harbige and Thomas Meedes, Churchwardens.
2nd.— William Bayley made mee, A. D. 1703.
3rd.— Cast at Gloucester, by Abel Rudhall, A. D. 1758.

Sherbourne.

This pretty little village lies about two miles and a half from Warwick, and derives its name[a] (anciently written Scireburne) from a brook which runs through it, and falls into the Avon a short distance below the church. It had a church at the time of the Norman Conquest, and was the freehold of two Anglo-Saxons, named Edric and Leveget: and is thus entered in Domesday[b] among the lands of the Earl of Mellent, to whom it was then granted—

The Earl himself holds SCIREBURNE. Edric and Leveget held it, and were freemen. There are 2 hides and a half-one. The arable is 6 ploughlands: 1 plough and a half are in the demesne, and 4 Bondmen: and 9 Villeins with a priest and 2 Bordars have 2 ploughs. There are 16 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 60 shillings, and afterwards at 40 shillings. It is now worth 50 shillings.

[a] From the two Anglo-Saxon words *scire* clear, and *burn* a stream.

[b] Ipse com̄ ten' SCIREBURNE. Edricꝰ
�then Leveget tenuer'. ꝫ lib'i fuēr. Ibi sunt. II. hidæ ꝫ dim'
T'ra. ē. VI. cār. In dnīo est. I. cār. ꝫ dim'. ꝫ IIII. serui. ꝫ IX
uiłłi cū pb'ro ꝫ II. bord hn't. II. cār. Ibi. XVI. ac' p''ti.
T. R. E. ualb'. LX. solid. ꝫ post. XL. soł. modo. L. solid.

From the Earl of Mellent it came to his brother Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and descended to his son Roger, of whose munificent grants, especially to the Collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick, so many references have already been made in these pages. A portion [c] of this parish he gave to the Dean and Canons of that church and the rest he bestowed upon the knights Templars.[d] On the suppression of this order in the reign of Edward II. their possessions generally passed to the great rival Order of the Hospitalers; and thus the manor of Sherbourne passed to them and remained in their hands till at the Dissolution it came to the Crown; and was granted out in 7th Edw. VI. to Thomas Lucy,[e] Esq., of Charlecote, whose family continued to hold it for several generations. It subsequently passed to the Webb family and was sold by the Rev. Elias Webb, late Incumbent of the parish church, to Samuel Ryland, Esq., in whose family the inheritance now rests.

The Church was originally granted to the Knights Templars, and, since the suppression of their Order, appears to have accompanied the Manor, with which it is still united in the hands of the present possessor. In the Nonæ Rolls (14th Edward III.), it is rated at £5: and the annual value is now about £120.

The present structure was built[f] by Thomas Webb, Esq., at his sole cost, in the year 1747,—a time when the principles

[c] Half a hide of land, and two portions of the tithe.

[d] A brief notice of the knights Templars and Hospitalers has already been given in Vol. I. page 157, note.

[e] The family of Lucy of Charlecote, one of the most ancient in the County of Warwick, held that lordship in direct male descent from the Conquest to the close of the last century. The estates then descended maternally to the Rev. John Hammond, who assumed the name and arms of Lucy only, by sign manual, dated 9th February, 1787, whose grandson is the present possessor, See "Burke's History of the Commoners of Great Britain." The Church of Charlecote contains three fine monuments of members of the Lucy family; the latest of them, which is of the 17th century, and of Italian workmanship, exhibits two of the finest sculptured monumental figures in the kingdom.

[f] The Chancel of the old Church was at first preserved, which, from a drawing taken at the time, appears to have been of the Decorated Style of the 14th century. It was shortly afterwards taken down and superseded by the present building.

of ecclesiastical architecture were little considered or understood. It is, therefore, to the prevalent taste of the time, that we must attribute the absence of true ecclesiastical design, which the building in most of its details so strikingly exhibits.

The church-yard contains a fine old yew tree, by which still remains the shaft of the old church-yard cross, standing on an octagonal base.

According to the King's Books,[g] the neighbouring parish of Fulbrooke was formerly united with it. No emolument whatever is derived to the Church from it; and the point of its ecclesiastical annexation is not considered as being now in force. The living is a perpetual Curacy, of which the Rev. W. Grice is the present Incumbent.

The Church,

which is dedicated in honour of All Saints, is of very small dimensions, and consists of a Tower, Nave with north and south Aisles, and Chancel.

Exterior.

Tower. The Tower, which contains two Bells, is of three stages, with an embattled parapet at the top, and is wholly without buttresses: the two lower stages are divided by a deep projecting cornice moulding of classical design. In the western front is a round-headed doorway, with a large similarly formed window above it: the belfry stage has plain windows in each of its faces.

[g] In "Bacon's Liber Regis," the entry is as follows:—"Fulbrooke, R. Demolished. The parish united with Sherborne in the year 1428: here was then said to be only four inhabitants." The church of Fulbrooke in 14th Edward 3, was valued at 60 marks. The first rector whose name is recorded, was Henr. de Burlyngham, in 1337. The last was Ric. Ewer, in Sacra. Theol. Bac^{a}. 1543.

Nave. The nave presents, both to the north and south, a plain high[h] wall, unrelieved by buttresses, with three square windows lighting the aisles, and three smaller ones above them. The lower windows have no mullions, but are glazed with square casement panes; the upper windows present a slight attempt at tracery *in wood*. A slated roof spans the two walls.

Chancel. In the north wall is a small plain pointed door, near which is a high narrow window of two lights: the east end has buttresses placed diagonally at its north and south angles, and is pierced in the centre by a broad depressed-arched window. The south wall is mostly concealed by a square projecting building, which forms a sepulchral chamber over the vault of the present possessor of the estate; it is built to correspond with the chancel, and is lighted by a window on the south side, and has a blank window to the east.

Interior.

Tower. The principal entrance is through the western door in the tower, the lower stage of which forms a sort of lobby.

Nave. This is separated from its side aisles on each side by three arches; it is only 11 feet 3 inches in width, and the aisles, 5 feet 4 inches, so that each pew extends across the aisles into the nave. The most singular appearance is that of the side galleries, which are placed *above* the pier-arches of the nave. It has a flat plaster ceiling. The tower arch is open, and the west gallery runs into it, and contains a small organ.

[h] These walls were raised to their present height a few years since, in order to obtain a greater church accommodation by erecting side galleries: the aisles before that time had lean-to roofs, and the clerestory windows of the nave were seen above them.

Chancel. The chancel is raised three steps above the nave. The east window is filled with stained glass, by Holland, of Warwick, which was placed there in 1840; its four principal compartments represent the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin,—the Adoration of the shepherds,—the Betrayal of our Lord,—and the Descent of the Holy Ghost. The window on the north side is also filled with modern stained glass, some pieces of earlier date being intermixed: a few fragments of old glass are also placed in the head of a corresponding window in the south wall, beneath which is a door, opening into the private burial place before mentioned. The chancel is covered with a slightly-coved ceiling, ornamented in plaster compartments, the centre of which contains the figure of a dove. The Communion Table and Altar rails are of the date of the building of the Church.

Font. The font, which stands at the west end of the nave, consists of a circular black marble basin, set on a baluster-shaped shaft.

The general appearance of the interior is that of neatness, and its want of ecclesiastical character must be attributed to the taste of the time, rather than of the individual at whose expense it was completed, as the whole is substantially and even handsomely finished.

Monuments.

In the sepulchral dormitory, southward of the chancel, has lately been erected a monument to the memory of the late Samuel Ryland, Esq. designed by Pugin. It is a raised tomb of Caen stone, divided by marble shafts at the corners, and by one in the centre of each side, into compartments, in each of which is a deeply-sunk quatrefoil panel, containing a plate of brass inlaid. The upper slab, which is of Derbyshire marble, is ornamented at the four corners with the Evangelistic symbols, and in the middle is inlaid a cross with the letter ℟: round the verge, in raised brass letters, stands the appropriate inscription from St. John's Gospel, xi. 25—26. It is very gratifying to observe in instances like the present, a return to the religious character of sepulchral memorials, which, during the two preceding centuries, has been so much lost sight of.

Round the nave are mural monuments of members of the Webb family, the inscriptions on which are as follow :—

Against the East wall.

To the memory of John Webb Esq., died Feb. 23, 1784, aged 66; and also Margaret his wife. d. of Ralph Edge, Esq., of Strelley, who died, Dec. 26, 1771, aged 49.

To the memory of Thomas Webb, Esq., who died, April 23, 1789, aged 39.

On North wall.

In memory of Mr. Elias Webb, who died, June 18, 1754, aged 44.

To Thomas Webb, Esq., who died, July 12, 1755, aged 67; also Sarah his wife, who died, March 5, 1729, aged 43.

On South wall.

Sacred to John Thomas Webb, only child of the Rev. Elias and Christian Webb. Born, Oct. 28, 1810, died, May 9, 1827.

To the memory of Ann, wife of the Rev. Elias Webb. Born November 30, 1773, died, June 21, 1808.

On West wall.

To the memory of Mary, Margaret, and Sarah, daughters of Thomas Webb, Esq. Mary, born, Jan. 28, 1778, died, July 30, 1807. Margaret, born, April 23, 1781, died, May 6, 1805. Sarah, born, March 22, 1789, died, July 19, 1805.

To the memory of Elias Webb, who died, Dec. 25, 1728, aged 67.

In memory of Elizabeth Webb, relict of Elias Webb, Gent., who died, Jan. 17, 1788, aged 69; also of Sarah, relict of Matthias Mayo, rector of Dunton, Buckingham, daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Webb, who died, Nov. 10, 1799, aged 49.

To the Rev. Elias Webb, incumbent of this parish for 28 years, died, June 5, 1848, aged 75.

On a square brass plate, affixed to one of the pillars of the South aisle, is the following inscription :—

Twice 30^{ty} yeares I liv'd till death mee strooke
With fatall Darte & from mee life he Tooke
And there of thirtye seaven in my vocation
I here taught schollers learning's erudition
Where by Gods blessinge meanes I did attaine
Which unto God I doe regive againe
I credit lykewise had, Love and regarde
From most, but in espetiall Rowley Ward
My Scholler, above others mee respected
In all occations, he never mee neglected
By his advise, & care of my Estate
I it enjoy'd, without suite or debate
He pend my will, my lands he settled sure
To pious uses ever to endure,
Towards Barford's Bridge, old ruynes first repayring,
Of Warwich Towne to helpe the impotent
The maym'd, distressed, poore & indigent
Where first I did receive my vitall breath
Which in this place I did resigne to death
My body to the grave, my soule T' inherit
Eternall life with Father Sonne & Spirit

In Obitum Iohīs Smith Clīci qui obijt 25th Decembris, 1624. (D)

Registers.

The Registers are seven in number, the Births and Deaths commence in the year 1587 and the Marriages in 1754.

Allen E. Everitt. M & N. Hanhart lith. Printers. J. Brandard

ALCESTER CHURCH, S. W.

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Alcester.

Alencestre, or Alnecester, as it was anciently written, is a small Market Town on the South-west border of the County of Warwick, on the banks of the river Arrow; and though its present appearance exhibits little indications of antiquity, the spot has been inhabited from a very early period. That it was a Roman Station there can be little doubt, as well from its name,[a] and position on the Ickeneld-street[b] road, as from the circumstance of coins, urns, and other vestiges of that nation being frequently discovered in its neighbourhood.[c] So early as the eighth century, Saint Egwin (founder of the Monastery of Evesham) is stated by an old writer[d] to have preached to its inhabitants reproving them for their luxury and avarice; and about the same time also a general Synod was held here.

It is remarkable that no mention should be made of it in Domesday, as the place must have been inhabited from a much earlier date; but whether the site of the present Town is the same that was formerly occupied, appears doubtful. Leland[e] says "Aulcester, as it is nowe, standeth on the ripe of Arrowe

[a] The termination *cester* (castrum), usually denotes a Roman station, and the former portion of the name is derived from the River *Alne*, near which it stands. It is probably the *Alauna* of Richard of Cirencester.

[b] This is one of three Roman roads that passed through the County of Warwick. The *Ickneld-Street* passed North and South on the western boundary of the County: the *Fosse* cut it diagonally in a north-east direction: and the *Watling-Street* on the east side divided it from Leicestershire.

[c] In the garden at the Rectory Roman Coins are frequently found.

[d] Capgrave, as quoted by Dugdale, "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 568.

[e] Itinerary, vol. iv. fo. 168. "Some say that the Priory of Aulcester, now a little without the Towne by the east north-east, was in the midle of the Towne. Many tokens of buildings and bones of men be found in places without the Towne, especially in *Blackefield*." Ibid.

water, yet seeing that it beareth the name of Aulne, it is an evident token that the oulde Towne stood most by Aulne;[f]" and "the greatest tokens of buildings" adds Dugdale[g] "are now found in that field lying southward of the Town towards the river Arrow, which from the dark colour of the Ground is called Blackfield or Blacklands[h] at this day."

Leland states that in his day it was rumoured that three parish churches once existed here, a circumstance not borne out by any evidence or trace of them, and arising probably from the ecclesiastical buildings connected with the Priory.[i]

A priory was founded here A. D. 1140 (5th Stephen) by Ralph Boteler of Oversley,[k] for monks of the Benedictine Order, which was built on an insulated piece of ground[l] by the Arrow, and called the Church of 'our Lady of the Isle,'[m] and though its endowments were liberal at first, and subsequently augmented, it became so poor in the reign of Henry VI. that application was made to the Pope to redeem it from poverty: but in the 4th Edward IV. it was "through divers misfortunes and the negligence of many Abbots, come to such a low condition, that there was not, nor of a long time had been, any monk to bear the Abbot company," and the funds were so reduced that they could no longer "perform due hospitality, and other works of piety:" and it was thought advisable to unite it with the Abbey of Evesham; which was consequently done

[f] The river Alne runs into the Arrow close by the Town, on the east side.

[g] "Antiquities of Warwickshire," p. 568.

[h] In the 17th vol. of the Archæologia, is a notice of two urns discovered in this spot.

[i] In the ground a little west of the town and adjoining Spittle Brook, there have been discovered, at different times, human skeletons and rudely constructed coffins of unusual thickness, which circumstance rather confirms Leland's statement. In 1837 a coffin upwards of three inches in thickness was found, containing a perfect skeleton.

[k] Oversley is a hamlet of the adjoining parish of Arrow, and about a quarter of a mile north of Alcester. On its height Ralph Boteler formerly built a castle with its chapel, both of which he granted to the Priory of Alcester.

[l] The spot where the Abbey stood, is still called the Priory close.

[m] In the foundation Charter it is called "Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de Insula."

in the year 1469, when the last Abbot[n] made his resignation, and from that time it became only a cell to Evesham. At the Dissolution it fell to the share of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, but coming shortly after to the Crown was granted by the King to Fulke Greville, Esq. "which Fouk" says Dugdale "soon after fell to pulling it down for enlarging his house at Beauchamp's Court."[o] The materials were speedily used up for various purposes,[p] and every trace of the building has long disappeared.[q] The site of its foundations are still traceable.

The Manor of Alcester was granted by Henry I. to Sir Robert Corbet, who had two daughters, married to Henry Fitzherbert and William Botreaux, between whose descendants, it was long divided into two portions. The former moiety was purchased in the reign of Henry III. by Walter de Beauchamp[r] whose heirs male held it for six generations; and in the 22nd Hen. VI. Thomas Botreaux sold his portion to Sir John Beauchamp, who thus obtained the whole. His grand-daughter, and one of his co-heiresses, married Robert Willoughby Lord Brooke, who had three grand-daughters, the eldest of whom married Sir Fulke Greville, whose monument, with that of his Lady, now stands in the Church, and is described below.

[n] Christopher Bradway. At the Dissolution its value was returned at £65 7s. 11d.

[o] Beauchamps Court, situated about half a mile west of Alcester, on the Arrow, was the ancient seat of the Beauchamps, from which family it derived its name. The old mansion has now entirely disappeared, and its site is occupied by a substantial modern farm house and buildings.

[p] Leland, in his Itinerary through this part of the County, states—"Thence to Bitford bridge, of late amended with part of the stone of Aulcester Priory."

[q] To preserve the memory of its exact site, Dugdale has given this minute description; "It was about half a mile north from Alcester, encompassed with a mote on the West and South sides, and on the North and East with the river Arrow; making the site thereof a kind of island, which containeth somewhat more than two acres according to our usual measure, as I guess." Antiq. of War. p. 574.

[r] He was the younger son of William de Beauchamp, who married Isabella, heiress of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick, and brother to William de Beauchamp, first Earl of Warwick of that name, who derived the title through his mother.

Becoming thus possessed of the manor, he enlarged the ancient seat, Beauchamps Court, which is situated about half a mile from the Town, from the ruins of the Priory; and from this place the family, which became ennobled in the person of his grandson,[s] derived their title. The manor continued in the Greville family, subsequently advanced to the Earldoms of Brooke and of Warwick,[t] for nearly three centuries, when it was sold to the Marquis of Hertford, in which family it now remains.

The Church, though given by Ralph Boteler to the Monks of Alcester on the foundation of that Priory (5th Stephen), afterwards came to the Nuns of Cokehill in the County of Worcester. At the Dissolution it passed into the Greville family, who long continued the patrons, till, at the close of the last century it was sold, together with the manor, to the Marquis of Hertford, in which family the Advowson is now vested. It was rated in Pope Nicholas's taxation (19 Edw. I.) at twelve marks, and at the same in the Nonæ Rolls (14 Edw. III). In the King's Books it is at £14. 2*s*. 10*d*. Its present annual value is £260.

There were formerly two Chantries founded in the Church: one in the "Chapel of our Lady" by a member of the Boteler family, for a priest to sing daily mass at six in the morning for the souls of the founders. The other by John de Beauchamp for a priest to sing mass daily, and perform divine service, at the altar of All Saints.

[s] Sir Fulke Greville was created Baron Brooke of Beauchamps Court, in the County of Warwick, 9th Jan^{y} 1620, (18th James I.). He obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, which noble residence has since been the principal seat of the Grevilles.

[t] For full particulars of this family, and of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the reader is referred to Edmondson's "Historical and Genealogical Account of the Greville family."

Rectors since the Reformation.

John Stockton,	1578	John Morgan,	1745
Thomas Powell,		Philip Cocks,	1762
Samuel Clarke,	1633	Thomas Belcher,	1768
Samuel Ticknor,	1648	John Garland,	1769
H. Teonge,		James Wilmot,	1775
Timothy White,	1675	Francis Palmer,	1807
Thomas Jowling,	1712	Frederick Alfred Crow,	1844

The Church,

which is dedicated in honor of St. Nicholas[u], is situated in the middle of the Town and surrounded by a small Church-yard, which appears not large enough for the population of the parish.

The only part of the ancient Church new remaining is the Tower. The body of the Church, with the recess for the Altar, appear to have been rebuilt between A. D. 1727, and A. D. 1734.[v]

Exterior.

Tower. This is an erection in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, and it is three stages in height. In the lower stage, on the west side, is a Decorated window of three principal lights, trefoiled in the heads, with flowing tracery above, surmounted by a hood-moulding with a horizontal return. Beneath this window is an obtusely-arched doorway within a square head with small shields in the spandrills, but without any hood-moulding over. This is an insertion of the fifteenth century. In the second stage is a single ogee-headed light, and in the upper or belfry story is a pointed window of

[u] Dugdale states—"it seems that upon the rebuilding of it the dedication became altered, for in 11th Hen. III. it bore the name of St. Nicholas, but in 6 Hen. VI. of St. Faith the Virgin." In the King's Books however it is called St. Nicholas.

[v] Amongst numerons notices of Briefs for different Churches preserved in the parish Register of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, and extending from 1663 to 1764, occurs the following entry, "1727, 4 June, Alcester Church in Com. Warwick, charge £4612. coll. 0. 2. 6." Part of the furniture given on the completion of the Church bears the date 1733, in which year the part rebuilt appears to have been finished.

two trefoil-headed lights, with tracery above, but no hood over. At the north-west and south-west angles of the tower are buttresses of little projection, disposed rectangular wise. On the south side of the tower the lower stage is blank, the second and third stages are lighted as on the west side, and at the south-east angle is a turret. The second stage on the north side is pierced with a square-headed light, and the upper stage is lighted as on the south and west sides. The base moulding consists of a bold torus or round moulding with a projecting slope beneath, and then a plain face. The parapet to the Tower is modern.

Nave and Aisles. The Body of the Church, comprising the nave and aisles, is built in a kind of debased, or *Batty Langley*, gothic. At the west end of the south aisle is an ogee-canopied doorway. There is no external division between the nave and aisles. The south wall is pierced with five four-centered arched windows of two lights each, which have no foliations, with lozenge shaped openings between the heads of the principal lights. The windows have hoods over them. Between the windows are pinnacled buttresses rising above the parapet, which is embattled. There is a shallow base moulding. The north aisle presents, externally, a similar appearance to the south aisle.

Chancel. The altar recess, for it is nothing more, is lighted by a single window in the east wall, this is of three lights comprised within an obtusely-pointed arch.

Vestry. The vestry is on the south side of the Altar recess, and is entered through a square-headed doorway. The whole design of the modern work is poor, and meagre in execution.

Allan E. Everitt. M. & N. Hanhart lith Printers J. Brandard.

STUDLEY CHURCH, S. E.

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Interior.

Tower. In the south-east angle is a plain, ogee-headed doorway, forming the entrance to the belfry turret. The nave arch, in the east wall, is plain pointed. In the Tower are fragments, consisting of some of the uprights, of the ancient Rood-loft Screen.

Nave and Aisles. These are divided by six Doric columns on each side, which support the roof. The ceilings, both of the Nave and Aisles, are of plaster, flat and underdrawn. The Body of the Church is fitted up with high pews. At the west end is a Gallery, the front of which is fitted up with some rich carving of the Tudor period; it originally belonged to Warwick Castle, and was removed to its present situation by the late Patron of the living. In this is placed an Organ. Galleries, also, range along the north and south aisles, they do not however project in front of the columns, but retire back.

Chancel. The Chancel, or rather altar recess, is at the east end of the nave, projecting eastward beyond the aisles. It is only ten feet deep, by sixteen feet wide.

Reading Pew. The Reading Pew and Pulpit are placed in front of the altar, a position which appears to be inconsistent with the Canon relating to the placing of the Holy Table.

Font. The Font is of sculptured marble, enriched with cherub heads, with a fluted shaft and base, and appears to have been executed on the reconstruction of the body of the Church.

Altar. The Altar, or Holy Table, consists of a slab of marble, supported by iron scroll-work brackets fixed into and projecting from the east wall, and on a tablet in the church is the following memorial: "The Communion table was, in 1733, gave by William Somerville, Esq., Richard Brandis, Gent., &c. The brackets to support the same, in 1733, were given by Samuel Barnett of London, Gent."

On a brass chandelier, hanging in the body of the Church, is the following inscription: "The gift of y^{e} R^{t}. Rev^{d} Father in God, Dr. John Hough, L^{d} B^{p} of Worcester, 1733." From these inscriptions it may be inferred that the reconstruction of the whole of the Church, with the exception of the tower, was finished in 1733.

In the vestry is preserved an ancient Church door key nine inches long, with its huge lock still in good working order, and, from the fashion, apparently of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

Affixed to the wall of the vestry is a wooden table with folding leaves or doors, which, when open, exhibit on the inside rude paintings, some of which appear to represent members of the fraternity of Freemasons with their symbols; as the apron, hatchet, cleaver, saw, and square. On the table, covered by these leaves when closed, is the following inscription in black letter: "Behold within this table are the names with the memorable acts of those who have most liberally extended their bountie to help Tradesmen and releave poore and aged people dwelling within the Towne and Parish of Alcester." Then follow sundry texts of scripture, and the date 1683.

An ancient stone effigy is preserved near the Rectory, which may formerly have came from the chancel.

Monuments.

In the south aisle is a high tomb, the south side of which is divided by twisted pilasters into three compartments, of which the central contains a shield within a circular band, with the motto, "*Donas paciencia Diens me.*"* In the western compartment are three small male figures, one in armour, the other two in long red side gowns, with hanging demi-canon sleeves, and the hands are upheld as in prayer. The eastern compartment is filled by four small male figures, three in long gowns, with demi-canon hanging sleeves, and one, an infant, in swathing bands. These figures are represented as bare headed, with close cropped hair. The hollow cornice of the tomb has on this side eight small shields attached to it. The west end of this tomb is filled with a shield with nude figures of boys as supporters. At the east end are three shields, one lozenge shaped, and one smaller above it. On the north side of the tomb are eight small figures with shields between, charged with armorial bearings. This side is nearly concealed from view by pew work. Round the verge of the tomb is the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of foulke Grevill knight and lady Elizabeth his wife the daughter and heire of Edward Willoughby Esquier the sone and heire of Robert Willoughby knight Lord of Broke and lady Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheires of the lord Beauchampe of Powyk wch foulke dyed the Xth day of November Anno dni. MDLIX and the saide ladye Elizabeth his Wife departed the IX day of Nov. in the yeare of our lord God MDLX of Whose soules god have mercy Amen.

On the tomb lie the recumbent effigies of this worthy Knight and his Lady. He being represented on the right, she on the left side. Both of these effigies are painted and gilt, and apparently portraits of the deceased. He appears bare headed, with close cropped hair, black mustachios and a forked beard, his head resting on a tilting helme, with mantling and crest. His armour consists of a gorget of mail, breast and back plates, with raised pauldrons on the shoulders. Rere and vam braces, with gilt coudes, protect the upper and lower parts of the arms and elbows; the hands are bare, with five rings on the fingers of each, and round the wrists are ruffles. The hands are joined on the breast in prayer, upraised, not vertically, but towards the head. The breast plate has a skirt of taces, with fluted and angular shaped tuilles over them, attached by straps and buckles; beneath is an apron of mail. The thighs, feet, and legs are protected by plain cuisses, fluted genouilleres, jambs reaching to the insteps, and broad-toed sollerets, and the feet rest against a lion. The sword belt is buckled round the loins below the breast plate, and crosses diagonally from right to left, and the sword is attached to it on the left side. On the left side, suspended by a lace from the sword belt, is a long dagger. Over the shoulders is worn a double chain, with a pectoral cross pendant to it. The gauntlet is represented lying by the side of the sword, on the left side.

The lady is represented with her hair combed back, close, and parted in front, with a close coif, or ornamental caul on the head, with a black frontlet hanging down behind like a tippet, and the head reposes on a double cushion. Her dress consists of a gown, open in front, and tied with strings, a short ruff round the neck, a falling collar to the outer robe, and short sleeves gathered in full at the shoulders, from whence loose demi-canon hanging sleeves depend, or hang. Beneath is a stiff under gown, or petticoat without folds or plaits, the sleeves of which are close fitting. Under this are seen, at the feet, the plaits or folds of an inner robe, or under petticoat, and on the feet are worn broad-toed shoes. Hanging down by a chain in front of the body is a circular pendulet or pomander box, with a double rose. The mantle appears at the back of the effigy, and is fastened across the breast by cordons, the tasselled extremities of which hang down. Ruffles and gilt armlets encircle the wrists, and on the fingers of each hand are five rings. Round the neck a gold chain is worn. At the skirts of the robes, on the left side, is a small lap dog. The robes are red, black and gilt, and the hands are joined on the breast in prayer.

Over this monument hangs a black and gilt helme, the remains of the funeral achievement.

At the east end of the south aisle is a cenotaph, erected to the memory of Francis, the 2nd Marquis of Hertford, of whom there is a fine recumbent figure in white marble, sculptured by

* The motto appears just as it is here printed. It is singular that the dates on the tomb do not correspond with those recorded in the Parish Register.

the late Sir Francis Chantrey, of the size of life, and represents the Marquis reclining on a couch, clad in a loose robe, and holding a book in his left hand. The sculpture is good, but the effect is deteriorated by some meagre Gothic panel work, of poor design, at the base and back. On an escutcheon are quartered 1 and 4 Conway, 2 Seymour, 3 Ingram; and this inscription:—To the memory of her justly and deeply lamented husband, Francis Ingram Seymour Conway, Marquis and Earl of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron Conway of Ragley and Killultagh, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

Isabella Anne Ingram, Marchioness of Hertford, has dedicated this monument. He was born, February, 1743, and died, June, 1822.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Against the North wall.

Sacred to the memory of Mary, eldest daughter of William Phillips, Esquire, late of Evesham Abbey, in the County of Worcester, and Mary his wife, who departed this life, February 23, 1825, aged 80 years.

To the memory of two virtuous young men and dutiful sons. John Aynsworth, who died, 10 April, 1817, aged 28, and was buried in this chancel; and Thomas Aynsworth, who died, at Antigua, 18 Oct. 1816, aged 23, and was interred at Falmouth, in that Island. This tablet was erected, A.D. 1818, by their affectionate and widowed mother, Sarah Aynsworth.

Beneath rest the remains of Francis Palmer, L.L.B. 37 years Rector of this parish, who died, Dec. 1, 1843, aged 67. When the recollection of his worth shall have passed away with the present generation, it will remain recorded by the galleries on the north and south sides of this Church, erected at his sole expense.

Against the South wall.

Sacred to the memory of Ann, widow of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Hadley, in the County of Middlesex, late of Evesham, in the County of Worcester, and daughter of William Phillips, Esq., late of the same place, who departed this life, 20 September, 1818, aged 74 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On the floor of the Chancel.

In a vault beneath this stone, lies interred the body of William Phillips, Esq., of Evesham, who departed this life, 21 March, 1782, aged 71 years.

September 20, 1800, died, Mrs. Mary Phillips, aged 88, relict of the above William Phillips, Esq., and on the 29 December, 1808, was interred in this vault, the remains of John Phillips, Esq., aged 60 years, son of the before named William and Mary Phillips. Ann Smith, died, Sep. 20, 1818, aged 74. and Mary Phillips, died Feb. 23, 1825, aged 80 years.

Ann, Wife of Thomas Jones, of King's Coughton, Gent., here buried, April 18, 1723, ætatis 70.

Also, Thomas Jones, of King's Coughton, departed this life April 2, 1735.

Susannah, only daughter of the above Thomas Jones, wife of the Rev. Thomas Jowling, M.A. She was buried, March, A.D. 1758, ætatis 38.

Thomas Jowling, M.A. 32 years Rector of this church, here lieth buried, July, 1745, aged 57.

Here lieth the body of Hester, the wife of Francis Bridges,[x] Gent., who departed this life, the 25 day of January, A.D. 1666.

Also the body of the said Francis Bridges, Gent., is lodged here. He fell asleep in Christ, the 12 March, 1687.

Mary Smith, who departed this life April 21, 1721, ætat. 71.

John Jennings, Gent., departed this life 1738, ætat. 53.

Susannah, daughter of the above Mary Smith, and wife of the above John Jennings, died 10 June, 1740, ætat. 45.

[x] The inscriptions to the family of Bridges relate to the ancestors of the present Sir Brook Bridges of Goodneston Park, near Canterbury. Matthew Bridges was appointed, under the Commonwealth, to witness all marriages within an extensive district round Alcester.

IN THE NAVE.

Against the South wall.

Sacred to the memory of John Langston, who departed this life June 11, 1839, aged 53 years.

Also of John, the affectionate son of the above, who departed this life July 23, 1834, aged 24 years.

Underneath this place lyeth the body of John Brandis, Gent., who departed this life, Dec. 26, Anno Dom. 1724. Ætatis 59.

He gave one hundred pounds to be laid out in purchasing five pounds a year in land, to be applyed for ever in placing out poor boys, (natives of Alcester) apprentice into other parishes.

Sacred to the memory of George Jones, Surgeon, of this town, who departed this life September 3, 1829, aged 57 years. Erected by his affectionate widow 1831.

Memento mori. Here, underneath, lieth the body of Timothy Howes, he was buried July 6, A.D. 1709. Ætatis 56. Dorothy, his first wife, was buried November 29, A.D. 1688.

Against the North wall.

Near this place was buried y^e^ body of William Halford, of this town, mercer, who departed this life, Anno Dom. 1731. Ætatis 29.

Monumentum posuit Mæstissima conjux.

Sacred to the memory of Francis Mander, late of this town, butcher, who, after many years of severe illness, in expectation of a joyful resurrection, through the merits and mediation of his Saviour Jesus Christ, resigned this painful life on the 19 September, 1828. Aged 52. And also of Sarah his wife, who, by an awful accident, to the great sorrow of her husband and son, was suddenly removed from this life on the 5 July, 1828, aged 47; and their remains lie buried on the north side of the middle aisle of this church. This tablet, from a sense of dutiful affection to perpetuate the memory of his indulgent and lamented parents, is erected by their only son, Francis Mander, of this town, butcher.

In memory of William Clarke, who died January 6, 1811, aged 73 years; also Elizabeth his wife, who died May 11, 1814, aged 65 years; also Charlotte, daughter of the above, late of Worcester, who died March 29, 1827, aged 42 years. Also two sons of William and Elizabeth Clark, who died in their infancy.

To the memory of Joseph Brandish, Surgeon, whose remains are deposited in a vault near this monument. He died 17 December, 1821. Aged 70 years.

Also, Samuel his son, and Ann his daughter; he died 7 April, 1778, aged 18 weeks. She died 20 April, 1810, aged 20 years; and Frances, wife of the above Joseph Brandish, who died January 21, 1843. Aged 88 years.

Likewise in the same vault, Mrs Ann Brandish, sister to the above Joseph Brandish, who departed this life April 16, 1841, in her 81 year.

Against the East wall.

In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of William Brindley, late of Alcester, gent., who departed this life 20 June 1835, aged 45 years.

Also of Catharine his daughter, who died 15 April, 1833, aged 15 years. This tablet was erected to their memory by an affectionate widow and mother, 1835.

At the top of this aisle are interred with their ancestors, Samuel Brandish and Ann his wife. He died October 5, 1795, aged 70 years. She died May 22, 1780, aged 49 years. To whose memory their son, Joseph Brandish, Surgeon, as a token of filial affection, put up this tablet.

Near to this place lieth the body of John Badger, son of Thomas and Martha Badger, of Stratford-upon-Avon. He departed this life 12 January, 1715, aged 18 years.

To the memory of Hester Booker, who died June 29, 1788, in the 21 year of her age.

To the memory of Robert Bartlam, gent., who died at Alcester on the 21, and was buried on 25 July, 1821, aged 52. Also of the Rev. John Bartlam, M. A., formerly Fellow of Merton

College, Oxford; Vicar of Beoley, in the county of Worcester; also of Ponteland, in the county of Northumberland. He died in London 27 February, and was buried March 7, 1823, aged 52.

This tablet was erected by their affectionate brother, the Rev. Thomas Bartlam, M. A., Precentor of Exeter.

On the Floor.

Louisa Parry, daughter of Rd. Parry, Esq., of Yarfield, in com. Berks, on June 16, 1794, æ. 5 years.

Georgianna Augusta Boileau, Born in London, Died in Alcester, 23 May.

Catharine Hunt, died 26 Dec. 1797.

Here lye interred the body of Matthew Bridges, of this town, gent., who departed this life June 8, 1677, aged 57.

Also of Ann his wife, who departed this life April 15, 1695, aged 71.

Here lieth the body of Lucas Spilsbury, gent., who departed this life July 14, 1764, aged 50.

Here lieth the body of John Lucas, gent., who dyed the 10 December 1715, aged 20 years. Here lieth Dorothy, wife of Lucas Spilsbury, who died October 23, 1756, aged 38 years.

Beneath this stone lyeth the body of Thomas Cheston who died the 30 Jan. 1780 ætatis 71 years.

Also beneath lyeth the body of Thomas son of the above who was killed by a fall from his horse returning from Birmingham on the 18 September 1793.

Registers.

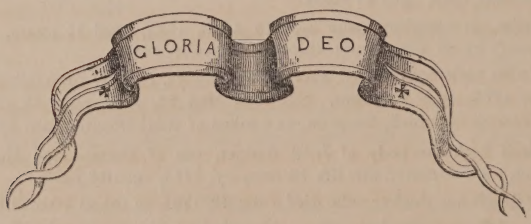
The parish Registers are complete from November 10, 1560, (2nd of Elizabeth) to the present time, with the exception of three years, viz. from the 3rd November, 1745, to Lady Day, 1747, but a transcript of that period is preserved at the Register Office in Worcester.

The first entry in the Register of Burials, is that of "Sir Fulk Greevill, Knight, November 10, 1560." These entries occur afterwards, "Edward, son of S. Fulk Grevill, Knight, Feb. 24, 1561." And, "Ladye Elizabeth Grevill, No. 15, 1562."

Inscriptions on Bells.

There are six Bells in the tower, with inscriptions round them.

1.—the treble, "God save the Church and King, A. R. 1735." 2.—"Prosperity to this parish, A. R. 1735. 3.—"Prosperity to all our Benefactors, A. R. 1735." 4.—"Prosperity to the Church of England, A. R. 1735." 5.—"We were all cast at Gloucester. by A.B. Ridhal, 1735." 6.—the tenor, "John Brimton and Thomas Tong, Ch^{n}ardens, 1735."



Epsley.

The parish of Ipsley is situated about six miles north of the town of Alcester. It had a Church at the Norman Conquest, at which time it was written Epeslei: previously to that period the lordship was possessed by Earl Algar,[a] but it was then given to Osbern,[b] the son of Richard, under whom it was held by a person named Hugh. In the Domesday[c] Survey it is thus entered:—

[a] Algar was son of the celebrated Leofric, Earl of Mercia, husband of the lady Godiva, whose romantic adventure in behalf of the inhabitants of Coventry, forms so memorable a feature in the annals of that city.

[b] Osbern, son of Richard, held lands in six counties. Richard, the father, was a Norman of noble extraction, and had lands given him in England by the Conqueror: it is supposed he lived at Richards castle, in Herefordshire.

[c] De O.' ten' idē Hugo iii hid' in Epeslei. Tra.' ē. vii. car.'
In dn̄io. ē. una. et ii serui. et vii uilli cū p'bro' et. xiii. bord'
cū. iiii. car.' Ibi molin.' de. xvi. den.' Silua i leu'u lg' et dim.
leu'u' lat. Valuit. xxx. sol. Modo xl. sol. Com' Algar tenuit.

Of Osbern, the same Hugh holds 3 Hides in EPESLEI. The arable is 7 plough lands: 1 is in the demesne and 2 Bondmen. There are 7 villeins, with a Priest, and 13 Bordars, with 4 ploughs. There is a mill at 16 pence, and a wood a mile long, and half a mile broad. It was valued at 30 shillings: now it is at 40 shillings. Earl Algar held it.

From this Hugh the possession appears to have descended in direct male descent for nearly seven centuries, the family first taking the name of Hubold, or Hubald, which, subsequently, became changed into Hubaud. About the middle of the last century the heirs male of this ancient family became extinct, and the inheritance divided among several coheiresses. The estates were then sold, and the manor purchased by Charles Savage, Esq., of Tachbrook, from whose family it afterwards passed by marriage into that of the present possessor, Walter Savage Landor, Esq., the well known and highly talented author, who is the present lord of the manor.

The Church was valued, in 1291, at 12 marks, and also at the same in the Nonæ rolls, 14th Ed. iii. In the King's Books it is entered at £12. And the present value is £700. The patronage of the Church, which is a Rectory, belonged, for many centuries, to the Hubaud family; it is now the property of the Rev. C. Dolben, the present Rector and Patron.

Rectors since the Reformation.

Richard Sherwin	1558	Thomas Haughton	1690
William Bourne	1572	Joshua Noxon	1697
Clement Lewes	1583	William Preston	1722
Henry Daniel	1588	John Dolben	1722
Gabrael Cliff	1588	Thomas Dolben	1781
John Warmstrey	1615	Philip Wren	1795
Roger Bird	1640	Thomas Dolben Dolben	1829
John Davies	1684	Edward Addenbrooke	1841
David Phillips	1687	Charles Dolben	1843

The view from the Churchyard eastward and southward is very extensive, and the scenery park-like and well wooded. About half a mile southward of the Church, in a field[d] adjoining the Ickenild Street, or Roman Road, which here diverges from the straight line, is a space of four or five acres environed by a vallum of earth, more or less distinctly marked. This is bounded on the south-west by the river. It appears to have been a Roman entrenchment, of no great strength, though the plan is irregular; neither square nor oblong. On the north side the vallum is less distinct than on the others.

The Church,

which is dedicated in honour of St. Peter, consists of a Tower, Nave, and Chancel only. There have been north and south Aisles; but these are demolished, and the arches are filled up with masonry.

Exterior.

Tower. This is a structure of the fifteenth century, and is two stages in height; the base moulding is bold, consisting of a projecting ogee, beneath which, somewhat recessed, is a plain face, and then, at the lowest base, a projecting cavetto. The west wall of the tower has been broken through to form a doorway, the head of which enters the window sill of the great west window. This window is now despoiled of its mullions, but it appears to have consisted of three principal trefoil-headed lights, with four smaller panel-lights above; the jambs are moulded with a bold cavetto, and the hood moulding over springs from square terminations. At some height above this

[d] The field is called Forge Meadow, and, when the country was woodland, iron used to be brought to be smelted, and a house stood on part of the field. It is also said that a mill dam was formerly there.

window is an obtuse-arched, ogee-headed light, above which is a horizontal string-course. The upper stage is lighted on the west side by a plain arched belfry window of two lights, which are trefoiled in the heads, and divided by a mullion; this window has a hood-moulding over it. The cornice moulding consists of a bold hollow, and is surmounted by an embattled parapet, consisting, on each side, of four battlements and three embrasures; the capping of these is carried round both horizontally and vertically. In the south wall the belfry window is the same as in the west wall, and the like disposition occurs of an obtuse-arched ogee-headed light below. In the lower stage, on this side, is a trefoil-headed shallow sinking, or recess, in the wall, and near the south-west angle is an oblong aperture to light the belfry stairs. The belfry windows on the north and east sides of the Tower are similar to those on the south and west. At the north-east and south-east angles of the Tower are plain buttresses of four stages, which finish with a slope some distance under the cornice, and are disposed angular-wise. At the north-west and south-west angles of the Tower are buttresses, set diagonally, of four stages with plain sloped set-offs.

Nave. The south wall exhibits a range of five arches, the easternmost of which is constructed of brick, these are double faced, with chamfered edges, the lower portions of these have been filled up with masonry, the upper portions *have been glazed to serve as windows.* Between these arches are buttresses, which appear to have served originally as abutments to the wall of the south aisle, and to have been taken down and reconstructed here, when the south aisle was demolished. There is now no south door. The north wall presents the same miserable appearance as the south aisle; with the exception that the arches of the north aisle, now demolished, are entirely filled up with masonry, and no portions are glazed. The arches

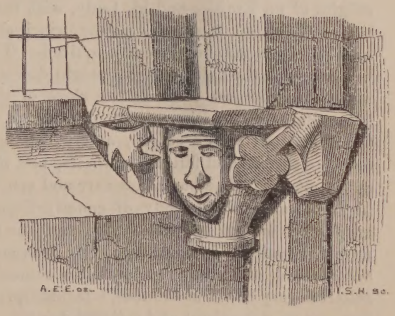
on this side are double faced, but the edges are hollowed instead of being chamfered.

Chancel. The east window is in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, and contains three principal lights with flowing tracery in the head, the hood over is moulded with the quarter round, chamfer, and hollow. At each angle of the chancel are plain pedimental-headed buttresses, diagonally placed, with two set-offs.

Interior.

Tower. The arch in the east wall is plain pointed and double faced, with chamfered edges; the inner pier is surmounted by a cap moulding, the external pier is without. This arch is now blocked up. A staircase in the south-west angle leads to the belfry story. The bells are three in number.

Nave and Chancel. The interior presents the appearance of one long unbroken bay, with a modern coved and under-drawn plaster ceiling. At the west end of the nave is a gallery containing a small organ. In each side of the nave is a range of pews in the ordinary wretched modern style; amongst these are a few fragments of pew work of the seventeenth century. The piers of the arches of the demolished aisles, and their capitals, are cut away; they appear to have been of the Decorated style. At the south-west corner of the nave is a sculptured head and foilage, which, apparently, formed part of the capital of a pier. There is no division, in the interior, between the nave and chancel.



Capital of a Pier.

Font. This stands near the west end of the Church, its proper position, and is heptagonal in form, a very unusual plan: the faces are plain, and the top is embattled; at the angles are two projecting balls, which are pierced. The heighth of the basin is seventeen inches, the width two feet eight inches; the internal diameter two feet, and the internal depth nine inches and a half; it appears to have been recently restored, and is now placed on a modern plain heptagonal shaft, to correspond with the Font, with base mouldings. A baluster stone shaft, with a basin on the top, which formerly, (though contrary to the Canons) served as a substitute for the Font, stands in the tower.

Altar. The altar, or holy table, is of stone, but it is modern.

It is difficult to imagine a more complete subversion of the original character and proportion of the structure then this Church exhibits in its present melancholy condition.

Monuments.

The work of demolition has here been carried on with a no less unsparing hand. The stately monuments of the Hubaud family now remain only in the pages of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire. The lofty canopy and sculptured effigies that stood formerly in the chancel have totally disappeared: nor of the other tombs will the visitor find more than the incised slabs now forming part of the pavement of the chancel floor.

In the chancel are two alabaster slabs with incised figures thereon. These are now placed north and south! The position they originally occupied will appear. On one of these are the effigies of an Esquire and his Lady, with the small effigies of children, sixteen in number, beneath them. Between the heads of the principal effigies is an angular shaped shield, the armorial bearings on which will be presently noticed. The effigy of the Esquire represents him in armour, bare headed, with the hair combed straight down and clubbed, and cut straight round, in the peculiar fashion introduced towards the close of the fifteenth century. The body-armour consists of a breastplate with a short skirt of taces, to which are attached angular shaped tuilles, which cover the upper part of the thighs, and which appear to be fluted. The shoulders are protected by angular-shaped and fluted pouldrons, and the arms by plain rere and vambraces with fluted coudes at the elbows. The hands are bare and conjoined on the breast. A plain and narrow belt, buckled in front, crosses the body diagonally from the right hip to the left side; from this the sword is suspended on the left side. Beneath the tuilles, and hanging down somewhat lower, appears an apron of mail of rings set edgewise, fashioned straight round. The thighs, knees, legs and feet are incased in cuisses, genouilleres somewhat ornamented, jambs which reach to the insteps, and sollerets very broad at the toes, a fashion prevalent in the early part of the sixteenth century. The feet rest on a couchant and collared dog.

The Lady appears on the left side of her husband in an angular shaped head dress, formed of narrow lappets of linen, or other material, in folds; a fashion introduced towards the close of the fifteenth century, and of which this appears to have beeen one of the latest examples. Her body dress

consists of an open and high bodied robe, or gown, tied in front half way downwards, by points, or ribbons, and then opening gradually down the skirts, with the points on each side; the sleeves are puffed at the shoulders, and from the elbows depend false demi-cannon sleeves. The gown has a turn-down collar at the neck. The opening of the skirts of the gown in front disclose the petticote, the close sleeves of which are ornamented, and finished at the wrists with ruffles. The shoes are broad-toed, but the feet do not rest on any animal, and the hands are joined together on the breast. The effigies of sixteen children, which appear beneath the feet of the two principal effigies, are represented as clad, the males in long side gowns, and the females in head dresses and gowns similar to that of the Lady. The slab on which these effigies are incised has been broken, and considerably injured; the inscription, which runs round the verge, and is now partially defaced, commences at what was originally the north-west corner, and runs as follows:—

✠ Here lyeth the bodyes of nycolas Hubaude [*and Doro*—*]the hys wyfe the whych nycolas deceased the seco[*nd day of*] maye in the yere of oure lorde ✠ m° [*D°*] liii and the sayd dorothe deceased the xvi ✠ daye of maye in the yere of oure lorde m° D° lviii [*upon*] whose soles god habe mercy Ame ✠

This monument, and the position it originally occupied, is thus described by Sir William Dugdale and Dr. Thomas in the "Antiquities of Warwickshire;"—"In the north Ile of the Church, there is a raised monument of plaine stone work, with an alabaster cover whereon is the portraiture of a man and woman and sixteen children with the arms of Hubaud impaling—1st. On a bend, three martlets.—2nd. On a fesse, three mullets between as many martlets.—3rd. Ermine on a bend three chevrons graven."

The other incised slab represents the armed effigy of a Knight, together with that of his Lady. They appear, respectively, in the same description of armour and dress, with the exception of some few details, as that on the incised slab which has been noticed at length. This slab originally formed the cover to a high tomb which stood on the south side of the chancel, with shields charged with armorial bearings at the sides and ends, but this tomb has been destroyed, together with the inscription. The latter, as given by Sir William Dugdale, was as follows:—

"Here lyeth the bodies of John Hubaude of Ipsley Knight and of Mary his wyffe the youngest daughter of George Throckmorton Knight which John deceased the XXIIIIth of December in the yeare of our lord God MDLVII upon whose soules Jhū have mercy Amen."

Against the east wall is affixed a mural monument, the design consisting of a divided pediment, supported at the flanks by Corinthian columns, and containing, between the divisions of the pediment, a shield, surmounted by helme, crest, and mantling, charged with the armorial bearings of Hubaud impaling Tevery, the latter *a lion rampant within a border engrailed;* at the base of this monument is sculptured a scull, with wings and drapery, and the tablet is thus inscribed:—

DOMUS VIVENTIUM.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANNE HVBAUD DAVGHTER AND COHÆRESS OF GERVASE TEVERY OF STAPLEFORD IN THE COVNTY OF NOTTINGHAM ESQ; THE WIFE AND RELICT OF HER DEARE HVSBAND RALPH HVBAUD LORD OF THIS MANOVR A PERSON RATHER TO BE ADMIRED THEN IMITATED FOR HER PIETY TOWARDS GOD HER CHARITY TOWARDS HER NEIGHBOURS AND HER INCESSANT CARE OF HER SONS AND BEING ONLY MARRIED TO THEM AND THE FAMILY SLEIGHTED ALL MATCHES THAT SHE MIGHT RESTORE AND LEAVE A FAIR AND FREE ESTATE TO THEM AND THEIR POSTERITY SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE Ye 23. OF MARCH 1672 IN THE YEARE OF HER AGE 59. TO WHOSE MEMORY HER AFFLICTED SONS ERECTED THIS MONUMENT AS A GRATEFUL AND LASTING TESTIMONY OF THEIR NEVER DIEING LOVE AND DUTY.

JOHN HVBAVD BARONET
TEVERY HVBAUD NATV MINOR
QUOS VITA SEPERARET TUMULUS SOCIARET

* The words in Italics are now obliterated.

A monument formerly stood on the north side of the chancel, not a vestige of which now remains! It has been, however, engraved by Hollar for Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," and from that engraving the description is taken. It appears to have consisted of a high tomb bearing the sculptured recumbent effigies of an Esquire in his armour, and his Lady. On the west and south sides of this tomb were small kneeling figures of children. Over the tomb was a horizontal tester canopy supported by Corinthian columns, and round the valence of the tester were shields charged with armorial bearings, and surmounted by helmes, crests, and mantling; the tester was surmounted by small obeliskal terminations, placed at intervals. Against the east wall, and under the canopy, was a plain tablet inscribed as follows.—

"Here lieth the Body of Ralph Hubaude of Ipsley in the county of Warwick Esquire deceased the 17 of Janury in the yeare of our Lord God 1625. Finis.

On the South wall.

A marble tablet with the following inscriptions:—Sacred to the memory of Rev^{d} Thomas Dolben Dolben, Rector of this parish, who departed this life Nov. 1st, 1839, aged 53 years. Also of Anne, Widow of the above, and only daughter of the late Michael Chambers, Esqr., of Studley, who departed this life March 20th, 1848 Aged 63 years.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas the eldest beloved and justly lamented son of the Rev^{d} Thomas Dolben Dolben, Rector of this parish. He died April 16th, 1836, in the nineteenth year of his age.

On the North wall in the body of the church a tablet with this inscription:—Near this place lie the remains of John Walford, Esqr. of Richmond, in the county of Surrey who died 30th March 1778. Aged 33 years.

The following coats of arms, formerly in the windows, are noticed by Sir William Dugdale;—

In the east window of the north Ile.

Sable 3 Leopards heads jessant flowers de lis.—HUBAUD.

Gu, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.—MUSARD.

In the north window of the Chancel this coat:—

Sable, a chevron betwixt 3 Leopards heads jessant flowers de lis argent.—HUBAUD.

Registers.

The Registers commence in 1615, and are continued to the present time.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1.—Laus et gloria Deo, pax hominibus, 1664. 2.—Glory be to God for ever, 1664. 3.—Cum tonat hoc signum, prece pelle Roberte Malignum. No date.

Studley

is a village of considerable size, about four miles north of the town of Alcester. In the Domesday Survey it is written Stodlei; whence it appears, that previously to the Norman Conquest, it was chiefly possessed by a Saxon named Swain, the remaining portion belonging to Godric. The possessions of the former, containing the Church and the mill, were then granted to William,[a] the son of Corbucion, and the smaller part to William Buenvasleth. The two entries in Domesday[b] are as follow:—

The same William holds 4 hides in STODLEI. The arable is 11 ploughlands. 2 are in the demesne and 3 bondmen. There are 19 villeins with a Priest and 12 Bordars who have 9 ploughs. There is a mill at 5 shillings, and 24 acres of meadow. A salt-pit gives 19 loads of salt. The wood is 1 mile long and half a mile broad. It was, and is, worth 100 shillings. Suain held it freely.

William holds of William, 1 hide in STODLEI. The arable is 2 ploughlands, 1 is in the demesne and 4 acres of meadow. The wood is three furlongs in length and 2 in breadth. It is worth 10 shillings. Godric held it freely.

The family of Corbucion, Corbicon, or Corbezon as it shortly afterwards was called, had their principal seat at this

[a] William, son of Corbucion, was a person of great eminence, and held nearly 20 lordships in this County, besides other lands in Worcestershire and Berkshire. He is supposed to have been Sheriff for Warwickshire in some part of the Conqueror's reign.

[b] Idē. W. ten.' iiii. hid in STODLEI.
T'ra. ē. XI. cār. In dnīo sunt ii. ⁊ iii. serui. ⁊ XIX uilli cū p'bro ⁊ XII. bord hnt. IX. car'. Ibi molin de. v. solid. ⁊ XXIIII.^{or} āc p"ti. Salina redd. XIX semes salis. Silua. I. leu'u lg ⁊ dim' leu' lat.' Valuit ⁊ ual. c. solid. Suain libē tenuit.

De. W. ten' Wills. i. hid. in STODLEI. T'ra. ē. II. car.' In dnio. ē una car.' ⁊ IIII āc p"ti. Silua. III. q"rent' lg. ⁊ II. q"rent' lat.' Valet. x. solid. Godric libē tenuit.

place: and a castle was built, the ruins of which were visible in the time of Dugdale, though now no trace remains.

A Priory for Canons of the Augustine Order was founded here[c] by Peter Corbicon (or Peter de Stodley as he is called from his residence here) in the reign of Stephen, which, amongst its other endowments, possessed the parish Church of Studley, and the neighbouring Churches of Coughton and Aston Cantlow. It was suppressed[d] in the 27th Hen. VIII, as one of the smaller monasteries, and the site of it, shortly afterwards, (30 Hen. VIII) was granted by the Crown to S^r^ Edmund Knightley. It afterwards passed, by marriage, to the Knottesfords, and is now the property of R. Knight, Esq. Some features[e] of the old monastic buildings may still be traced.

The manor, which continued in the family of Corbicon, was greatly impaired in the reign of King John, by Peter son of the founder of the Priory here; who, partly by sale, and partly by dowry to his daughter (who married Henry de Mountfort) left his posterity little more than the name of the manor. It passed, subsequently, by marriage, into other families, and now belongs to R. Knight, Esq. There are several other

[c] It was founded first at Wicton in the county of Worcester, and shortly afterwards removed to Studley. The first foundation is believed to have taken place in the reign of Stephen, and its removal in that of Hen. II. William de Cantilupe, patron of the Priory, erected at the gate of the Priory, an hospital for the relief and entertainment of poor impotent people before 23rd Henry III.

[d] Its yearly value was returned at £117 1s. 5d. John Yardley, the then Prior, had an annuity of £15 assigned to him for his life.

[e] The site of the Priory is on the west bank of the river Arrow; not quite half a mile north-westward of the Church. The few existing remains, which are those of the Priory Church, are now incorporated with, and form part of, a farm house. A portion of the west window of the Church is visible, but a chimney has been built up against it. A few sculptured heads and quatrefoils have been worked up in the walls; together with a date, 1539. In a roof, at the west end, is a good carved boss, with the monogram IHC within a border of carved foliage. In a bed room are portions of an ancient moulded cornice under the wall-plate. No portion of the monastic offices are now standing; they were probably so arranged as to form a quadrangular court on the south side of the Priory Church. It appears that the Conventual Church was dedicated by the Bishop of Worcester, A.D. 1309. This could not, however, have been the original Church, of which not a single vestige or moulding is now visible, but one subsequently erected, and, in all probability, on the same site.

manors within the parish of Studley; of which, Mapleborough, and Holt and St. John of Jerusalem, belong to Sir F. L. Holyoake Goodricke, Bart., who has built a large and handsome seat, on a commanding site, at a short distance from the village, called Studley Castle.

The Church was given to the Canons of Studley, on the foundation of the Priory, who held it till the Dissolution. It then passed, with the Priory, to Sir Edmund Knightley. Robert Knight, Esq. is the present Patron. It was valued in the Nonæ Rolls (19 Edw. I) at 15½ marks. In the King's Books it is at £8. Its present value is about £120.

Vicars since the Reformation.

Richard Kylmar	1541
John Coxetur	1546
Robert Dowse	1550
The list of names is not continued by Dr. Thomas in his edition of "Dugdale," but the latest incumbents are—[f]	
William Annesley	1823
Thomas Chambers	1825
John William Clarke	1836
John Finley	1837

The Church,

which is dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin, consists of a Tower, Nave with South Aisle, and Chancel.

Exterior.

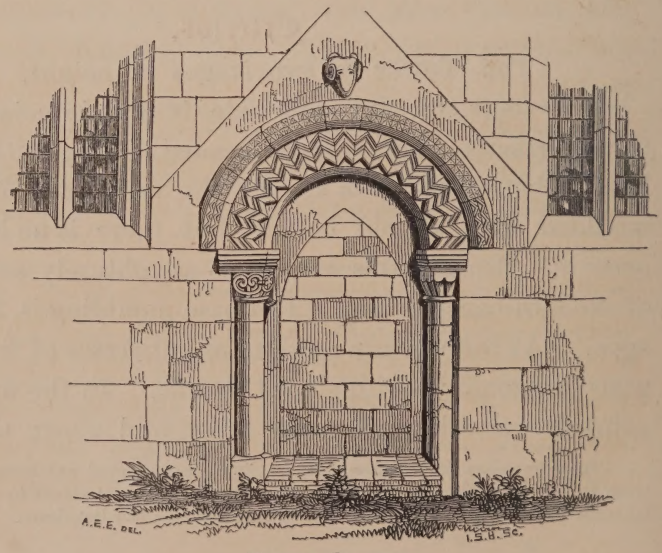
Tower. The Tower is two stages in height. In the lower stage, on the west side, is a plain pointed window of three principal cinque foiled-headed lights, with four trefoil-headed batement-lights above; the architrave and jambs are moulded with a bold hollow, but there is no hood moulding over it. Beneath this window is an obtusely arched doorway of modern construction. The base moulding is, in contour, an ogee. At the western angles are buttresses of five stages, disposed diagonally, with sloped set-offs. In the upper story is a pointed trefoil-headed panel light, and above this is a plain

[f] In consequence of the poverty of the living the presentations were allowed successively to lapse to the bishop, who appointed a sequestrator. The present patron, by petition to the crown, recovered the right of presentation. He has presented the four last vicars.

pointed belfry window of two cinquefoiled-headed lights, with two trefoiled-headed batement lights above; the architrave and jambs are moulded with a bold hollow, but there is no hood over the window. Above this window is a hollow cornice moulding running horizontally, over which rises the parapet, which is embattled, with a cap moulding running all round the embrasures and battlements, and flanked at each angle by a pinnacle. At the north-east and south-east angles of the tower are buttresses disposed rectangularwise north and south. On the south side of the tower, the upper story presents the same appearance as that on the west; the lower story is blank, with the exception of some plain oblong apertures near the south-west angle to light the staircase. On the north side the lower story is blank, and the upper story the same as on the south and west sides. The upper story, on the east side, assimilates to the other three sides. This is one of the plain and common Warwickshire Towers erected in the fifteenth century.

Nave.

The north wall of the nave exhibits some features of the ancient Norman church, in a somewhat rich semi-circular-headed doorway of the 12th century, consisting of a cylindrical shaft on each side; the one surmounted by an escalloped capital, and thick abacus of four members; the other



Norman Doorway.

by a capital covered with sculptured foliage; these support an architrave worked with the zig-zag moulding and hollow; over the arch is a semi-hexagonal shaped hood, covered on the face with the star moulding. Over this doorway is a ram's head projecting from the wall. Westward of this doorway, (which is now blocked up with masonry,) is a Decorated window of two trefoil-headed lights, with the space above them pierced, but with no hood moulding over. Eastward of the doorway is a Decorated window of three cinquefoiled lights, with mullions crossing in the head, and hood-mould over; beyond this projects a buttress, then a portion of blank wall, and then a window, nearly similar in design to the last, but the tracery somewhat more elegant. The buttresses are later additions, as one of them abuts upon the hood of the window. Two modern dormer windows break the roof on this side.

South Aisle. This has a pedimental roof of lofty pitch. At the west end is a plain pointed window of two lights, without foliations and without any hood-mould over. At the south-west angle are two buttresses placed rectangularwise, of two stages, with plain sloped set-offs. The south doorway, (which, like the north, is now blocked up,) is early English, of the latter part of the thirteenth century. It has on each side a shaft, with a capital of sculptured foliage supporting a double faced architrave with chamfered edges, and it is surmounted by a hood-mould, consisting of a round and hollow. In the wall, eastward of this doorway, is a Decorated window of three cinquefoiled-headed lights, the mullions of which cross in the head; the divisions above are foliated, and it has a hood-mould over; beyond this window is a buttress, and then another Decorated window, a little different to the former, the principal lights being broken by an obtuse ogee arch, foliated. At the

south-east angle is a buttress, disposed rectangularwise. In the roof is a modern dormer window.

Vestry. At the east end of the south aisle (a somewhat inappropriate position) is a modern vestry, built of stone; the window in the east wall is of three foliated lights, with flowing tracery above.

Chancel. On the south side is a plain four-centered-arched doorway without any hood over; this is of the fifteenth century. Eastward of this is a buttress, and then a two-light trefoil-headed Decorated window, with flowing tracery forming a quatrefoil in the head. At the south-east and north-east angles are buttresses of two stages, with moulded sloped setoffs; these are disposed diagonally. The east window contains three principal lights, with minor batement lights in the head; the arch of this window is depressed, and it appears to be a restoration. On the north side of the chancel the easternmost window is similar to that opposite; on the south side the westernmost window is a pointed trefoil-headed low side window without any hood mould.

On the north side of the churchyard is a massive mausoleum over the vault of the Holyoake family.

Interior.

Tower. The arch in the east wall of the Tower is plain pointed, double faced with chamfered edges, and springs from semi-octagonal attached piers with moulded caps, the members of which are regular shaped.

Aisle. This is divided from the nave by three double faced pointed arches, with chamfered edges springing from octagonal piers with moulded bases and capitals of Decorated

character. The roof is coved and ceiled with plaster. At the east end of this aisle is a modern pew containing a fire-place, occupying the position of the chantry altar formerly here, of which Sir William Dugdale speaks as follows:—"In this church there hath been a chantry founded in 7th Hen. IV, by Thomas Middlemore of Edgbaston, for a certain priest to sing masse daily at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, on the *south* part of the same church, for the good estate of him, the said Thomas, during this life, and the health of his soul after his departure hence: as also for the souls of his father and mother, and all the faithful deceased."

Nave. This has a coved underdrawn plaster ceiling, and is fitted up with unsightly modern deal pews. Against a pier of the south aisle is the following memorial:—"The body of this church was ceiled at the charge of Court Dewes, Esq., in the year of our Lord 1723."

Font. There is no proper font; the substitute stands at the east end of the nave. The reading pew is at the south-east angle of the nave; the pulpit stands on the opposite side.

Chancel. The east window is filled with modern stained glass; the principal, or middle, light contains a figure of St. Mary the Virgin, and the back ground consists of diapered quarries. The side lights contain the evangelistic symbol with flowered quarries as the ground. In the minor batement lights are represented the four evangelists. In the border, at the bottom of the window, the predominating colours are ruby, yellow and blue. This window contains the following inscriptiontion:—"Gift of the Lay Rector, Robert Knight, of Barrels, Esq. 1847." The north and south windows are filled with figured quarries of modern glass, with borders composed of

ruby, yellow, and blue. In the north-west window are a few fragments of ancient glass. In the south wall is a curious Piscina, the fenestella of which consists of a horse-shoe-shaped arch trefoiled within the head.

Altar. The altar, or holy table, consists of a marble slab on wooden legs. In the belfry is the old altar table of the seventeenth century. The chancel arch is plain pointed and double faced. The south-west window of the chancel has been broken through to obtain an access into the vestry.

Monuments.

IN THE CHANCEL.

North Wall.

Near this place lies the body of George Petre, Esq. He was the only son of Lawerence Petre, of Spernal, in this County, who was the 10th son of John Petre, of Titlers, in the County of Essex, Esq., and Bridget his wife (one of the Daughters of Charles Knottesford, of Studley, in this County, Esquire.) He married Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Fortescue, of Droitwich, in the County of Worcester, Gent^{n} and left issue one son only, Nathaniel George Petre.

To the memory of Humphrey Lyttelton late of the Parish of Hales-owen in the County of Salop Esq^{re} Died 7th August 1788. Also of Elizabeth the wife of the above named Humphrey Lyttelton. She died 10th March, 1790. This monument was erected in pursuance of the Will of Mary Lyttelton, late of the city of Worcester, Spinster, daughter of the above-named Humphrey and Elizabeth.

Here lieth the body of Charles Knottisford, of Studley, in y^{e} county of Warwick, Esq^{re} who died August y^{e} twentie-fourth, in y^{e} yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven aged forty-three. D.

In the adjacent Churchyard are deposited the remains of Phillips Lyttelton, of Studley Castle, in this Parish, and of Haunton Court, in the County of Worcester, Esq., who died July 15th, 1763, aged 75. Also of Dorothy, Daughter and only Child of Robert Bloxham, of Great Alne, in this County, Esq., Relict of the above Phillips Lyttelton, who died June 24th, 1767. And of their following children who died unmarried:—Edward, born July 10th, 1724; died July 2nd, 1744. Phillips, born September 24th, 1729; died Jan. 8th, 1809. Goddard, born Feb. 14th, 1733; died Nov. 18th, 1735. Elizabeth, an only daughter, born Aug. 20th, 1725; died Aug. 1st, 1778. Robert, their third Son, was born April 20th, 1731, and married Leonard, daughter and only child of Barnes Rutland, Esq., of Richmond, in the county of Surry, by whom he had issue, Dorothy Elizabeth, an only Child. He died April 5th, 1782, and was buried in Kensington, in the County of Middlesex. John, fifth and youngest Son of the above Phillips and Dorothy Lyttelton, erected this monument, in the year 1812, to the memory of his Parents and their issue. The said John Lyttelton died a Batchelor, May 18th, 1813, aged 77 years.

IN THE NAVE.

North Wall.

To the memory of Mercy, wife of Thomas Chambers, of Studley, Esq^{re}, one of the daughters of John Stanford, of Salford, in the County of Warwick, Esq^{re} She deceased Sept^{r} 15th A.D. 1712. Ætat 36. Sancta vixit. Sancta obijt. Thomas their Son died in his Infancy Nov. 10. 1702 and lieth buried near this place. D.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Handy, Gent., late of Out Hill, in this Parish, who departed this life 10th April, 1803, Aged 80 years. Also, to the Memory of Nancy, Wife of the above, who died the 4th of August, 1812, aged 73 years. The inscription further states that he left £100, the interest of which should go to augment the living.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

On a flat stone.—M. S. ELIZ. DEWES. VID. NUPER. UX. COURT. DEWES. HVIVS. PAROCH. ARM. DEFVNCTI. OB. V. DIE. SEPTEMBRIS. A. DOM. MDCCXLV. ÆTAT LXXXIII. MORS ULTIMA LINEA RERUM EST

On another flat stone.—Hic tumulantur mortales exuviæ Court Dewes hujus parochie armigeri, nati Decimo nono die Novembris 1661, renati vero Quinto die maii 1725 ætatis 63

On a marble tablet affixed to the South Wall.—To the memory of Francis Holyoake, Esq., who departed this life February XXI, MDCCCXXXV, aged LXVIII; and also of his wife, Dorothy Elizabeth Lyttelton, Heiress of Studley Castle, who departed this life June XX, MDCCCXI, aged XXXVI. Their eldest Son, Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake Goodricke, Baronet, Erected this monument.

East Wall.

H. S. E. Juxta paternos et maternos cineres in eodem quo Proavus sepulchro conditur Court Dewes nuper de hac parochia Armiger. Vir vere pius, justus, erga inopes magnificus; omnibus in vita charus, in morte flebilis. In hoc comitatu Irenarchæ munere honestatus. In otio tamē latere, quam in negotio conspici, maluit. Hanc insuper ædem honoris pignore insigni non inornatam reliquit. Per infirmæ nimis vitæ curriculum summa diu temperantia sustentatus febre tandem correptus, animam exhalavit Prid. Non. Oct. Anno Salutis MDCCXLVII Ætatis suæ LV. A small tablet beneath this monument mentions that he left the interest of £200 for clothing the poor of this parish.

Registers.

The Registers commence in 1663, and are continued to the present time. They are tolerably perfect.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1.—Joseph Potter, Minister, 1688. 2.—Matthew Mee, 1688. 3.—Edward Benton and Thomas Smith, C. W., 1688. 4.—Charles Russell and William Parr, C. W. Thomas Perkins, George Robins, Colector, 1688. 5.—Fear God and Honor the King, 1688.

Spernall.

This little village bounds the parish of Studley on the south, and was, at the period of the Norman Conquest, bestowed upon William Buenvasleth, who had lands in that place also: it was anciently written Spernore, and held under him by a person named Hugh. It is thus entered in Domesday Book:[a]—

Of William,[b] Hugh holds 2 hides in SPERNORE. The arable is 4 ploughlands. 1 is in the demesne. There are 4 villeins and 7 bordars with 3 ploughs. Here is a mill at 4 shillings, and 7 sticks of eels; and there are 8 acres of meadow. The wood is 3 furlongs in length and 1 broad. Its value is 40 shillings.

[a] De W. ten' Hugo. ii. hid in SPERNORE. T'ra. ē iiii. cār.
In dn̄io. ē. una. ⁊ iiii uilli ⁊ vii bord cū. iii. cār. Ibi mo
linū de. iiii. solid. ⁊ vii stich anguill. ⁊ viii ac p"ti.
Silua. iii. q"rent' lg ⁊ una lat.' Valet. XL. sol.

[b] William Buenvasleth.

Dugdale imagines that all the lands in this County possessed by William Buenvasleth, were exchanged by him with Henry de Newburgh, the first Norman Earl of Warwick, as this lordship shortly after belonged to him; and it was granted to the family of Durvassal, by the tenure of attendance upon the Earls of Warwick at the festivals of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, to perform the service of chief Butler.

The family of Durvassal was one of importance in this County for many generations, and held this lordship till the close of the 14th century; failing in direct male issue, the land then became divided among co-heiresses, from whose decendants it was purchased in the reign of Henry VI, by John Throckmorton, Esq., of Coughton. The manor still continues in the same family, Sir Robert Throckmorton being the present lord thereof.

The Church was originally a Chapel to Coughton, and as such passed with the mother Church to the Canons of Studley. In the 2 Henry III it was given up by them to the Nuns of Cokehill. Disputes subsequently arose between the members of these two religious houses concerning the right of burial here, which were set at rest by Bryan, Bishop of Worcester, toward the latter part of the reign of Edward III. The family of Fortescue possessed the advowson for some time after the Reformation, and the present owner is Charles Chambers, Esq., R.N., of Radway, in the county of Warwick.

The living is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £3 18s. 1½d., and is now worth about £180.

Rectors since the Reformation.

Thomas Penford	1563	Thomas Allen	1728
Thomas Phillips	1575	Richard Carpenter	1753
Humphry Style	1578	Charles Wilmot	1754
Samuel Clarke	1607	John Dolben	1756
Edward Lewis	1611	Thomas Chambers	1763
John Brent	1637	John Chambers	1799
Henry Teonge[e]	1670	Thomas Dolben Dolben	1836
William Hopkins	1690	John Joseph Goodenough	1840
Thomas Bateson	1728	Charles Dolben	1843

The Church,

which is dedicated in honour of St. Leonard, has been recently rebuilt. It consists of a Nave without Aisles, and Chancel.

Nave.

The north doorway has a plain obtuse four-centered arch, and the windows are of the style of the fifteenth century, and consist of two cinque-foil-headed lights. At the west end of the nave is a modern bell-cot, of Decorated character. The nave is lighted by one window on the north side; this contains a few fragments of ancient stained glass, perhaps as early as the thirteenth century; amongst these is the head of the Redeemer, salmon coloured, as was at that time used to represent the flesh-like hue. At the north-east angle of the nave is a small stone pulpit, and in the south-east angle, a well designed lectern of oak; these, as well as the low open seats with which the nave is fitted up, are of modern work, and very appropriate. The font is also modern shaped,

[e] He served as naval Chaplain from 1675 to 1679, on board H.M. Ships "Assistance," "Bristol," and "Royal Oak," during which time he kept a diary: this M.S. was long in the possession of a family in Warwickshire, till being purchased at a sale, it was published in the year 1825, in an 8vo. volume. The author appears to have been a man of eccentric character, and jovial habits; and the diary is an amusing and very miscellaneous production. Many songs and poems are interspersed throughout it; some of them shewing considerable talent. His son, who was Vicar of Coughton, probably officiated for him during his absence from England. He died 21st March, 1690, and was buried at Spernall, but no monument or stone placed over his remains.

and is placed near the north door, the proper position. It consists of a cup-like basin on a shaft and base. The nave was repaired and refitted with the pulpit, lectern, font, and open sittings, A.D. 1844.

Chancel. This was rebuilt at the same time in the Norman style. The dimensions are very small; the length, internally, being only thirteen feet, by ten feet four inches in width. On each side is a semicircular headed single-light window, splayed inwardly; and in the east wall is a circular window divided by shafts radiating from the centre into six compartments. The roof is of a lofty pitch, and the eastern apex is surmounted by a cross.

In the Diary of Henry Teonge, (Rector of Spernall from A.D. 1670 to A.D. 1690,) an engraving is given, representing the Church as it was previous to the recent alterations. The east window of the old chancel appears to have been of late design, apparently of the sixteenth century, whilst the gable above appears to have been constructed of a wood frame work, filled in with wattle. A semicircular-headed north side window of the old chancel appears to have been Norman.

Monuments.

On a marble slab in the nave, was formerly this inscription, extant when Sir William Dugdale wrote his Antiquities of this County, and preserved by him, but gone when Dr. Thomas made his additions to that work:—

Hic jacet Willielmus Parsons, vir quondam
magne honestatis, qui obiit anno Domini
MCCCCCLXXXIII XXVIII mensis Decembris;
et Johanna uxor ejus quorum animabus
misereatur Deus. Amen.

IN THE CHANCEL.
North Wall.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Chambers, Esq., of Studley, Patron of this church. He married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Allen, late Rector of this Parish, of Stockton, in the same county, by whom he had fifteen children, and died April 6, 1802, aged 91.

Parenti optimo Johannes filius natu minimus et hujus
Ecclesiæ Rector pietatis et benevolentiæ ergo posuit.

South Wall.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Chambers, A.M., Patron of this living, and Fellow of Worcester Coll., Oxford, who departed this life March 28, 1836, aged 51 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Chambers, sister of the above Rev. Thomas Chambers. She deceased July 12, 1847, aged 61 years.

The following inscription also, preserved in Dr. Thomas's edition of "Dugdale's History of Warwickshire" as once being on a flat stone in the body of the church, is more fitting a pagan temple than a Christian church.

Hac generosus inest Symon Clarke Parker in urna,
Dempserunt animam Dii, tenet ossa solum.

Bells.

One Bell—no inscription. There were originally two, but were cast into one not many years ago.

Registers

Begin in 1676, and are continued up to the present time.

Allan E. Everitt. M & N Henhart lith Printers. J. Brandard.

COUGHTON CHURCH. N. E.

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Coughton.

The village of Coughton stands about two miles north of the town of Alcester. At the time of the Norman Conquest it formed a part of the vast possessions of Turchil de Warwick, and was held under him by a person named William. The place was at that time spelt Coctune, and it is thus entered in Domesday Book:—[a]

William holds of Turchil in COCTUNE 4 hides. The arable employs 6 ploughs. There are 2 freemen and 7 bordars, and 4 bondmen with 3 ploughs. There is a mill at 32d. and a house in Warwick at 8d. There are 10 acres of meadow. The wood is 6 furlongs in length and 4 in breadth. There is pasture for 50 hogs. It was worth 40s. and afterwards 20s. It is now 50s. Untonius held it freely.

The greater part of Turchil's lands, and this probably amongst them, came to the family of Newburgh, Earls of Warwick, from whom Peter de Stodley (called also Peter Corbicon) obtained it. Shortly afterwards a family deriving their name from this place possessed it, and in the reign of Edward I, William Spine, or Spiney, obtained it by marriage with the heiress of Sir Simon de Cocton. The Spiney family held it for four descents, when it was divided between two coheiresses, one of which married William Tracy, and the other

[a] De T. ten Wills' in COCTVNE
iiii. hid. T'ra. ē. vi. cār. Ibi sunt. ii. lib'i hoēs ⁊ vii. bord ⁊ iiii serui cū. iii. car. Ibi molin̄ de xxxii. den' ⁊ in Waruuic. i. dom^{o} redd. viii. den.' Ibi. x. āc p"ti. Silua. vi. q"rent' lg. ⁊ iiii q"r lāt. Pasc.' L. porc.' Valuit. XL. sol. ⁊ post. XX sol. Modo. L. solid. Vntoni^{o} libē. tenuit.

John Throckmorton.[b] The property however soon afterwards became united in the family of the latter, as Thomas Throckmorton, son of the above-mentioned John, obtained the other moiety (27 Hen. VI) from his cousin John Tracy, since which time it has remained in the same family, and descended to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., the present lord of the manor.

A Sir Robert Throckmorton made a park here in the 2nd year of Henry VII, and afterwards went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, from which he never returned. The mansion house, called Coughton Court, stands close by the Church, a little to the north west; the gateway is a very handsome specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th century, and was built by Sir George[c] Throckmorton, in the reign of Henry VIII. Dugdale calls it a "stately castle-like Gate-house," and adds that he probably intended to make the rest of the mansion of the same character, which it is much to be regretted he did not complete.[d] The painted glass, containing armorial bearings of this family and its alliances, in the windows of the mansion, is engraved in "Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire."

The Church was given to the Canons of Studley in the reign of Henry I, by Peter de Stodley, founder of the Priory, and was subsequently confirmed to them by Simon de Cocton, temp. Hen. III. After the dissolution it came to the Throckmortons.

[b] This ancient family was seated originally at Throckmorton, in the Parish of Fladbury, County of Worcester, from which place they take their name. Their introduction to this County was by the marriage above mentioned.

[c] He was father of Clement Throckmorton, of Haseley, in this County, whose monument is described in vol. 1, p. 99. Also of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Ambassador to France during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who lies buried under a handsome monument in St. Catherine's Church, in the city of London.

[d] In Leland's time it was moated. He thus mentions it in his *Itinerary*:—"Mr. Throgmorton hath a fayre Manour Place moated at Coughton."

Vicars since the Reformation.

Henry Shelmerdyne	1541	Joseph Potter	1684
Thomas Penford	1585	Joseph Weaver	1710
Thomas Ireland	1593	William Snell	1712
Thomas Harford	1614	William Pearkes	1717
Leonard Digby	1624	John Kaye	1767
George Lynaker	1631	John Chambers	1785
Samuel Marshall	1673	Charles B. Rawbone	1814
Henry Teonge	1675	Francis Gottwaltz	1828
John Whittell	1682	Robert Tomes	1831

The Church.

The Church, which is dedicated in honour of St Peter, consists of a Tower, Nave, with north and south Aisles, Chancel, and Chantry chapels extending eastward of the Aisles, nearly the length of the Chancel.

Exterior.

Tower. This stands westward of the nave; the west side presents an arched doorway obtusely-pointed with a hollow architrave-moulding, but no hood over; in this, is an old panelled door. Above is a pointed window containing three principal trefoil-headed lights, and batement lights in the head, but without any hood moulding. At some height above this is an oblong aperture. The upper, or belfry window is square headed, and contains two pointed trefoiled lights. Diagonal buttresses of two stages are carried half way up the tower at the western angles. The parapet is embattled, but is of modern construction, with pinnacles. The north and south sides are plain, exhibiting the belfry windows only, which are similar to those on the west side. At the foot of the tower is a base moulding.

South Aisle. This has a lean-to roof, and at the west end is a four-centered-arched window, containing three principal trefoiled lights, with batement lights in the head, but it has no hood-moulding over it. The south porch is pseudo-Gothic, of the Batty Langley School; eastward of it, in the south wall, along which a basement moulding is carried, are two windows similar to that at the west end.

South Chantry Chapel. This is continued eastward of the south aisle. In the south wall, westward, is a doorway, the arch of which is obtusely pointed; the architrave and jambs of this doorway are moulded with a hollow, bowtel, and ogee; it has also a hood-moulding over, composed of a round and hollow, which returns as a string course along the wall beneath the window sills. Eastward of this doorway are two segmental-arched windows, with hollow architraves, each window contains three principal lights, and six smaller batement lights, which are not foliated. Between these windows is a buttress with a base moulding. The east window of this chapel is square headed, and contains four plain pointed lights, with a hood moulding over, and return.

North Aisle. The west window contains three principal lights, cinquefoiled, and six smaller trefoiled lights above, and has a hood-moulding over, springing from square moulded terminations. In the south wall are two windows similar to that at the west end, and in the same wall, westward of these, is a doorway with an obtuse-pointed arch within a square head, the spandrells of which are carved, with a label over. This is now blocked up. At the north-east angle of this aisle, and projecting beyond it, is a turret of three stages, divided by string courses, and constructed of brick and stone; this appears

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INTERIOR OF COUGHTON CHURCH.

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to have contained the staircase leading up to the Rood loft.

North Chantry Chapel. Eastward of the north aisle is a Chantry Chapel, similar to that adjoining the south aisle.

Nave. The clerestory only of this is externally visible.

Chancel. This projects very little eastward, beyond the north and south chantry chapels. The east window contains five principal lights, and ten smaller batement lights, all of which are cinquefoiled in the heads. The Church altogether is a late structure of its style, and was probably erected by Sir Robert Throckmorton, lord of the manor of Coughton, between A.D. 1486, and A.D. 1518, between which periods the erection of this church may be ascribed to have taken place. This Sir Robert Throckmorton also left sundry directions in his will respecting this Church, as will be presently noticed.

Interior.

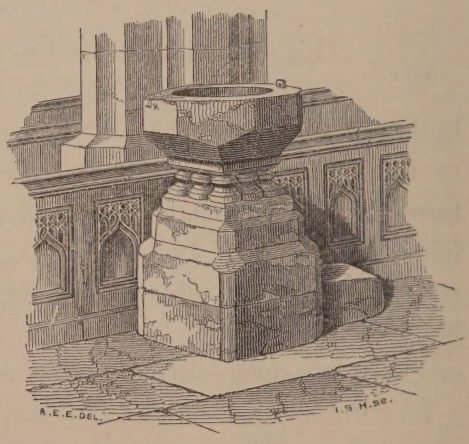
Nave. This is divided from the aisles by obtuse-pointed four-centered arches, double faced, with plain soffits and hollowed chamfers, the piers are angular-edged, and elongated in section. The clerestory above the arches on each side contains four square-headed windows, each containing three cinquefoiled lights, with hollow jambs, and labels over. The nave and aisles have wooden roofs of modern construction. The body of the Church and aisles are mostly fitted with the original low open sittings, panelled at the sides, and presents a favourable contrast, in that respect, to the manner in which many of our Churches have, during the last century, been refitted. Some of the linen-pattern panel work, much in use in the reign of Henry the eighth, appears in front of the sittings

under the gallery at the west end of the nave. The gallery contains a small organ. The pulpit and reading pew are placed at the north-east corner of the nave.

Chancel. The chancel arch is moulded; the outer architrave moulding dies into the ground; the inner moulding consists of an attached cylindrical shaft, and angular-shaped capping. The rood loft appears to have extended across the chancel and chantry chapels eastward of the chancel arch.

South Chantry Chapel. This is separated from the chancel by pointed arches springing from moulded piers of a common design, disposed diamond-wise, and composed of semi-cylindrical mouldings on the faces, with hollow mouldings between; these are surmounted by angular-shaped caps. It is separated from the south aisle by a narrow pointed arch. As a finial to a stall end in this chapel, is a wood carving of two figures set back to back, one of which is represented in a cassock, *tunica talaris*, mantle and hood.

North Chantry Chapel. This is separated from the chancel and north aisle by the same number and kind of arches as the south chantry chapel. It is further divided by screen work.



Font.

Font. The font consists of an octagonal basin, with plain faces, chamfered beneath, and resting on four cylindrical columns, set on a raised plinth and base.

Painted Glass.

The Church contains a considerable quantity of good and valuable stained glass,[e] in the style prevalent during the latter part of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century.[f] The east window of the chancel contains fragments only of figures, with armorial bearings and devices, which cannot occupy their original position; amongst these are the arms of Castile and Arragon, France and England quartered; *sable a chevron argent between three crescents or* the arms of Spine, or Spineto, from whom, by marriage with a co-heiress of Sir Guido de la Spine who flourished in the reign of Richard the second, the Throckmorton family obtained Coughton. The badges, or devices, consist of the red and white rose and crown, an indication of late date, and the pomegranate and crown.

In the windows of the Trinity, or north chapel, are figures, in stained glass, of the apostles, each represented with his symbol, and a sentence from the Creed, as follows:—

St. Peter, with the key - - -	*Credo in Deum*
St. Andrew, with the cross saltire -	*Et in Jesum Christum*

[e] Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says, "The Paroche Church of Coughton is very fayre, exceedingly well glased, partly by Sir George Throckmorton, partly by his father. There is a goodly tomb in the body of the church, made by Sir George for his father that dyed in peregrination going to Hierusalem."

[f] Presuming Sir Robert Throckmorton, lord of this manor, who flourished at this period, to have been, as is most probable, the builder of the present Church, it appears not to have been entirely finished internally during his life time, for by his will, made A.D. 1518, he bequeathed his body to be buried under a tomb in the midst of this church, which, it would appear, he had prepared for that purpose. He also willed that the east window of the chancel should be glazed with the story of the *Doom*, (the last judgment) at the charge of his executors, and that xx*s*. should be given to the glazing of the east window of the north aisle with the representation of the *Seven Sacraments*, and the same sum to the glazing of the east window of the south aisle with the representation of the *Seven Works of Mercy*. He also willed that the image of our Lady should be set on the north side at the end of the altar, in the south aisle, and the image of the angel Gabriel on the same side of the aisle, at the pillar between the aisle and the chancel, with a roll in his hand of greeting looking towards our lady; and at the south end of the same altar the image of *St. Raphael*, painted and gilded; and that in the north aisle, at the north end of the altar, the image of the *Trinity* was to be; and at the south end the image of *St. Michael;* all which images were to be richly painted and gilt. He further willed that certain lands should be put into the hands of feoffees to the use of a priest to sing perpetually in the north aisle of Coughton Church, for his soul and the souls of his ancestors; and that thenceforth the said aisle should be called the Trinity Chapel. This Sir Robert Throckmorton, described by Sir William Dugdale who gives the substance of his will at length in the "Antiquities of Warwickshire" as "a man of singular piety," died in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, A.D. 1519-20. No traces of his bequests are now apparent, but the Trinity Chapel has a parclose to screen it from the chancel and north aisle, part of which it is described to be.

St. James the greater, represented in pilgrim's garb, and in a hat with a cockle shell in front, bearing a botonated bourdon or staff, with a bottle tied to the top - - - -	*Qui conceptus est*
St. John, with the poisoned chalice containing a serpent - - - - - -	*Qui passus est*
St. Philip, with the cross staff and bag or purse - - - - - - - - -	*(Descendit) ad internum*
St. Thomas, with a spear - - -	*Ascendit ad cœlos.*
St. Bartholomew, with a butcher's knife	*Inde venturus est*
St. Matthias, with a halbert and book	*Credo in* . . . . .
St. James, the less - - - - -	*S'tam ecclesiam Catholicam*
St. Simon - - - - - - - -	*Remissionem Peccatorum*

The two other figures of the apostles, St. Matthew and St. Jude, are gone. The drapery of these figures is white, with yellow borders, and the back ground azure; there is considerable character in the features, which are formed by outline only, without shading or stippling: the hair of St. John is yellow. The articles of the Creed appear in scrolls above the heads. This glass is probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. In a window of the south chapel are represented, in painted glass, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. Matthew, with their respective evangelistic symbols. St. Luke is also represented in a yellow cassock and white mantle, carrying a tablet painting of the blessed Virgin and divine Infant. The glass in this window appears to be of German design, and of the school of Albert Durer.

Monuments.

The most ancient monument in the Church is a high tomb of mottled marble, erected in the middle of the nave. The north and south sides of this tomb are each divided into three compartments, each containing a foliated quatrefoil, with sunk panel work, acting as divisions on each side of the quatrefoil. At each end of the tomb is one of the quatrefoiled compartments, flanked by panel-work. The covering slab is plain. This tomb was constructed by and intended to receive the remains of Sir Robert Throckmorton, the probable rebuilder of the Church, who died on a pil-

grimage to the Holy Land, about the year 1520. This tomb now contains the remains of Sir Robert Throckmorton, the fourth Baronet, who died A. D., 1791; of his grandson, Sir John Courtenay Throckmorton, the fifth Baronet, who died A. D., 1819; and of Mary Lady Throckmorton, wife of Sir John, d. of Thomas Gifford, Esq., of Chillington, who died 7 January, 1821 and inscriptions to this effect are cut upon it.

On the north side of the Chancel beneath an arch separating the Chancel from the north Chantry Chapel, is a high tomb of mottled coloured marble, being that "fair monument," erected by Sir George Throckmorton, Knight, who died in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, for himself and the Lady Catherine his wife, and who bequeathed his body to be buried under the same. The north and south sides of this tomb are each worked with two foliated quatrefoils, within circles, containing shields charged with armorial bearings. The marble slab which covers the tomb is nine feet two inches long, and four feet two inches wide. On this are the inlaid brass effigies of the knight and his lady, with small effigies of a fair and numerous offspring beneath each of the principal effigies. The knight is represented in armour, and is bare headed; his hair is parted in front, and is somewhat curly, and his head reposes on a tilting helme, surmounted by a crest. His armour consists of a flexible gorget of plate, below which appears a cuirass of plate, with an escalloped placate, or additional breast-plate in front, screwed to which, on the right side, is the lance rest. The shoulders are protected by pauldrons, with pass guards, that on the one shoulder differing from the other; the upper arms are further protected by epaulières and rerebraces; the bends at the elbows by heart-shaped coudières, and the lower arms to the wrists by vambraces; the hands are bare, and the tips of the fingers conjoined on the breast. To the skirt of the cuirass in front appear tassetts, apparently of one piece, but scored so as to resemble several; these are attached by straps and buckles to the breast-plate, and cover the upper parts of the thighs; beneath these appear the cuisses, with genouilleres escalloped above and below covering the knees; the legs are incased in jambs, and the feet appear in broad and round-toed sabbatons or sollerets. The handle of the sword is seen on the left side, suspended from a narrow belt, buckled in front, which crosses diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh; and on the right side appears the pomel of the dagger, or misericorde. Beneath this effigy are represented, engraved on one plate of brass, a group of eight male children, who appear bare-headed and in long side gowns purfled in front. Over the effigy of the knight is an inlaid brass shield, charged with the arms of Throckmorton; *gules on a chevron argent* 5 *bars gemels sable.* At the sinister foot of the slab is another shield of inlaid brass, charged with the arms of Thro kmorton, quartering those of Spiney, Olney, and another. On the right of the effigy of the knight, is that of Dame Katherine, his wife. She is represented with the pedimental or gable-shaped head dress, in a high bodied gown with full skirts, the draped folds of which are represented in rather an unusual manner, the sleeves are full and wide at the wrists, and the hands are bare and conjoined on the breast, the fingers only touching. From the waistband is suspended by, apparently, a twisted cord, a pomander box. Over the gown is worn a mantle which covers the shoulders and back, and is fastened across the breast by a cordon; this mantle is open in front and the drapery is disposed in folds on each side; the shoes, of which the extremities only appear beneath the ample folds of the gown, are broad-toed. Beneath on a single inlaid brass plate, are representations of eleven female children, some in pedimental, some in coif-shaped head dresses, the body habit consisting of gowns with falling collars, waistbands, and full skirts. Beneath at the south east corner of the slab, is a brass shield, charged with the arms of Throckmorton, impaling those of Vaux *cheque or and gules, on a chevron azure three roses or.* The principal effigies are between 34 and 35 inches high; those of the children, only between seven and eight inches high. This relative disproportion as to size, is very frequent both on brasses, and on the sides of sculptured monuments of this period, where children are represented. The inscription is as follows:—

✠ Of your Charite praye for the soule of Syr George Throkmorton, Knyght and Dame Katheryn, hys Wyfe, one of the doughters of Syr Nycholas Vause, Knyght lord Harroden whyche Syr George, decessyd the.....day of.....in the yere of the incarnation of our Lord God, MCCCCC.....and Dame Katheryn died the.....day of MV°..... on whose soules Jhu have mercy amen. D.

On a stone in the north Chantry Chapel is an inscribed brass plate, with the Evangelistic symbols at the corners; this appears in Dr. Thomas's time, the continuator of Dugdale, to have been

fixed to the north wall of the chancel, but it is evident from the inscription that it was not originally so fixed. It is as follows:

Off youre charite pray for the soule of dame Elizabeth Throkmorton
the last abbas of Denye[g] and aunte to Syr George Throkmorton
knyght who decessyd the XIIII day of Januarye In the yere of our
lord god a mcccccxlvij who lyeth here tumilate in thys tombe
on whois soule and all Chryssten soules Jhesu haue mcy ame
bibit post funera btus. D.

On the same stone as this brass, but below it, is as follows:

Here lyes Mr. George
..... who
dyed June y[e] 16th, 1763.

This inscription is not preserved by Dr. Thomas in his edition of Dugdale's antiquities.

On the south side of the Chancel, and within the altar rails, is a square and flat tester headed canopied monument. From plinths projecting from a high tomb, on which cumbent effiges repose, rise six fluted columns of the Composite order, supporting an entablature which is surmounted by the valence of the tester. The latter is finished with an horizontal cornice and the sides are ornamented with escutcheons within scroll work, charged with armorial bearings, in a variety of quarterings, whilst the divisions above each column are formed by sculptured terminal figures, of semi-classic design. The recumbent effigies on the tomb beneath the canopy, are of white marble, and are those of Sir John Throckmorton, Knight, and Dame Margerie, his wife. The Knight whose effigy lies on the right of the tomb, is represented as bare-headed with mustachios and a beard, and with his head resting on a tilting helme, whilst round his neck is worn a short ruff. His body dress consists of a doublet or jerkin[h] buttoned from the neck downwards, the sleeves of which fit close down to the wrists, round which are cuffs. A chain crosses the breast diagonally from right to left. Over the doublet is worn a long side gown open in front and purfled with fur; the sleeves cover the shoulders only; the right hand lies on the stomach, whilst the left touches that of the lady. The lady is represented in a puckered gown, arranged in parallel folds, and tied round the waist with a short and narrow sash or scarf; the sleeves of the gown are close fitting; round the neck is worn a ruff, and on the head is a close fitting cap, coif or caul, over which is a French hood which covers both the head and shoulders. The head of this lady reposes on a square tasselled cushion; her right hand is holding that of the knight, whilst her left is placed on her breast. Both of these effigies recline on a mattress or mat. At the head or west end of the tomb, sculptured in low

[g] Denney Abbey, in Cambridgeshire. The inmates were minoresses, or nuns of the order of St. Clare, and at the dissolution, there were at this conventual establishment, twenty-five nuns. An anecdote, probably relating to this lady, is mentioned by Strype, in his Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol 1, p. 316, as follows:—"In 1528, one Humphrey Monmouth, a wealthy citizen of London and great favourer of the novel opinions, was clapt up in prison for distributing Tyndale's books, and other practices of that sort, from whence he sent a petition to Cardinal Wolsey, for his release, in which, among other disculpations of himself, he relates, that the *Abbess of Dennye desiring to borrow Tyndale's Book, called Enchiridion*, he had lent it to her." On the dissolution, this lady, accompanied by two nuns, retired to and lived at Coughton. She was buried in the Chancel, on the north side. On disturbing this part of the Chancel, in preparing for the funeral of the late Sir Charles Throckmorton, Bart., three female sculls were found, a fact, corroborating the tradition, preserved in the family, that she was accompanied by two nuns. She was the daughter of Sir George Throckmorton, whose monument has been described. At Coughton Court is preserved an old carved piece of wood, found at Ombersley, having the name of the Abbess of Denney carved on it; it contains a small shutter, like a buttery hatch, through which it is conjectured alms and provisions were distributed to the poor.— *From information furnished by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baronet.*

[h] 'My jerkin is a doublet.'—*Shakespeare.—Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act* ii., *Scene* 4.

relief, are the small kneeling figures of five children; one, a male, appears in a doublet and puffled side gown; another, a male also, in armour; a third, that of a female, in a bodiced gown, buttoned in front to the waist; the fourth and fifth are those of males, represented as clad in tight hose, doublets, and short cloaks; these and the figure in armour have swords, and all have neck ruffs. On the north side of the tomb are two compartments, formed by the projecting plinths, which are covered with lozenge panel work, which support the columns of the tester. In one of these is the small kneeling figure in relief of a female in a gown and sash with demi cannon hanging sleeves and a hood over the head, and the figure of an infant in swathing bands. The other compartment contains two kneeling figures of females in the same dress as the former. At the foot of this monument, against the wall, is the following inscription:

Here liethe interrid ye bodie of Sir John Throkmorton knight of Feckenham the fivethe sonne of Sir George Throkmorton, Knight of Conghton sometime master of ye Requests vnto queene marie of hap pie memorie who in respecte of his faithful service bestowed vpon him ye office of Justice of Chester & of hir covnsaile in ye marches of Wales in wch rome he continewed xiij yeares & supplied wth in ye same time ye place of vice president ye space of iij yeare, he had to wife margerie Puttenham daughter of Robert Puttenham Esquire by whom he had Essue v sonnes & iiij daughters, he departed this life ye 22 off may Ao 1580 his wife survivinge who lived & died widoeye . . . . and is here also interred on whos soules God take merce. D.

On the south side of the chancel, under an arch between the chancel and south chantry chapel, is a plain high tomb, the north and south sides of which, are each divided into three compartments, by plain pilasters; the middle compartment on each side contains an inscription, whilst the compartments which flank them contain shields, charged with armorial bearings with numerous quarterings. The inscription on the one side of the tomb is as follows:

Here lyeth buried Sir Robert Throkmorton, Knight, Son and Heir of Sir George Throkmorton, Knight; which Sir Robert was twice wedded in the fear of God; first to Merell Barkley, one of the daughters of the Lord Barkley; and did beget on her bodie 3 sons and 4 daughters; second to the Lady Elizabeth Hungerford, sometime wife of the Lord Hungerford, and one of the daughters of the Lord Hussie by whom he did beget two sons and five daughters: who departed this life for happier estate the day of Anno D ..

The other side contains eight couplets of latin verses of a laudatory character; and circumscribing this monument is as follows: O miser respice finem, qualis sum in brevi eris; vigila ergo, quia nescis diem neq horam. D.

On the north side of the Chancel is a slab of black marble, raised a few inches from the pavement, inlaid with a brass and enamelled cross; at the foot of the cross is represented the *Agnus Dei*, with the words '*mercy*' and '*grace*' at the sides. At the foot of the slab is the following inscription:

Pray for the soul of Sir C. Throckmorton of Coughton
Baronet born the 11 day of November, in the year of our
Lord MDCCLVII, deceased the 1st day of December, MDCCCXL.

In the same tomb was laid Sat. June 1st, Elizabetha uxor Domini Roberti Throckmorton nata die 20 Novembris 1806 mortua est in Madeira insula die quarto Aprilis 1850.—*On a brass plate.*

Caroline Teresa Frances, daughter of the above, brought from Buckland, where it lain buried 14 years, was laid in the vault with the mother by her side, on the same day.

Born in 1834.
Died Dec. 20, 1836.

In the Chancel, on a white marble slab, surmounted by a crest—north side:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Chambers, M.A., late Rector of Spernal, and 29 years Vicar of this parish; he died March 19, 1836, aged 84 years. Qualis fuerit dies iste indicabit.

North Side of Chancel.

On marble tablet:—To the memory of the Rev. Francis Gottwaltz, M.A., Vicar of this parish, who died October 15, 1830, aged 37; he married Louisa-Anne, eldest daughter of the late I. I. Blencowe, Esq. who, with one son, survives him.

South Aisle of Chancel.

White marble slab against the wall:—Here lies the Rev. Thomas Barr, O. S. B., who officiated as pastor to the Roman Catholic congregation of this place, during 38 years;—he died May 20, 1823, aged 83 years. R. I. P.

On the Floor.

Heare lyeth the bodi of Mistris + Vallantine Greevil, desesed, September 3, Anno Domini, 1646. A Maide.

Here lyes the body of dame Ann Throckmorton, widdow and relict of Sir Francis Throckmorton, of Coughton Court, Warwickshire, Barrt., obijt july ye 23d, 1728, Ætatis 90.

Here lyeth the body of ..... Sealey, Gentleman, who died Aug. ye 15, 1679.

Here lyeth the bodie of Robert Throckmorton, Barronet, who was buried ye 16th day of January, anno 1650. D.

In Memory of John Grimbalston, Gent., who d. this life, Sep. 10, 1712; aged 63 years.

Here lyeth the bodie of John Grimbalston, son of John and Elizabeth Grimbleston, Gent., who died Aug. the 26th, 1725, in the 1st year of his age.

On a slab on the Floor.—Middle Aisle.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Henry Teong, Vicar of this parish, who died Mar. 5, 1681; aged 25. D.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dewes, who died July 12, 1681; aged 25.

North Aisle.

On marble tablets:—To the memory of Joseph Johnson, late of Oversley, who d. Jan. 23, A. D. 1821; aged 54 years.

To the memory of Sarah Johnson, who died June 6, A. D. 1837; aged 57.

On the Floor.

To Jas. Smyth, Gent., steward to Sir Francis Throckmorton, Bart., who died Feb. 12, 1669.

A stone in the South Aisle records a bequest of £50 from William Dewes, a native of the parish; the interest to be expended in twelve loaves; to be given every Sunday to the poor attending divine service at the parish church.

The following Inscriptions, preserved in Dr. Thomas's Edition of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, are either obliterated, or covered over by the seats.

Within the Altar Rails.

Here resteth the body of Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Richard Reeve, Gent.; of the most honourable Privy Chamber to his majesty, Charles 2nd, &c. She was daughter to Thomas Corbet, of Stanwardine, in the County of Salop, Esq., and departed this life 9*br* the 25, An. Dom. 1607; aged 61 years.

In the South Chantry Chapel.

Here lieth the body of Dorothy, the first wife of Sir Robert Throckmorton, knight, who departed this life, the 4th day of November, Anno Dom. 1617.

Here lieth the body of Agnes, the wife of John Throckmorton, who departed this life the 24th October, Anno.....

Here rests the corps of Anne Monson, widow of John Monson, the parents of the lady Throckmorton, who at the age of L years resigned this transitory life for one æternal. Christ Jesus have mercy on her soule. Shee departed August 29th, in the year of grace, 1667.

Here lieth Edward Norwood, Son to Henry Norwood, Esq., and of Katherine his wife, daughter to the Right Worshipful Robert Throckmorton, knight, on whose soul.....

In the Nave.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Dewes, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Dewes, gent, and Mary his wife. She resigned this life for one eternal, July 12, 1681, in the 23 year of her age.

Here lieth the body of Joseph Weaver, the late painful and pious vicar and schoolmaster of Coughton, who departed this life, the 28th day of February, in the 26 year of his age. Anno Domini, 1711.

In the South Aisle.

Hic inhumatur corpus Gulielmi Dewes, gen. nat. in hac Porochia, de Coughton magna, vicessimo tertio die Aprilis Anno Dom. 1637. Renati vero vicessimo primo die Novembris Anno Dom. 1717 Ætatis suæ 80.

Here lieth the body of Richard Dewes, Gent., who departed this life May ye 6, 1678.

Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Richard Dewes, who departed this life 20 November, 1683.

Registers.

At the beginning of the oldest Register is the following list of Vicars:—Ricardus Ateslack, and Radulphus de Staunton being prior to this list.—Joh. de Bishopeston, April 22, 1339—Joh. Grenhull, May 29, 1339.—Will. de la Hulle, no date.—Joh. de Samburne, April 23, 1378.—John Reeve, 1405.—Thomas de Balle, Oct. 1, 1434.—Robt. Cowper, Sept. 20, 1441.—Joh. Mathew, no date.—De Hugo Linesay, ult April, 1471.—Rob Prate, no date.—D. Henr. Skelmerdyne, April 23, 1541.—Thomas Penforde, 1585.—Thomas Ireland, April 6, 1593.—Thomas Harford, March 17, 1614.—Leonardus Digby, December 10, 1624.—George Lynaker, Nov. 4, 1631.—Samuel Marshal, Sept. 22, 1673.—Henry Teonge, 1675.—Henry Teonge, 1682 or 1.—Joh. Whittell, Feb. 22, 1682.—deprived 1684.—Joseph Potter, March 11, 1684.—Joseph Weaver, Nov. 11, 1710.—William Snell, July 25, 1712.—William Pearkes, March 27, 1717.—John Kaye, November 1767.—John Chambers, Sep. 12, 1785; Reinstituted April 16, 1799.—Charles Bertie Rawbone, Aug. 13, 1814.—Francis Gottwaltz, July 3, 1828.—Robert Tomes, March 25, 1831.

Inscriptions on Bells.

1. Mathew Bagley made mee. 1686.
2. Cantate Domino Canticvm novvm. 1686.
3. Matthew Bagley made mee. 1686.
4. Henry Bagley made mee. 1686.
5. Fear God and honnor the king. 1686.
6. Campana gravida. F. Elias Peprtt.

Arrow.

The pretty little village of Arrow lies about a mile south of the town of Alcester. In the Domesday Survey it is written Arve, and is thus mentioned[a]:—

The Bishop of Baieux holds of the King ARVE, and Stephen of him. Lewinus held it, and was a free man. There are 7 hides and a half. The arable is 7 ploughlands: 2 are in the demesne. There are 8 Villeins and 10 Bordars, with 4 ploughs. A mill pays 6 shillings and 8 pence, and there are 30 acres of meadow. The wood is 1 mile long and 2 furlongs broad. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 60s. and afterwards at 40s. It is now at 3 pounds.

Shortly after the Conquest it was granted to Roger Marmion, lord of Tamworth, from whose family it passed, by marriage of an heiress, to the family of Camvill. In the reign of Edward II the Burdet[b] family obtained it in a similar way, and possessed it till the reign of Henry VIII; when a portion of their large estates in this and the adjoining counties, (and among them the manor of Arrow), passed to the family of Conway by marriage. In the reign of James I., Edward Conway, the representative of this family, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Conway of Ragley, and his grandson, the last peer, was advanced to the title of Earl of Conway, (31st Charles II.) On his death he demised his estate to Popham Seymour, Esq., on

[a] Eps' BAJOCENSIS ten' de rege ARVE, et Stefan' de eo.
Leuuin 'tenuit et lib' ho' fuit. Ibi vii hidæ et dimid.' Tra' e' vii car.' In d'nio sunt ii. et viii uill'i et x bord' cu' iiii car.'
Ibi Molin' de vi solid' et viii den' et xxx ac' p'ti. Silua i leu'u lg' et ii q'rent' lat.' T.R.E. ualb' LX sol' et post XL sol.' Modo iii lib.'

[b] The Priory of Ancote in this county was founded by William Burdet, a member of this family, in the reign of Hen. II.

J. BRANDARD.

ARROW CHURCH.

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condition of his taking the name of Conway; and from him, the present possessor, the Marquis of Hertford, descends.

Ragley, which now forms the prominent feature of these parts, appears always to have been a member of this parish; it is not mentioned in Domesday Book, being doubtless included under Arrow in that Survey. The family of Rous possessed it from an early period till the 16th century. In the reign of Richard II., John Rous "built a stately gatehouse of stone here, and embattled it like a castle: and had a commission to build the rest of his house here answerably, and to fortify it with strong walls of lime and stone like a castle."[c] In the reign of Elizabeth it was purchased by Sir John Conway of Arrow. The present noble mansion was built by Lord Conway about the middle of the last century, but greatly improved by the late Marquis of Hertford, under the direction of Wyatt. Though now so long untenanted, it was the scene of great hospitality between thirty and forty years ago, and George IV., when Prince Regent, was splendidly entertained there by its noble owner.

The Church of Arrow was granted, by Robert, Earl of Leicester, to the Monks of Alcester, (Temp. Hen. II.) but what right he had to dispose of it, Dugdale quaintly says, "I will not stand to argue." It was valued at 15½ marks temp. Ed. i.; at £4 6s. 8d. in the 14th of Ed. iii. In the King's Books at £11. Its present value is £248.

Rectors since the Reformation.

William Clarke	1545	Moses Hodges	1690
Roger Metcalf	1549	Richard Jennings	1695
Michael Clarke		Joshua Jennings	1740
Thomas Case	1620	Francis Jackson	1750
Fulk Bellers	1631	William Windsor	1770
Daniel Whitly	1650	William Windsor Fitz Thomas	1771
Thomas Wilson	1661	Hugh Casement Carleton	1807

[c] Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 627.

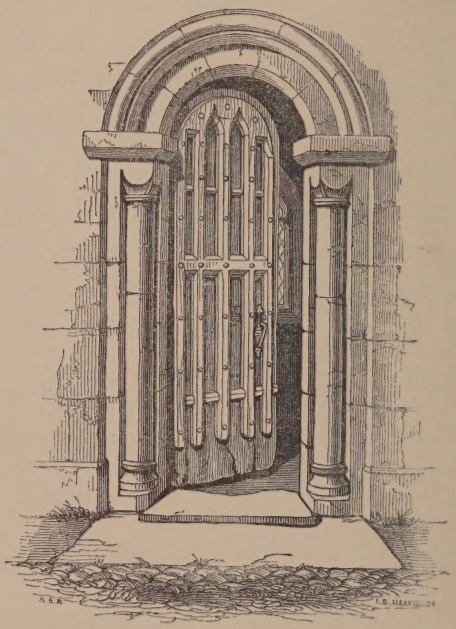
The Church.

consists of a Tower, Nave, and Chancel, the walls of which are on the exterior covered with rough cast.

Exterior.

Tower. This is a semi-palladian and semi-gothic structure, three stages high, designed and built in the tasteless style of the eighteenth century. In the upper stage are four belfry windows, and at the angles of the two upper stages are quoins. In the lower stage on the west side is a quatrefoil light of the Batty Langley or Walpolean school, and beneath this is a plain west door. On a tablet on the south side is the following inscription: "Built at the expense of the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertfort, A.D. 1767."

Nave. In the south wall is a semi-circular headed Norman doorway; the outer moulding consists of a round, or torus, on each side at the jambs is a plain cylindrical nook shaft with an escalloped capital surmounted by a plain square abacus with the under part chamfered, from which the architrave springs. The door inserted in this doorway is of the fourteenth century, rudely panelled with two ogee-headed sinkings in the upper part, but a



Norman Doorway.

very rare and early example of the Decorated style.[d] Westward of this doorway is a modern window. Eastward is a plain decorated three-light window, the mullions of which cross in the head, the lights are without foliation. The hood mould over consists of a round and chamfer, and springs from sculptured corbel heads enveloped in drapery. On the north side of the nave are two modern pointed windows, each of two trefoil-headed lights with hood moulds over.

Chancel. This exhibits on the south side a decorated base moulding and a priest's door with a window on each side. The doorway is plain pointed and has a hollow architrave moulding; the windows are plain pointed and of late decorated character, they each consist of two cinque-foiled headed lights with smaller lights above; the window jambs and architrave are moulded with the quarter round, and have hood-moulds over composed of the round, chamfer, and hollow. At the eastern angles of the chancel are plain diagonal buttresses. The east window is of late Decorated character, the jambs are moulded and it is surmounted by a hood-mould; it contains three principal lights, trefoiled in the heads, with foliated lights above, but the principal mullions are carried up vertically into the head. In the north wall of the chancel are two decorated windows, similar to those in the south wall and opposite to them.

Interior.

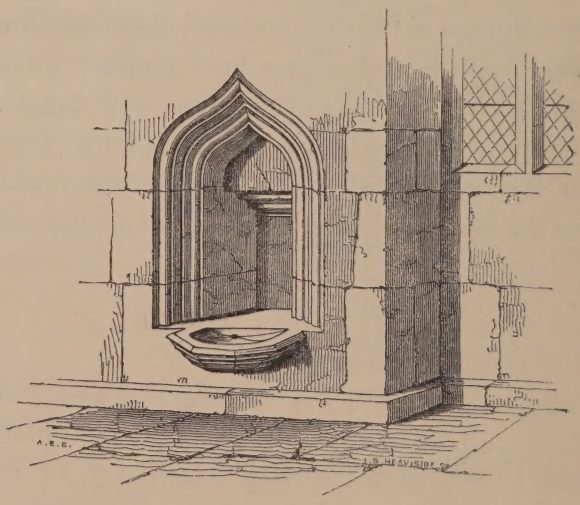
Nave. The nave is fitted up in a paltry style with the usual wretched common high inclosed pews. There has been a north aisle, now entirely demolished, the only visible traces of

[d] The writer has met with two other examples only of doors covered with decorated tracery, one in a church at York, the other in Swineshead Church, Huntingdonshire.

which consist of two plain pointed arches, springing from piers, alternately cylindrical and octagonal, of plain decorated character. From the capital of one of these piers is the projecting sculptured head of a man. These arches are now filled up with masonry.

Font. This consists of a plain cylindrical bason of stone, the underpart of which is chamfered, resting on a plain cylindrical shaft with a base moulding. The total height of the font is 2 feet 10 inches. The internal diameter of the basin, which is leaded, is 1 foot 9 inches, the depth 9½ inches. This font is probably of the fourteenth century, but there are no architectural details by which its precise date may be determined. The font cover is of the seventeenth century.

Chancel. The chancel arch is a plain pointed drop arch, double faced with chamfered edges, not springing from piers, but dying into the wall on each side. The chancel floor is raised considerably above its original level on account of the vault beneath it. In the south wall is a piscina, consisting of a projecting basin within an ogee-headed fenestella above the architrave and the jambs of which are moulded, but there is no hood mould over.



Piscina.

In the north wall is a square locker. A few fragments of ancient stained glass are preserved in the windows.[e]

Altar. The altar or holy table is unworthy the name; it consists of a kind of paltry oak *Cupboard*, the slab covering of which is but 3 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide.

Against the east wall are fresco paintings, executed in the seventeenth century, of two armorial bearings, one containing four, the other twenty four quarterings; these are surrounded by scroll-work and surmounted by helmes and crests. The one with twenty four coats, represents, according to Dr. Thomas, "the arms and quarterings of Grevil and Willoughbye de Brooke, as they are depicted at the head of the tomb of Sir Fulke Grevil and his lady Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Edward Willoughby, Esq., in the church of Alincester."

Sir Wm. Dugdale gives the following inscriptions under these bearings under the first.

"Sir John Conway of Arrow, in the County of Warwick, Knight, some time Lord Governor of Ostende, Sonne of Sir John Conway, whose father was Edward, who married the Daughter and Heire of Burdet, by whome he had Arrow and other inheritances."

Under the second.

"Dame Elnore Conway, Wife of Sir John Conway, and Daughter of Syr Fulke Greville, Knight. By the venter of one of the Coheires of Willoughby, who was Heire to the Lord Brooke and Lord Beauchamp."

[e] In Dugdale's Antiquities is engraved a representation of a Knight, formerly in painted glass in a south window, in a hooded hawberk of mail and sleeveless surcote over it, emblazoned with lions passant, affixed to his heels are represented rowelled spurs, he appears kneeling, and from his mouth issues a scroll with these words, '*Qui fueram miles recole me* G. *sancte.*' In Dr. Thomas's time this was broke, no remains of it now exist. It represented the patron, Sir Gerard de Camvill, Knight, (who probably rebuilt the Church in the fourteenth century) kneeling before St. George.

Suspended from the walls are some remains of ancient funeral achievements, consisting of two helmes, a crest, a sword, gauntlets, and three coronets.

There are no sculptured monuments or brasses in this Church, although it is the burial place of the ancient, wealthy, and noble family of Conway;[f] and this circumstance renders it the more strange, that we should find the Church in its present condition, apparently little cared for by the representatives of that noble family, and exhibiting a strong contrast with the neighbouring Churches of Spernal and Kinwarton.

Monumental Inscription.

To the memory of the Rev. Gavin Millar, late Rector of Binton, in this neighbourhood; this Monument is erected as the only mark of gratitude I now am enabled to shew for his uniform friendship and unremitted attention in the education of my son; the remains of this valuable man are deposited in the vault which is destined hereafter to receive my own. HERTFORD. 26 November, 1794.

The above descriptive account was written several years ago. Great alterations have been since effected in the interior of the Church, which render some of the foregoing remarks no longer applicable, but the writer has not been able to revisit the Church since it has been altered.

[f] Dr. Thomas, the Continuator of Dugdale's Antiquities, notices several noble personages of this family who were here interred, amongst whom was Anne, Viscountess Conway, who died at Ragley, Feb. 23, 1678, and was buried at Arrow, Apr. 17, 1679. Her Lord at the time of her death being in Ireland, she was by the famous Van Helmont preserved in her coffin above ground with spirits of wine, having a glass over her face, that he might see her before her interment. Sir Wm. Dugdale gives the inscription cut on a plate of brass fixed on the coffin of Edward Viscount Conway, whose body lieth buried in this Church, as follows. "Here is the right honourable Edward Lord Viscount Conway."—*Taken from Dugdale's Antiquities.*

JUL 26 1940